

Monthly Labor Review

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CONTENTS

Special Articles

- 117 Family Expenditures for Clothing, 1947
- 126 Recent Developments in Apprenticeship
- 126 Operations under National Apprenticeship Program
- 130 Eastern Seaboard Apprenticeship Conference

Summaries of Studies and Reports

- 133 Injury Rates in Manufacturing, First Quarter, 1949
- 136 Peak Hours of California Industrial Injuries
- 137 State Minimum-Wage Legislation: Progress in 1948-49
- 139 Wage Chronology No. 8: Full-Fashioned Hosiery, 1941-48
- 144 Salaries of Office Workers: New York City, February 1949
- 147 Salaries of Office Workers: Boston and Hartford, January 1949
- 150 Glassware Manufacture: Earnings in January 1949
- 151 Reports on the Economic State of the Nation, Midyear 1949
- 154 1949 Survey of Consumer Finances
- 155 Provisions of Housing Act of 1949
- 159 New Industrial Development in the South
- 161 Netherlands: Labor Force and Employment, 1948
- 164 Tenth Congress of the Soviet Trade-Unions
- 166 Labor-Management Disputes in July 1949

Departments

- III The Labor Month in Review
- 168 Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor
- 175 Chronology of Recent Labor Events
- 178 Publications of Labor Interest
- 185 Current Labor Statistics (list of tables)

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This Issue in Brief...

CLOTHING EXPENDITURES are generally the most flexible of all amounts spent for living essentials. They are subject to a variety of influences—mainly income, family size, climate, employment status of family members and kind of work performed, and the range of clothing prices. Since clothing expenditures can be adapted quickly to changes in any of these or other less important factors, the amount a family spends may vary widely from year to year. FAMILY EXPENDITURES FOR CLOTHING, 1947, (p. 117), covering families of 3.3 persons in Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Manchester, N. H., shows that even though the average income of the families in the New Hampshire city was lower than in the other two cities the importance of clothing expenditures to total family spending was greater in 1947. At each level, Manchester families spent more for clothing than Washington or Richmond families with comparable income.

Regional developments and differences are also brought out in a number of other articles in the present issue. For example, STATE MINIMUM-WAGE LEGISLATION: PROGRESS IN 1948-49 (p. 137) comments that the usefulness of the wage-board system was further demonstrated in keeping minimum wages current and extending their coverage. Arizona, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oregon, Washington, and the District of Columbia issued a total of 13 orders; Puerto Rico issued 2 orders, and the States of Wisconsin and Rhode Island extended earlier orders. Average salaries received by New York City women office workers, by occupation, ranged from \$32.50 to \$60 a week, according to SALARIES OF OFFICE WORKERS: NEW YORK CITY, FEBRUARY 1949 (p. 144) and by contrast, the article SALARIES OF OFFICE WORKERS: BOSTON AND HARTFORD, JANUARY 1949 (p. 147) indicates ranges of \$30 to \$47.50 and \$33 to \$54.50, respectively. NEW INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTH (p. 159) summarizes the results of a study made by the National Planning Association on economic progress in that region. Good markets, available

raw materials, and labor supply are cited as the major assets which influenced industries to locate in the South.

REPORTS ON THE ECONOMIC STATE OF THE NATION, MIDYEAR 1949, (p. 151), indicate agreement between the Chief Executive, the Council of Economic Advisers, and the Joint Committee on the Economic Report that the situation remains relatively favorable, notwithstanding the important downtrend in production and employment. The President urged constructive and prompt action to raise both. In this connection, a recent law authorizing construction of 810,000 dwelling units will also have a salutary effect on employment and production, as explained in PROVISIONS OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1949 (p. 155). The relatively sanguine outlook of consumers at the end of the first quarter of 1949 is described in the 1949 SURVEY OF CONSUMER FINANCES (p. 154), showing their financial position at the close of 1948 and their buying plans for 1949.

Awareness of the need of a continuing flow of skilled workers into industry from apprenticeship was keynoted in the EASTERN SEABOARD APPRENTICESHIP CONFERENCE (p. 130). RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN APPRENTICESHIP (p. 126), also cites the replacements needed to maintain the skilled labor force at a constant level and describes Operations Under the National Apprenticeship Program. At the end of 1948, 31 States had apprenticeship councils, 233,300 apprentices were on the active register, and 12,000 apprentices had completed training.

This issue also contains the regular quarterly statistics on INJURY RATES IN MANUFACTURING: FIRST QUARTER, 1949 (p. 133). Average injury frequency continued the downward movement that prevailed in 1947 and 1948. The first quarter 1949 rate was 6.5 percent under the comparable figure for the last quarter of 1948 and 18.4 percent below that for the first quarter of 1949. Moreover, the rate of decrease has been accelerated this year, possibly in part because of the reduction in industrial activity. PEAK HOURS OF CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL INJURIES (p. 136) gives information on the time of day when accidents occur in relatively heavy volume. The length of time at work probably accounted for peaks in accidents between 10 and 11 a. m. and again between 3 and 4 p. m.

The Labor Month in Review

DESPITE some increase in unemployment, economic developments were more favorable during July than for several months past. Vacation shut-downs may mean a further decline in the index of industrial production for the month, but there were reports of an increasing volume of new orders in a number of industries. In non-ferrous metals and certain textiles, in particular, the decline in inventories has already led to increased output of those commodities. After its sharp decline, steel production held at a relatively high level and the automobile industry continued to produce at capacity. Consumers' incomes, while down from peak levels, were as high as a year ago, and retail sales, even in areas of serious unemployment, compared favorably with those of last year in physical volume.

Prices, as a whole, were fairly stable. Some basic metal prices as well as those of cotton gray goods moved upward from their low levels. Employment, both in agriculture and industry, showed no significant change in July as compared with June. The increase in unemployment, however, was a matter of serious concern.

Unemployment at 4.1 Million

The number of unemployed increased by about 300,000 from June to July, bringing the unemployment total to 4.1 million. In contrast to the past few months the rise in unemployment does not appear to be due to the entry of young persons into the labor force, but rather to recent lay-offs of adult factory workers. The total labor force in July was at the level of a year ago, with unemployment about 1.9 million greater and total employment that much less than the year before. The year-to-year gain in the labor force has not occurred this summer, apparently because fewer students and housewives sought summer jobs than in 1948 when employment opportunities were considerably better.

The decrease in nonagricultural employment and the corresponding increase in unemployment

since the autumn of 1948 have been widespread throughout the country, but this development has been most pronounced in certain areas. Surveys by the United States Employment Service indicate that over 40 labor market areas have "substantial" or "very substantial" labor surplus, with 7 or more percent of the labor force unemployed. Five of the 9 areas of "very substantial" unemployment are located in the three southern New England States.

The seriousness of the unemployment problem, particularly in those areas most affected by lay-offs, has been receiving the attention of President Truman and interested Government agencies. During the month the President ordered an acceleration of Government spending programs, within legislative limitations, in areas of labor surplus.

Total employment, both in agriculture and in nonagricultural activities, showed no significant change from the June level, the increase in summer jobs for students being offset by a decline in adult employment. Agricultural employment in July, at 9.6 million, was $\frac{1}{2}$ million above a year ago. Nonagricultural employment, on the other hand, was 50.1 million, 2.4 million below the level of a year ago.

Most of the decline in nonagricultural employment since last year has been in the manufacturing industries. Between June 1948 and June 1949 nonagricultural employment dropped by 1.3 million with 1.1 of that in manufacturing. Employment levels in finance, service, and government, are at or above those of a year ago, while trade, public utilities, and contract construction are slightly lower.

The high level of construction employment has been an important counter-balancing factor to the decline in manufacturing. Employment in contract construction was 2,150,000 in July, an increase of 70,000 from the previous month. Public construction is a more important part of construction expenditures this year than it was a year ago.

New Steel Minimum Wage

An important wage development during the month was the wage determination, issued by Secretary of Labor Tobin, changing the prevailing minimum wage determination for the iron and steel industry under the Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act. The new minimum rate will be \$1.085 an

hour in the South, \$1.19 for some Midwestern States, and \$1.23 for the rest of the country. Subminimum rates covering auxiliary workers were set 4.5 cents below these levels.

This redetermination was made as part of the Secretary's program of reviewing all outstanding wage determinations under the act and considering certain new industries to determine prevailing minimum wages in the various industries. No changes had been made in the basic minimums in the iron and steel industry since January 1939.

Data for June on hours of work in manufacturing indicate that the average factory workweek increased somewhat for the second consecutive month, from 38.5 hours in May to 38.9 in June. The longer workweek resulted from increased activity in automobile plants and in certain non-durable goods producing industries, particularly woolen and worsted mills and leather manufactures. However, weekly hours in manufacturing remained at a level more than an hour below the average a year ago, reflecting the adjustments that have taken place in many of the manufacturing industries.

The pick-up in hours of work resulted in increased average weekly earnings for employed factory workers—from about \$52.90 in May to almost \$53.70 in June. Gross average hourly earnings, which had declined in the early months of 1949 as a result of smaller aggregate overtime payments, rose by more than half a cent in June to \$1.38.

Major Wage Settlements Postponed

July was largely a month of postponement of decisions in the important union-management disputes over wages and related issues. In the steel industry, the union has agreed not to strike for 60 days pending the report of the fact-finding panel. In the automobile industry, the UAW-Ford contract was being extended on a day-to-day basis and a strike vote was taken on August 8 in accordance with Michigan law. The pattern of a 3-day workweek, established by the United Mine Workers in early July, Continued throughout the month. Negotiations between the United Electrical Workers (CIO) and the large employers in the electrical industry also have been postponed.

A major strike in the steel industry was averted by the steel companies' acceptance, at the last moment, of President Truman's proposal for a

fact-finding board to make recommendations in the wage-pension dispute in that industry. The companies had opposed giving the board authority to make recommendations and accepted the proposal with the understanding that the recommendations would not bind either party. The board convened on July 28, beginning the hearing of the union's case, the first to be presented. The steelworkers presented demands amounting to 30 cents an hour including a wage increase of 12½ cents; 11.23 cents for pensions; and 6.27 cents for social insurance. The steel companies were scheduled to present their case on August 11.

To meet the contingencies of the present situation, the Steelworkers Union decided to comply with the requirement for filing non-Communist affidavits for eligibility for the services of the NLRB. President Murray and other union officials filed the required affidavits during the month, thus ending the 25-month holdout against the Taft-Hartley law.

A subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, began hearings during the month on the economic power of labor unions. The first week of hearings centered on the United Mine Workers and their policies with respect to the coal industry.

Prices Fairly Stable

No marked change in the average of wholesale prices occurred during the month. The most outstanding price development appeared to be the firming and subsequent increase in the prices of nonferrous metals. After declining sharply between March and June, the prices of lead, zinc, and copper increased in July. Certain textile prices also strengthened. Prices of farm products rose in the early part of the month, declining thereafter, but the net change over the month was a decrease of less than 1 percent. All commodities other than farm products showed little change over the month.

Consumer prices rose slightly between May and June, largely as a result of increases in the prices of meats and eggs. Changes in the average level of consumers' prices during July again appear to have been minor, and continued relative stability is the outlook for the immediate future. In the early fall months, however, meat prices may be expected to fall as the peacetime record crop of spring hogs is shipped to market.

Family Expenditures for Clothing, 1947¹

Clothing Costs for Men, Women, and Children
in Families of Specified Income Level
in Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Manchester, N. H.

EXPENDITURES FOR CLOTHING accounted for an important part of total family spending in 1947 in each of the three cities studied.² Clothing costs of Washington families with net incomes under \$10,000 averaged \$567, or 13.3 percent of their total expenditures, and of Richmond families, \$472, or 14.5 percent; Manchester families with net incomes under \$7,500 spent an average of \$555, or 16.2 percent of total expenditures.³ Number of persons in a family averaged 3.3 in the three localities.

The amount spent for clothing is generally the most flexible of all family expenditures for living essentials. Clothing expenditures are subject to a wide variety of influences of which the most important are income, family size and composition, climate, employment status of family members and the type of work they are engaged in, and the range of choice in number and price of clothing items on the market. Expenditures for clothing can be adapted quickly to changes in any one of these factors within any given year; the total amount spent, therefore, may vary widely from year to year.

Historically it has been found that while expenditures for food and housing increase in amount as income increases, their importance in relation to total family spending decreases. But expenditures for clothing not only increase in amount,

they also claim an increasingly larger proportion of total family spending, as income increases. This was found to be true of families in these three cities in 1947. At the \$1,000-\$2,000 income level in Washington, families averaging 2.7 persons spent \$128 for clothing or 8.5 percent of total expenditures, and at the \$7,500-\$10,000 level, families averaging 3.8 persons spent \$1,091 or 15.1 percent. Richmond families, averaging 3.0 persons, in the \$1,000-\$2,000 group spent \$201 or 12.5 percent, and families averaging 3.8 persons, at the \$7,500-\$10,000 level spent \$1,111 or 15.9 percent.³

Although the average income in Manchester was lower than in the other two cities, family spending for clothing represented a larger part of total spending in Manchester than in either Washington or Richmond, and at each income level, Manchester families spent more than did Washington or Richmond families. In Manchester, families with net incomes of \$1,000-\$2,000, averaging 2.4 persons, spent for clothing, \$297 or 13.5 percent of total consumption expenditures. Separate data for the \$7,500-\$10,000 income group in Manchester are not available, but at the \$6,000-\$7,500 level, families averaging 4.1 persons spent for clothing \$1,226 or 21.3 percent of total expenditures.³

The distributions of family members by sex and age given in table 1 clearly show differences in family composition among income groups and among cities which had a significant effect on the clothing-purchase patterns. The table also shows average expenditure for clothing per person, for men, women, and children, at various family-

¹ Prepared by Olive T. Kephart and Helen M. Humes of the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living.

² For a discussion of the survey procedures and a summary of findings as related to major categories of expenditures, see *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1949—Family Income and Expenditures in 1947 (p. 389) and *Procedures Used in 1947 Family Expenditure Surveys* (p. 434).

³ These totals differ from those shown in table 1. For explanation, see footnote 5 to table 1.

income levels, and how total clothing expenditures were distributed among various family members. The averages are based on expenditures of persons who were members of the economic family for at least 9 months of the survey year, and exclude a small number of part-year family members whose expenditures were included in the total annual family clothing-expenditure averages previously quoted. Tables 4 to 6 show

how the clothing dollar of each sex and age group was allocated to various types of clothing and the average annual expenditure per person for each major group⁴ of clothing items.

⁴ Averages shown in the tables are based on all persons in the class, and not the smaller number of persons purchasing a given item. In small samples in which data are subdivided by classes, some irregularities are to be expected, especially among items on which expenditures may vary substantially in amount or may occur at infrequent intervals. Adjustments have not been made in any of the averages yielded by the original reports.

TABLE 1.—Average number of persons per family, percent of persons having expenditures for clothing, average expenditure per person and per family, families of 2 or more persons, by net income class and sex-age groups, 1947¹

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Item	Annual money income after personal taxes ¹							
	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	\$10,000 and over
Average number of persons per family ²	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.0
Men and boys—								
16 years of age and over	.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.5
2 to 16 years of age	.2	.5	.6	.4	.2	.3	.4	.6
Women and girls—								
16 years of age and over	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1
2 to 16 years of age	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.8
Children under 2 years	.2	.4	.2	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1
Average expenditure per person: ³								
Men and boys—								
16 years of age and over	\$41.43	\$90.73	\$128.39	\$148.37	\$188.61	\$166.03	\$204.81	\$264.09
2 to 16 years of age	(*)	49.72	64.95	105.68	98.48	123.81	127.06	178.35
Women and girls—								
16 years of age and over	42.77	88.59	144.95	157.59	273.39	282.86	368.77	443.45
Employed ⁴	(*)	90.25	182.24	182.64	312.84	361.63	374.54	(*)
Not employed	42.24	88.24	113.70	135.35	244.98	231.08	366.34	471.69
2 to 16 years of age	43.86	59.96	51.95	105.08	117.15	109.60	170.05	154.90
Children under 2 years	(*)	30.31	27.78	35.99	45.64	(*)	(*)	(*)
Average expenditure per family: ⁵ Total	126.72	289.83	435.58	539.92	715.94	777.08	1,088.65	1,240.50
Men and boys—								
16 years of age and over	33.71	87.68	133.98	169.14	204.34	208.48	358.88	396.19
2 to 16 years of age	(*)	23.82	40.17	47.27	16.42	34.93	44.47	109.59
Women and girls—								
16 years of age and over	50.79	103.36	185.78	211.53	354.32	384.33	497.84	498.88
2 to 16 years of age	19.19	29.97	22.67	41.47	46.38	44.96	59.52	116.17
Children under 2 years	(*)	11.37	4.55	4.74	13.31	(*)	(*)	(*)
Materials for clothing and services ⁶	14.90	33.63	48.43	74.77	81.17	101.28	121.57	118.86

RICHMOND, VA.

Average number of persons per family ²	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.8
Men and boys—								
16 years of age and over	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0
2 to 16 years of age	.2	.4	.3	.2	.3	.2	.3	.6
Women and girls—								
16 years of age and over	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.2
2 to 16 years of age	.4	.4	.2	.4	.4	.1	.2	.5
Children under 2 years	.3	.3	.2	.3	.1	0	.4	.2
Average expenditure per person: ³								
Men and boys—								
16 years of age and over	\$77.46	\$98.30	\$131.22	\$152.67	\$209.77	\$181.56	\$198.70	\$364.02
2 to 16 years of age	24.47	43.17	100.25	60.62	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Women and girls—								
16 years of age and over	68.49	93.18	142.53	170.36	169.75	275.02	374.91	539.68
Employed ⁴	40.96	115.71	198.66	237.89	288.43	325.87	(*)	0
Not employed	75.35	87.16	109.56	118.92	126.61	203.86	273.68	539.68
2 to 16 years of age	44.39	54.86	47.20	61.36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Children under 2 years	16.72	31.04	34.50	37.76	(*)	0	(*)	(*)
Average expenditure per family: ⁵ Total	201.25	329.75	450.05	552.73	714.73	886.15	1,111.53	1,470.39
Men and boys—								
16 years of age and over	80.98	107.94	137.96	196.29	286.02	223.45	264.97	364.02
2 to 16 years of age	5.56	16.93	28.27	12.99	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Women and girls—								
16 years of age and over	77.81	129.74	197.35	225.13	231.49	507.75	624.82	647.66
2 to 16 years of age	16.15	22.60	8.48	26.30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Children under 2 years	5.32	9.13	7.08	10.79	(*)	0	(*)	(*)
Materials for clothing and services ⁶	15.43	43.41	70.91	81.23	109.73	123.88	126.94	197.23

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Average number of persons per family, percent of persons having expenditures for clothing, average expenditure per person and per family, families of 2 or more persons, by net income class and sex-age groups, 1947¹—Continued

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Item	Annual money income after personal taxes ¹						
	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 and over
Average number of persons per family ²	2.4	2.9	3.4	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.4
Men and boys—							
16 years of age and over	.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.7
2 to 16 years of age	.1	.4	.4	.6	.3	.2	.4
Women and girls—							
16 years of age and over	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.6
2 to 16 years of age	.4	.3	.5	.7	.6	.1	.4
Children under 2 years	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.3
Average expenditure per person: ³							
Men and boys—							
16 years of age and over	\$74.83	\$96.83	\$143.56	\$165.87	\$194.27	\$233.40	\$172.42
2 to 16 years of age	(*)	95.91	66.85	95.80	153.68	(*)	(*)
Women and girls—							
16 years of age and over	129.16	175.28	196.67	228.63	281.63	344.82	363.32
Employed ⁴	199.75	261.78	277.89	289.81	234.99	391.60	376.14
Not employed	103.12	143.40	156.09	179.04	220.06	243.60	356.05
2 to 16 years of age	103.38	80.13	62.81	85.66	136.04	(*)	(*)
Children under 2 years	(*)	20.57	43.47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Average expenditure per family: ⁵ Total	280.56	372.14	496.43	710.55	1,047.22	1,195.36	1,044.86
Men and boys—							
16 years of age and over	59.89	92.88	164.45	232.20	271.93	466.80	295.53
2 to 16 years of age	(*)	37.20	29.18	57.53	51.22	(*)	(*)
Women and girls—							
16 years of age and over	142.04	182.49	225.27	304.88	525.70	613.04	570.99
2 to 16 years of age	36.20	21.26	31.99	57.09	81.63	(*)	(*)
Children under 2 years	(*)	5.04	6.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Materials for clothing and services ⁶	27.93	33.27	39.22	56.93	98.21	70.43	86.40

¹ Families are classified by total money income from wages, salaries, self-employment, receipts from roomers and boarders, rents, interest, dividends, etc., after payment of personal taxes (Federal and State income, poll, and personal property) and occupational expenses.

² Family size is based on equivalent persons, with 52 weeks of family membership considered equivalent to 1 person, 26 weeks equivalent to 0.5 person, etc. The figures for "all family members" are based on all persons who were members of the family for any part of the schedule year. The figures for separate sex-age groups are based on persons who were members of the family at least 9 months, except that family members who were born or who died during the schedule year are included.

³ Based on the expenditures of persons who were members of the family at least 9 months of the year, except that expenditures of family members who were born or who died within the year are included. Excludes expenditures for materials for clothing, and services other than shoe repairs, shoe cleaning, and shoe shines.

⁴ Includes all women employed 39 weeks or more who were members of the family at least 9 months.

⁵ The totals for average expenditure per family (expenditures for sex-age groups and materials and services) differ somewhat from the total expenditures for clothing previously published (Family Income and Expenditures in 1947, Monthly Labor Review, April 1949, p. 4, and Serial No. R. 1956), and quoted in the text of this article. This is due in part to the exclusion of the expenditures of part-year members from the averages for the sex-age groups, to rounding differences, and to the fact that a few respondents failed to report the amount of their expenditure for some or all of the items and the amounts had to be estimated from the averages for the group.

⁶ Includes yard goods, findings, and such services as dry cleaning, clothing and jewelry repairs, and storage and rental.

*Number of cases in this class not sufficient for reliable averages.

In Washington, from 27 to 33 percent of the family clothing dollar was spent for men's clothing and from 36 to 50 percent for women's clothing; the remainder went for children's clothing and for clothing materials and upkeep. In Richmond, men used from 24 to 40 percent of the family clothing dollar; women, from 32 to 57 percent. In Manchester, men's clothing expenditures ranged from 21 to 39 percent of the total family clothing expense, and women's expenditures from 43 to 51 percent.

With few exceptions, at all income levels in these cities, women spent more for clothing on the average than did men. However, when the clothing expenditures of women employed outside the home were averaged separately from those of women not so employed, it was found that the employed women were responsible for the high average clothing expenditures of women. Gener-

ally, at the low and moderate family-income levels in Washington and Richmond, women who were not employed spent less than men for clothing. For example, at the \$3,000-\$4,000 income level in Washington, men averaged \$128.39 a year, and women who were not employed averaged \$113.70. Comparable figures for Richmond were, respectively, \$142.53 and \$109.56.

Women in Manchester at all income levels spent substantially more for clothing than did men. But here too, the average clothing expenditure of women who were not employed was considerably smaller than that of employed women.

Men and Boys 16 Years of Age and Over

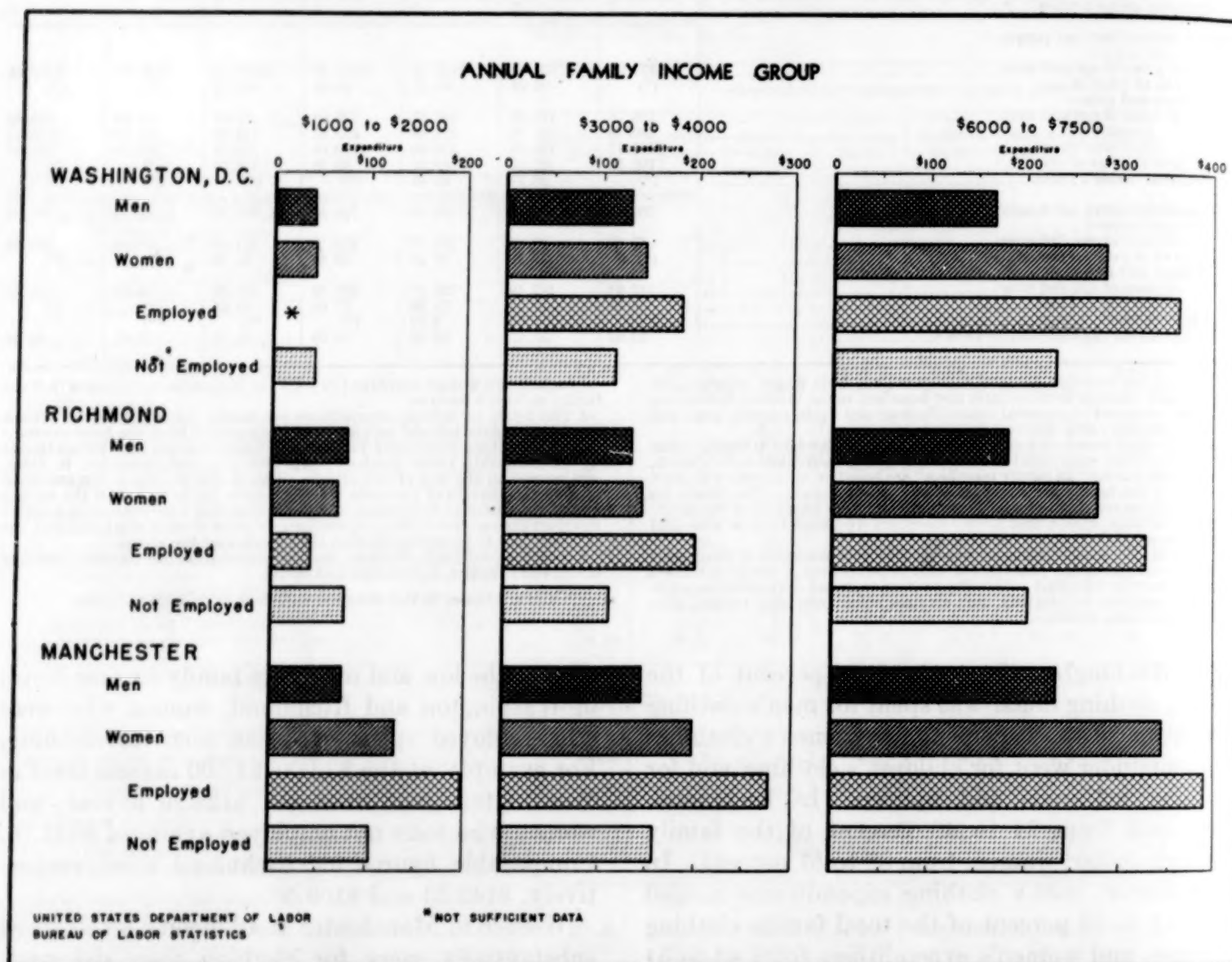
At all income levels, men in Richmond and Manchester, on the average, spent more for clothing than did men in Washington, despite the

fact that prices of men's clothing in the two first-mentioned cities were somewhat lower than Washington prices. (See table 1.)

In all three cities and at all income levels, expenditures for suits, trousers, overalls, etc.; took the largest part of the men's clothing dollar; such expenditures in Washington represented from 32 to 52 percent, in Richmond, 33 to 45 percent, and in Manchester, 24 to 32 percent. The lower

proportions allocated to this type of clothing in Manchester may have been caused by several factors, but the most important appears to be that the colder climate in Manchester diverts a larger part of the men's clothing dollar to coats, jackets, etc., than is necessary in the other two cities. Expenditures for outer protective garments were about as important as expenditures for footwear in all three cities, usually accounting for about 12

Clothing Expenditures of Men and Women in Selected Income Groups, 1947



to 20 percent of men's total clothing expenditure. As income increased, the proportion allocated to outer protective garments rose slightly, and the proportion allocated to footwear decreased somewhat. The influence of climate on the kind of clothing purchased is also evident from comparisons of expenditures in the footwear and hosiery categories. Although the relative importance of

such expenditures to total clothing expenditures is similar among the three cities at a given income level, purchases of boots, rubbers, galoshes, etc., in Manchester were substantially more important than in the other two cities.

Differences in number of pairs of shoes purchased per man (exclusive of house slippers, rubbers, galoshes, and boots) were not constant

between cities or between income levels. Men in the \$3,000-\$4,000 income class in all three cities averaged $1\frac{1}{2}$ pairs of shoes per year.

Manchester men purchased socks in larger quantities than did men in Richmond or Washington. At the \$1,000-\$2,000 level, they purchased an average of 9 pairs a year. At the \$3,000-\$4,000 level, the average number purchased was 13 pairs, and at the \$6,000-\$7,500 level, 20 pairs. Comparable figures for the same income levels in Richmond were 7, 11, and 8 pairs, and in Washington 3, 12, and 11 pairs.

Average expenditure per man for clothing accessories such as ties, scarfs, belts, jewelry, etc., in Manchester ranged from \$9.87 in the lowest-income group to \$27.66 at the highest-income level, making such expenditures about equal in importance to expenditures for shirts, which averaged \$8.38 at the \$1,000-\$2,000 level and \$26.58 at the \$7,500 and over income group. In both Richmond and Washington (except for the Washington higher-income groups), the average expenditure per man for shirts was considerably higher than the amount spent for clothing accessories.

The number of shirts purchased per man increased with income in each of the three cities. The largest average number purchased was in Manchester, where men in families at the \$1,000-\$2,000 income level bought 3 shirts a year, at the \$3,000-\$4,000 level 5 a year, and at the \$6,000-\$7,500 level, 7 a year.

Women and Girls, 16 Years of Age and Over

Women in Manchester at each income level also spent more per person for clothing than did those in families with similar income in the other two cities. The difference was especially marked in the income groups under \$3,000—Manchester women on the average spent from two to three times as much for their clothing as women in these income groups in Washington and Richmond. These higher clothing expenditures in Manchester seem to have resulted from differences in the kind and quantity of clothing purchased rather than from price differences. The Bureau in June 1947, in connection with the City Worker's Family Budget study, compared the cost of a fixed list of women's clothing items in Washington with the cost of the same items in Manchester and Rich-

mond, and found that prices of these items in Manchester were 15 percent, and those in Richmond 16 percent, lower than in Washington.

Many factors may have contributed to the differences between the amounts spent for clothing by women in these three cities. The influence of climatic differences is undoubtedly important, and differences between the cities in size of families probably affected the women's clothing expenditures. Manchester families in the low-income groups were somewhat smaller than Washington and Richmond families at these income levels. Clothing expenditures of women in small families are generally greater than those of women in larger families. The large proportion of Negro families in the lower-income groups in Richmond and Washington may also have had some effect on the average clothing expenditures of women, but sufficient data are not available to evaluate this factor.

The employment status of women in these cities and the type of work they performed is also important. Of the working women in Washington and Richmond, 81 percent and 67 percent, respectively, were employed in clerical and similar types of work, and work clothing was probably adaptable for social purposes. Manchester working women were more often employed in industrial work (81 percent were wage earners) and may have required different types of clothing for social activities.

As might be expected, expenditures for dresses, suits, etc., accounted for the largest portion of the women's clothing dollar—from about one-fourth to one-third in all three cities, somewhat smaller proportions being devoted to these items in Manchester at given income levels than in Washington and Richmond. Second in importance, at most income levels in each city, were expenditures for coats, jackets, and other outer protective garments, with Manchester women allocating a slightly higher part of their clothing dollar to these items than did Washington and Richmond women. Expenditures for footwear were generally third in importance with a decreasing proportion spent for these items as income increased.

The cost of hosiery claimed a large part of the woman's clothing budget at the lower-income levels—about 12 percent in each city. The average number of hose purchased per woman was much higher in Manchester than in the other two

TABLE 2.—Washington, D. C.: Average annual clothing expenditure per person and percent of total clothing expenditure for major items, by net income class and sex-age groups, families of 2 or more persons, 1947¹

Item	Annual money income after personal taxes ¹															
	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	\$10,000 to and over	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	\$10,000 and over
MEN AND BOYS																
16 years of age and over																
Average annual expenditure ²								Percent of total expenditure for clothing ³								
Total clothing expenditure ⁴	\$41.43	\$90.73	\$128.39	\$148.37	\$188.61	\$166.93	\$204.81	\$264.09	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coats, jackets, sweaters, etc.	1.74	13.89	17.61	18.65	25.88	19.47	33.93	37.10	4.2	15.3	13.7	12.6	13.8	11.7	16.6	14.0
Hats, caps	2.57	5.26	4.82	2.65	5.36	6.62	3.47	8.63	6.2	5.8	3.8	1.8	2.8	4.0	1.7	3.3
Suits, trousers, overalls, etc. ⁴	15.59	29.14	46.86	60.19	81.48	64.64	77.56	138.18	37.6	32.1	36.5	40.5	43.3	38.6	37.8	52.4
Special work clothing ⁵	0	.26	0	1.17	.40	.02	0	0		.3		.8	.2	(*)		
Shirts	5.09	8.92	12.90	16.55	18.70	15.29	18.75	16.66	12.3	9.8	10.0	11.2	9.9	9.2	9.2	6.3
Underwear	2.77	3.60	7.11	6.04	6.49	8.67	8.36	5.81	6.7	4.0	5.5	4.1	3.4	5.2	4.1	2.2
Nightwear	.52	1.92	2.27	2.99	4.75	3.82	3.89	4.57	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.7
Hosiery	1.30	4.71	6.09	4.79	6.44	6.17	5.94	12.00	3.1	5.2	4.7	3.2	3.4	3.7	2.9	4.5
Footwear	9.50	15.10	18.03	19.49	20.75	23.13	21.77	30.95	22.9	16.6	14.1	13.1	11.0	13.9	10.6	11.7
Clothing accessories ⁶	2.35	7.76	12.70	12.21	18.36	19.10	31.14	10.19	5.7	8.6	9.9	8.2	9.7	11.4	15.2	3.9
Unallocated clothing expenditure ⁷	0	.17	0	3.69	0	0	0	0		.2		2.5				
Value of clothing received as gift, etc.	10.38	4.96	7.49	9.82	20.52	13.79	10.50	54.67								
2 to 16 years of age																
Total clothing expenditure ⁴	(*)	49.72	64.95	105.68	98.48	123.81	127.06	175.35	(*)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coats, jackets, sweaters, etc.	(*)	12.05	9.84	18.56	17.56	24.10	30.68	31.42	(*)	24.2	15.2	17.6	17.8	19.5	24.2	18.0
Hats, caps	(*)	.88	.62	1.63	.44	2.91	2.17	.40	(*)	1.8	1.0	1.6	.4	2.4	1.7	.2
Suits, trousers, overalls, etc. ⁴	(*)	13.36	16.70	28.51	31.67	43.74	27.71	60.44	(*)	26.9	25.7	26.9	32.2	35.2	21.8	34.5
Shirts	(*)	2.65	6.05	9.89	6.21	9.38	11.18	12.32	(*)	5.3	9.3	9.4	6.3	7.6	8.8	7.0
Underwear	(*)	1.41	2.80	5.13	5.03	5.03	9.76	1.07	(*)	2.8	4.3	4.9	5.1	4.1	7.7	.6
Nightwear	(*)	1.14	1.54	2.80	2.22	3.93	3.73	6.35	(*)	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.3	3.2	2.9	3.6
Hosiery	(*)	1.74	3.30	3.93	4.04	5.35	9.44	6.72	(*)	3.5	5.1	3.7	4.1	4.3	7.4	3.8
Footwear	(*)	15.16	22.28	25.93	28.84	25.20	26.90	48.90	(*)	30.5	34.2	24.5	29.3	20.3	21.2	27.9
Clothing accessories ⁶	(*)	1.33	1.82	9.28	2.47	4.17	5.49	7.73	(*)	2.7	2.8	8.8	2.5	3.4	4.3	4.4
Value of clothing received as gift, etc.	(*)	11.52	9.27	12.32	26.27	7.73	42.25	10.73								
WOMEN AND GIRLS																
16 years of age and over																
Total clothing expenditure ⁴	42.77	88.59	144.95	157.59	273.39	282.86	368.77	443.44	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coats, jackets, sweaters, etc. ⁴	6.99	18.04	22.77	20.81	52.32	58.90	80.72	29.21	16.3	20.4	15.7	13.2	19.1	20.9	21.9	6.6
Hats, head scarfs, etc.	1.32	3.43	5.73	8.47	10.99	15.35	17.34	25.20	3.1	3.9	4.0	5.4	4.0	5.4	4.8	5.7
Dresses, suits, skirts, blouses, etc. ⁹	15.02	21.55	45.76	46.52	97.19	87.63	131.62	205.30	35.2	24.2	31.6	29.5	35.6	31.0	35.7	49.3
Special work clothing ⁵	0	.35	.18	.74	1.25	.37	0	0		.4	.1	.5	.5	.1		
Underwear	3.46	9.02	14.96	17.01	23.30	24.17	30.93	33.00	8.1	10.2	10.3	10.8	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.4
Nightwear	.55	3.01	4.10	4.75	8.12	9.47	18.85	27.59	1.3	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	5.1	6.2
Hosiery	5.41	13.76	17.84	13.98	20.02	19.11	20.38	17.48	12.6	15.5	12.3	8.9	7.3	6.8	5.5	3.9
Footwear	8.73	14.32	21.35	24.45	30.60	35.98	31.53	56.03	20.4	16.2	14.7	15.5	11.2	12.7	8.6	12.7
Clothing accessories ¹⁰	1.29	5.11	12.26	16.13	29.60	31.88	36.90	29.63	3.0	5.8	8.5	10.2	10.8	11.3	10.0	6.7
Unallocated clothing expenditures ⁷	0	0	0	4.73	0	0	0	20.00				3.0				4.5
Value of clothing received as gift, etc.	2.32	11.37	25.37	26.86	24.27	15.88	22.13	65.92								
2 to 16 years of age																
Total clothing expenditure ⁴	43.86	59.96	51.95	105.08	117.15	109.60	170.05	154.90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coats, jackets, sweaters, etc. ⁴	16.10	14.33	10.59	31.05	32.42	19.21	41.36	17.57	36.6	23.9	20.4	29.5	27.7	17.5	24.3	11.3
Hats, head scarfs, etc.	2.26	.99	1.28	2.95	2.25	3.37	1.64	3.15	5.2	1.7	2.5	2.8	1.9	3.1	1.0	2.0
Dresses, suits, skirts, blouses, etc. ⁹	10.07	14.67	11.95	26.09	34.66	30.71	61.99	47.38	23.0	24.4	23.0	24.8	29.6	28.0	36.4	30.6
Underwear	2.37	4.17	4.97	7.47	8.30	10.10	11.65	19.43	5.4	7.0	9.6	7.1	7.1	9.2	6.9	12.6
Nightwear	.86	1.84	1.53	4.70	4.54	8.50	6.52	5.98	2.0	3.1	2.9	4.5	3.9	7.8	3.8	3.9
Hosiery	.57	3.55	4.12	5.01	6.50	6.16	5.90	8.30	1.3	5.9	7.9	4.8	5.5	5.6	3.5	5.4
Footwear	10.63	17.92	15.00	24.12	23.54	26.48	30.00	43.04	24.2	29.8	28.9	23.0	20.1	24.2	17.6	27.8
Clothing accessories ¹⁰	1.00	2.49	2.51	3.69	4.94	5.07	10.99	9.96	2.3	4.2	4.8	3.5	4.2	4.6	6.5	6.4
Value of clothing received as gift, etc.	10.00	25.78	34.15	35.33	18.08	22.89	17.86	19.25								
CHILDREN																
Under 2 years of age																
Total clothing expenditure ⁴	(*)	30.31	27.78	35.99	45.64	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)
Coats, buntings, sweaters, snow suits, etc.	(*)	5.39	6.96	5.59	11.94	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17.8	25.0	15.5	26.2	(*)	(*)	(*)
Caps, hoods, bonnets	(*)	1.03	1.47	0	1.21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3.4	5.3		2.6	(*)	(*)	(*)
Dresses, rompers, playsuits, sun suits, etc. ¹¹	(*)	6.11	3.84	9.89	7.95	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20.2	13.8	27.5	17.4	(*)	(*)	(*)
Underwear	(*)	2.47	3.14	3.87	4.88	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8.2	11.3	10.8	10.7	(*)	(*)	(*)
Diapers	(*)	2.89	4.15	6.08	3.07	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9.5	14.9	16.9	6.7	(*)	(*)	(*)
Sleeping garments	(*)	2.12	1.96	3.46	2.52	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7.9	7.1	9.6	5.5	(*)	(*)	(*)
Robes, wrappers	(*)	1.22	0	0	.99	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4.0			2.2	(*)	(*)	(*)
Receiving blankets	(*)	.94	.92	1.32	.85	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3.1	3.3	3.7	1.9	(*)	(*)	(*)
Stockings, socks	(*)	1.07	.85	1.01	1.58	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.4	(*)	(*)	(*)
Boots, shoes	(*)	2.88	3.80	2.79	6.93	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9.5	13.7	7.7	15.2	(*)	(*)	(*)
Layette	(*)	0	0	0	2.14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)				4.7	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other clothing items ¹²	(*)	.86	.69	1.98	1.58	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2.8	2.5	5.5	3.5	(*)	(*)	(*)
Unallocated clothing expenditures ⁷	(*)	3.33	0	0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11.0				(*)	(*)	(*)
Value of clothing received as gift, etc.	(*)	0	47.78	85.00	35.57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)					(*)	(*)	(*)

See footnotes on p. 125.

TABLE 3.—Richmond, Va.: Average annual clothing expenditure per person and percent of total clothing expenditure, for major items by net income class and sex-age groups, families of 2 or more persons, 1947¹

Item	Annual money income after personal taxes ¹															
	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	\$10,000 and over	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	\$10,000 and over
	Average annual expenditure ²								Percent of total expenditure for clothing ³							
MEN AND BOYS																
16 years of age and over																
Total clothing expenditure ³	\$77.46	\$98.30	\$131.22	\$152.67	\$209.77	\$181.53	\$198.70	\$364.02	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coats, jackets, sweaters, etc.	13.14	14.81	16.84	19.53	37.10	9.86	33.50	72.00	17.0	15.1	12.8	12.8	17.7	5.4	16.9	19.8
Hats, caps	5.87	4.92	6.61	5.05	5.36	4.46	5.88	19.68	7.6	5.0	5.0	3.3	2.6	2.5	3.0	5.4
Suits, trousers, overalls, etc. ⁴	27.12	32.45	47.04	56.32	87.23	64.09	68.54	163.37	34.9	33.0	35.9	36.9	41.6	35.3	34.5	44.9
Special work clothing ⁵	0	1.60	1.15	2.78	16.67	.25	4.44	0		1.6	.9	1.8	7.9	.1	2.2	
Shirts	6.29	11.12	14.64	18.89	17.49	21.39	25.38	35.38	8.1	11.3	11.2	12.4	8.4	11.8	12.8	9.7
Underwear	3.23	4.34	4.59	7.08	3.79	8.35	9.33	9.76	4.2	4.4	3.5	4.6	1.8	4.6	4.7	2.7
Nightwear	1.52	1.92	4.97	5.34	6.05	4.37	8.80	9.59	2.0	2.0	3.8	3.5	2.9	2.4	4.4	2.6
Hosiery	3.53	4.59	5.52	5.33	3.46	5.22	8.99	3.90	4.6	4.7	4.2	3.5	1.6	2.9	4.5	1.1
Footwear	12.19	16.25	18.69	19.23	16.02	21.11	23.69	44.94	15.7	16.5	14.2	12.6	7.6	11.6	11.9	12.3
Clothing accessories ⁶	4.57	6.30	9.10	10.12	13.93	11.18	10.15	5.40	5.9	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.1	1.5
Unallocated clothing expenditure ⁷	0	0	2.07	3.00	2.67	31.25	0	0			1.6	2.0	1.3	17.2		
Value of clothing received as gift, etc.	20.01	13.25	11.68	17.85	11.47	26.41	35.00	101.35								
2 to 16 years of age																
Total clothing expenditure ³	24.48	43.19	100.27	60.63	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Coats, jackets, sweaters, etc.	2.06	7.96	21.65	9.55	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8.4	18.4	21.6	15.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hats, caps	.76	1.09	1.97	1.67	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3.1	2.5	2.0	2.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Suits, trousers, overalls, etc. ⁴	8.80	10.94	23.71	16.76	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36.0	25.3	23.6	27.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Shirts	3.29	2.92	11.31	2.81	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13.4	6.8	11.3	4.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Underwear	2.09	2.52	3.75	1.77	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8.5	5.8	3.7	2.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nightwear	0	1.19	3.06	1.03	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		2.8	3.1	1.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hosiery	1.07	3.12	5.17	2.63	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4.4	7.2	5.2	4.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Footwear	6.27	12.81	19.48	10.39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25.6	29.7	19.4	17.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Clothing accessories ⁶	.14	.64	2.44	1.52	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.6	1.5	2.4	2.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Unallocated clothing expenditure ⁷	0	0	7.73	12.50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)			7.7	20.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Value of clothing received as gift, etc.	0	4.60	6.59	22.80	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)					(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
WOMEN AND GIRLS																
16 years of age and over																
Total clothing expenditure ³	68.49	93.18	142.53	170.36	169.75	275.02	374.91	539.68	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coats, jackets, sweaters, etc. ⁸	13.23	18.74	16.60	22.82	30.08	50.84	88.07	79.56	19.3	20.1	11.6	13.4	17.7	18.5	23.5	14.7
Hats, head scarfs, etc.	3.38	4.56	7.13	8.74	12.98	15.21	18.77	20.16	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	7.6	5.5	5.0	3.7
Dresses, suits, skirts, blouses, etc. ⁹	19.17	24.83	47.79	56.02	53.70	97.47	132.64	210.19	28.0	26.7	33.5	32.9	31.7	35.6	35.3	38.9
Special work clothing ⁵	0	.20	.24	.08	0	0	.20	0		.2	.2			.1		
Underwear	6.63	9.43	13.21	17.64	12.72	25.39	38.67	36.16	9.7	10.1	9.3	10.4	7.5	9.2	10.3	6.7
Nightwear	2.35	3.94	5.03	5.87	9.62	15.47	17.99	15.48	3.4	4.2	3.5	3.4	5.7	5.6	4.8	2.9
Hosiery	8.95	10.41	11.64	14.16	12.13	19.62	21.96	22.13	13.1	11.2	8.2	8.3	7.1	7.1	5.9	4.1
Footwear	10.88	13.77	19.29	24.11	18.66	28.35	41.34	43.45	15.9	14.8	13.5	14.2	11.0	10.3	11.0	8.1
Clothing accessories ¹⁰	3.30	7.30	8.27	17.84	18.51	17.67	15.27	112.55	4.8	7.8	5.8	10.5	10.9	6.4	4.1	20.9
Unallocated clothing expenditures ⁷	.60	0	13.33	3.08	1.35	5.00	0	0	.9		9.4	1.8	.8	1.8		
Value of clothing received as gift, etc.	22.96	30.96	23.70	25.51	29.10	32.29	48.00	60.00								
2 to 16 years of age																
Total clothing expenditure ³	44.39	54.86	47.20	61.36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Coats, jackets, sweaters, etc. ⁸	16.47	16.44	9.24	16.60	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37.1	30.0	19.6	27.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hats, head scarfs, etc.	1.07	1.06	2.15	1.63	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2.4	1.9	4.6	2.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Dresses, suits, skirts, blouses, etc. ⁹	9.05	13.48	8.28	17.46	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20.4	24.6	17.5	28.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Underwear	2.58	3.75	4.39	4.96	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5.8	6.8	9.3	8.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nightwear	0	1.15	.45	.99	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		2.1	1.0	1.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hosiery	2.00	2.65	3.05	2.98	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4.5	4.8	6.5	4.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Footwear	11.68	14.97	16.83	11.91	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26.3	27.3	35.6	19.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Clothing accessories ¹⁰	1.54	1.36	2.81	4.83	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3.5	2.5	5.9	7.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Value of clothing received as gift, etc.	1.00	10.57	33.00	9.58	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)					(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
CHILDREN																
Under 2 years of age																
Total clothing expenditure ³	16.71	31.03	34.48	37.76	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Coats, bunnings, sweaters, snow suits, etc.	5.40	5.54	6.98	8.61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32.3	17.9	20.2	22.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Caps, hoods, bonnets	0	.70	.45	.62	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		2.2	1.3	1.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Dresses, rompers, playsuits, sunsuits ¹¹	2.75	8.10	5.41	8.31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16.4	26.2	15.7	22.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Underwear	2.41	3.71	3.90	5.12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14.4	12.0	11.3	13.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Diapers	3.53	4.42	3.06	5.04	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21.1	14.3	8.9	13.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Sleeping garments	.30	1.61	2.83	2.33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.8	5.2	8.2	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Robes, wrappers	0	.08	.37	.44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		.2	1.1	1.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Receiving blankets	.26	.86	.79	1.00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.6	2.8	2.3	2.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Stockings, socks	.58	.48	1.56	1.42	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3.5	1.5	4.5	3.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Booties, shoes	1.22	2.56	4.40	3.73	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7.3	8.2	12.8	9.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Layette	0	1.63	0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		5.2			(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other clothing items ¹²	.26	.34	1.61	1.14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.6	1.1	4.7	3.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Unallocated clothing expenditure ⁷	0	1.00	3.12	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		3.2	9.0		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Value of clothing received as gift, etc.	4.71	23.00	80.00	24.38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)					(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

See footnotes on p. 125.

TABLE 4.—Manchester, N. H.: Average annual clothing expenditure per person and percent of total clothing expenditure for major items by net income class and sex-age groups, families of 2 or more persons, 1947¹

		Annual money income after personal taxes ¹													
		\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 and over	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 and over
		Average annual expenditure ²							Percent of total expenditure for clothing ³						
MEN AND BOYS															
16 years of age and over															
Total clothing expenditure ³	\$78.83	\$96.83	\$143.56	\$165.87	\$194.27	\$233.40	\$172.41	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coats, jackets, sweaters, etc.	9.40	18.96	22.80	27.17	26.87	45.54	30.15	12.6	19.6	15.9	16.4	13.9	19.5	17.5	17.5
Hats, caps	2.41	2.54	2.76	4.30	6.28	7.66	6.29	3.2	2.6	1.9	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6
Suits, trousers, overalls, etc. ⁴	17.85	26.94	44.66	53.71	61.93	75.78	41.95	23.8	27.8	31.2	32.4	31.9	32.5	24.4	24.4
Special work clothing ⁵	0	.09	1.68	1.37	0	0	0		.1	1.2	.8				
Shirts	8.38	9.92	14.71	18.84	27.52	23.98	26.58	11.2	10.2	10.2	11.4	14.2	10.3	15.4	15.4
Underwear	7.16	5.87	7.66	8.48	10.36	11.26	5.31	9.6	6.1	5.3	5.1	5.3	4.8	3.1	3.1
Nightwear	3.05	1.90	5.67	4.05	3.92	6.38	3.75	4.1	2.0	3.9	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.2	2.2
Hosiery	3.95	5.41	6.96	11.77	11.54	11.83	5.62	5.3	5.6	4.8	7.1	5.9	5.1	3.8	3.8
Footwear	12.76	15.48	21.46	24.76	23.44	26.42	24.10	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.9	12.1	11.3	14.0	14.0
Clothing accessories ⁶	9.87	9.72	15.20	11.42	22.41	24.55	27.66	13.2	10.0	10.6	6.9	11.5	10.5	16.0	16.0
Value of clothing received as gift, etc.	18.25	13.00	12.72	20.17	9.90	11.04	3.83								
2 to 16 years of age															
Total clothing expenditure ³	(*)	95.91	66.85	95.80	153.68	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)
Coats, jackets, sweaters	(*)	21.70	15.55	20.67	25.77	(*)	(*)	(*)	22.6	23.3	21.6	16.8	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hats, caps	(*)	1.33	1.67	1.33	2.96	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.4	2.5	1.4	1.9	(*)	(*)	(*)
Suits, trousers, overalls, etc. ⁴	(*)	27.78	16.35	21.42	45.25	(*)	(*)	(*)	28.9	24.5	22.4	29.5	(*)	(*)	(*)
Special work clothing	(*)	.47	0	0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	.5	0	0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)
Shirts	(*)	5.55	3.29	8.52	13.69	(*)	(*)	(*)	5.8	4.9	8.9	8.9	(*)	(*)	(*)
Underwear	(*)	4.47	3.89	5.98	8.61	(*)	(*)	(*)	4.7	5.8	6.2	5.6	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nightwear	(*)	2.40	1.71	2.72	4.84	(*)	(*)	(*)	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hosiery	(*)	4.41	3.70	6.71	6.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	4.6	5.5	7.0	4.1	(*)	(*)	(*)
Footwear	(*)	21.28	18.47	23.66	42.60	(*)	(*)	(*)	22.2	27.6	24.7	27.7	(*)	(*)	(*)
Clothing accessories ⁶	(*)	6.52	2.22	4.79	3.64	(*)	(*)	(*)	6.8	3.3	5.0	2.4	(*)	(*)	(*)
Value of clothing received as gift, etc.	(*)	5.93	18.94	20.67	9.20	(*)	(*)								
WOMEN AND GIRLS															
16 years of age and over															
Total clothing expenditure ³	129.16	175.28	196.67	228.63	281.63	344.82	363.36	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coats, jackets, sweaters, etc. ⁸	31.03	52.72	39.53	59.50	68.90	59.07	79.19	24.0	30.1	20.1	26.0	24.5	17.1	21.8	21.8
Hats, headscarfs, etc.	5.13	6.75	8.25	11.02	8.60	14.00	18.35	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.8	3.1	4.1	5.1	5.1
Dresses, suits, skirts, blouses, etc. ⁹	31.07	43.20	55.03	67.50	76.63	106.18	118.55	24.0	24.6	28.0	29.5	27.2	30.8	32.5	32.5
Special work clothing ⁵	0	.07	.10	1.80	0	0	.55		(†)	.1	.8			.2	.2
Underwear	16.11	17.50	23.89	24.58	37.26	39.24	37.29	12.5	10.0	12.1	10.8	13.2	11.4	10.3	10.3
Nightwear	4.59	7.01	8.81	8.09	11.92	18.72	9.53	3.6	4.0	4.5	3.5	4.2	5.4	2.6	2.6
Hosiery	15.94	16.81	24.26	20.06	24.34	33.60	36.05	12.3	9.6	12.3	8.8	8.6	9.7	9.9	9.9
Footwear	16.39	20.17	23.02	21.87	27.83	32.64	36.35	12.7	11.5	11.7	9.6	9.9	9.5	10.0	10.0
Clothing accessories ¹⁰	8.90	11.05	13.78	13.21	26.15	41.37	27.50	6.9	6.3	7.0	5.8	9.3	12.0	7.6	7.6
Unallocated clothing expenditures ⁷	0	0	0	1.00	0	0	0				.4				
Value of clothing received as gift, etc.	19.74	19.50	23.50	27.33	17.27	30.51	19.08								
2 to 16 years of age															
Total clothing expenditure ³	103.38	80.17	62.81	85.66	136.04	(*)	(*)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)
Coats, jackets, sweaters, etc. ⁸	22.53	17.18	14.91	22.42	36.72	(*)	(*)	21.8	21.4	23.7	26.2	27.0	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hats, headscarfs, etc.	2.92	2.65	2.66	3.55	4.05	(*)	(*)	2.8	3.3	4.2	4.1	3.0	(*)	(*)	(*)
Dresses, suits, skirts, blouses, etc. ⁹	24.18	16.66	14.64	20.31	36.81	(*)	(*)	23.4	20.8	23.3	23.7	27.0	(*)	(*)	(*)
Underwear	7.68	5.89	5.58	6.42	11.86	(*)	(*)	7.4	7.3	8.9	7.5	8.7	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nightwear	3.05	6.42	1.54	3.38	3.75	(*)	(*)	3.0	8.0	2.5	3.9	2.8	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hosiery	16.48	5.24	3.37	7.67	9.58	(*)	(*)	15.9	6.5	5.4	9.0	7.0	(*)	(*)	(*)
Footwear	20.06	18.44	15.19	18.83	22.12	(*)	(*)	19.4	23.1	24.2	22.0	16.3	(*)	(*)	(*)
Clothing accessories ¹⁰	6.48	4.46	4.92	3.08	11.15	(*)	(*)	6.3	5.6	7.8	3.6	8.2	(*)	(*)	(*)
Unallocated clothing expenditure	0	3.23	0	0	0	(*)	(*)		4.0				(*)	(*)	(*)
Value of clothing received as gift, etc.	19.29	37.69	16.88	21.52	16.83	(*)	(*)								
CHILDREN															
Under 2 years of age															
Total clothing expenditure ³	(*)	20.57	43.47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Coats, bunnings, sweaters, snowsuits, etc.	(*)	3.41	13.35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16.5	30.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Caps, hoods, bonnets	(*)	1.00	2.49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4.9	5.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Dresses, rompers, playsuits, sunsuits, etc. ¹¹	(*)	1.75	7.35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8.5	16.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Underwear	(*)	3.44	4.73	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16.7	10.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Diapers	(*)	3.33	2.31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16.2	5.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Sleeping garments	(*)	1.33	2.93	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6.5	6.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Robes, wrappers	(*)	.33	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.6		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Receiving blankets	(*)	.45	1.00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2.2	2.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Stockings, socks	(*)	.90	1.64	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4.4	3.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Booties, shoes	(*)	3.28	6.44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15.9	14.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Layette	(*)	0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)			(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other clothing items ¹²	(*)	1.35	1.23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6.6	2.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Value of clothing received as gift, etc.	(*)	34.56	37.35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)								

See footnotes on p. 125.

cities. Women in families with incomes of \$1,000-\$2,000 in Manchester, purchased 14 pairs of hose, as compared with 5 pairs in Washington and 6 pairs in Richmond. At the \$3,000-\$4,000 level, the average for Manchester was 20, as compared with 13 in Washington and 8 in Richmond. At the \$6,000-\$7,500 level, the Manchester average was 23, as compared with 12 in the other two cities. At the low-income levels, when expenditures for hosiery were combined with expenditures for footwear, the two about equaled the expenditure for dresses, suits, etc. The importance of hosiery costs in relation to women's total clothing expenditures decreased as income increased.

Average dollar expenditures for hats increased as income increased, but their importance in the total women's clothing budget remained fairly constant from income group to income group and was similar in the three cities. The proportion of total clothing expenditure which women in the three localities used for such accessories as purses, gloves, and jewelry, tended to increase with income. Average expenditures per woman for these items in Manchester were larger at most income levels than in the other two cities, but the differences were not so marked as in the expenditures for men's clothing accessories.

Children Under 16 Years of Age

Few definite conclusions can be drawn from the data for family members under 16 years of age, because of the small number of children in the samples. No clear-cut differences appear between

the three cities. Perhaps the most significant observation is that for children, footwear required a large proportion of total expenditure at all income levels in all three cities, ranging from 19 to 36 percent for boys aged 2 to 16 and from 16 to 30 percent for girls. At some levels, the proportion was more than twice that allocated to footwear for the higher-age group. Boys in the \$3,000-\$4,000 family-income group in Richmond and Manchester averaged nearly twice as many pairs of shoes as men at the same income level, and in Washington they averaged nearly three times as many.

The average number of pairs of shoes purchased per year for children at selected family-income levels in 1947 were as follows:

	Families with annual net income of—		
	\$1,000- \$2,000	\$3,000- \$4,000	\$6,000- \$7,500
Girls (2 to 16 years of age):			
Washington.....	2.0	2.9	3.9
Richmond.....	2.5	3.0	3.0
Manchester.....	3.3	2.4	4.0
Boys (2 to 16 years of age):			
Washington.....	1.7	4.0	3.4
Richmond.....	1.6	2.9	1.5
Manchester.....	3.5	3.0	4.0

The custom of presenting gifts of clothing to young children is reflected in the average values of clothing received without cash expenditure by children under 2 years of age. For some income classes, the value of such clothing was more than twice the cash expenditure by the family, and with few exceptions, the value of gifts to infants exceeds that of clothing gifts received by any other family member.

Footnotes to tables 2, 3, and 4:

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 3, table 1.

³ Excludes material for clothing and services other than shoe repairs, shoe cleaning, and shoe shines.

⁴ Includes special sport clothes such as sport shorts, bathing trunks, baseball and football uniforms, hunting coats, etc.

⁵ Includes garments constructed for a special industry or occupation, such as asbestos mits, leather aprons, helmets, etc; also special uniforms for policemen and women, street car operators, chefs, etc. General work clothing such as denim shirts, overalls, etc., is included under the appropriate item.

⁶ Includes handkerchiefs, gloves, ties, belts, garters, jewelry and watches, mufflers, umbrellas, billfolds, sunglasses, etc.

⁷ Average expenditure which was reported but could not be attributed to any item or group of items.

⁸ Includes fur scarfs, muffs and mittens, ski and snowsuits, leggings, and ski pants.

⁹ Includes special sport clothes such as sport shorts, playsuits, bathing suits, tennis dresses, etc.

¹⁰ Includes handkerchiefs, gloves, handbags, umbrellas, belts, flowers for personal wear, sunglasses, jewelry, watches, etc.

¹¹ Includes overalls.

¹² Includes bibs, mittens, muffs, jewelry, etc.

*Number of cases not sufficient for reliable averages

†Less than 0.005 percent.

Recent Developments in Apprenticeship

EDITOR'S NOTE: New skills developed in mass-production methods and the need for replacements in the skilled work force have intensified labor, management, and public interest in adequate apprentice training. Because of the need for specially skilled workers in a complex industrial economy, the Federal Apprenticeship Law of 1937 was enacted. Under this legislation, standards were to be fixed, labor-management participation was to be encouraged, and a Bureau of Apprenticeship in the United States Department of Labor was to act as a central clearing house of information. The functions of that agency and the developments of the national program are described in the first part of this article. The Bureau of Apprenticeship has, from the start, stressed voluntary participation from the interested groups.

More widespread cooperation between public and private groups is demonstrated by the attendance of some 500 representatives of these groups at the Eastern Seaboard Apprenticeship Conference held in Massachusetts in June 1949, and noted in the second part of this article. Meetings such as that of the Executive Committee of the General Committee for the Construction Industry held June 23 in Washington, D. C., are also indicative of the growing importance of apprenticeship training. Membership in this committee represents various trades in the industry. It recommended use of a revised apprenticeship agreement form, prepared in response to suggestions of local joint committees. The committee also advocated the holding of ceremonies at completion of apprenticeship as a means of acquainting the public with the accomplishments in this field. Such a ceremony was held by the Washington (D. C.)

Building Congress on July 11, when certificates of completion were presented to apprentices representing more than a dozen construction trades.

Operations Under National Apprenticeship Program¹

REPLACEMENTS NEEDED to maintain the skilled labor force at a constant level are estimated as being between 3 and 5 percent a year and are attributable to deaths, retirements, and net migration between labor-force categories. Systematic training in apprenticeship constitutes what is agreed to be the most satisfactory guarantee of quality in the fulfillment of these requirements, but is in fact small in terms of quantity. Evidence in support of this statement is contained in the following analysis. Two larger sources of replacement are workers who, having picked up part or all of the trade through their own efforts, are qualified to perform some of the tasks required of an all-around skilled craftsman; and workers definitely not qualified but who, by pressure of circumstances, are accepted for employment as skilled craftsmen and paid at journeymen rates.

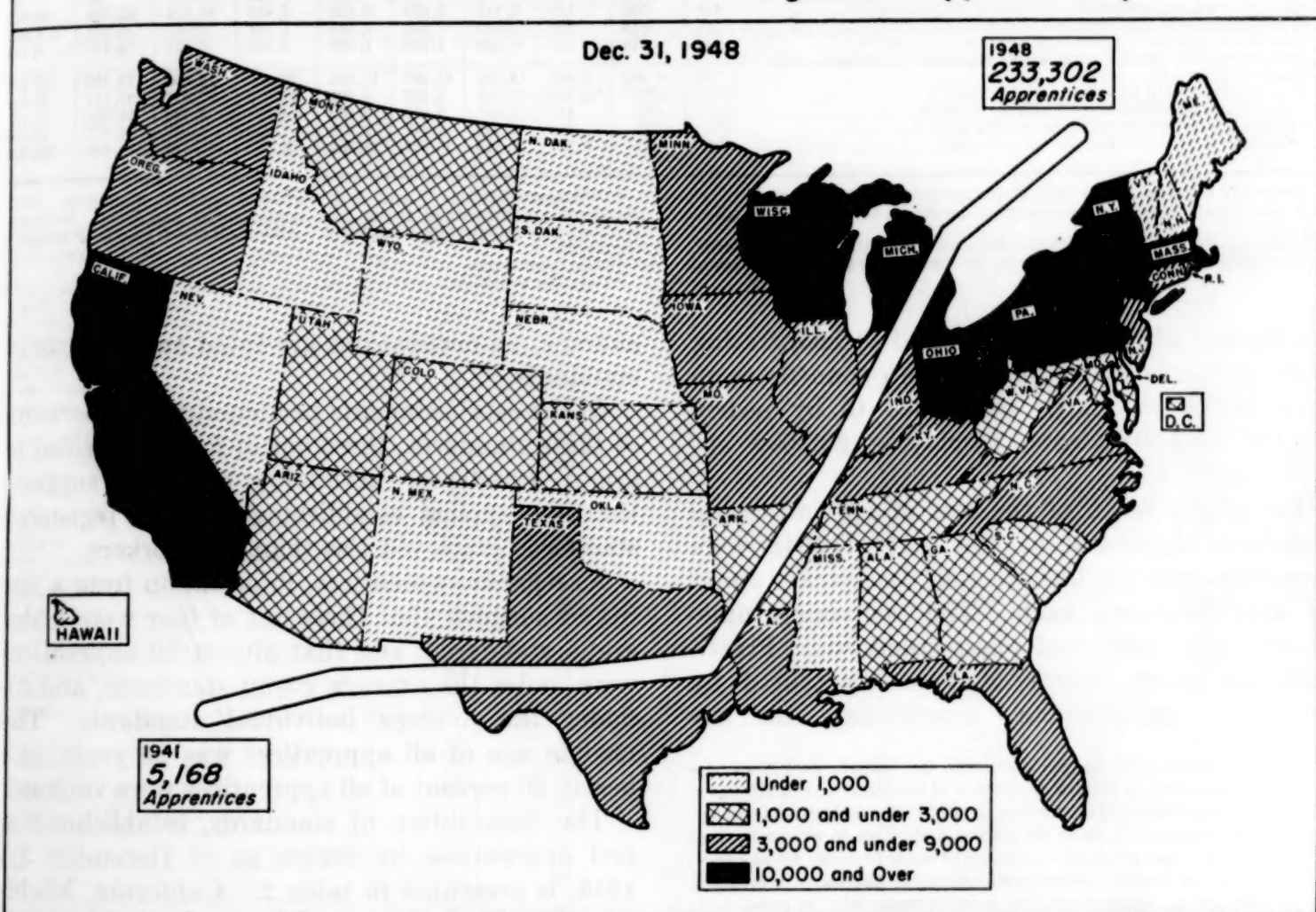
The best program of apprenticeship, even if selection is perfect and no turn-over occurs during training, cannot turn out more than a fourth of its apprentices each year. The 1940 Census reported approximately 100,000 apprentices, and the Bureau of Apprenticeship estimates the current (1949) total as about 325,000 (including both registered and unregistered apprentices). In view of curtailment in apprenticeship during wartime, and the postponement of the big increase in registrations until 1946, it may be assumed that the average number of apprentices in employment from 1940 through 1948 did not exceed 100,000, and that 25,000 (or 1 in 4) completed their training annually. This would mean that in 8 years not more than 200,000 apprentice replacements could have entered the skilled ranks. By contrast, according to Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates, the skilled labor force increased from 5.9 to 8.2 millions during that same period. In other words, apprenticeship accounted for not more than about 9 percent of the increase in the skilled labor force.

¹ Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship

Because of acceptance of the principle that apprenticeship is the most efficient way of training for the skilled crafts, the national apprenticeship program was initiated under congressional enactment in 1937 (Public Law 308 of the 75th Cong.). Apprenticeship as a way of transmitting skills from one generation to another is a practice of considerable antiquity. In the United States, it has been accepted since early days by all fore-

sighted employers and labor organizations as the most satisfactory method of training. But the practice was never all-inclusive, and, so long as skilled craftsmen could be obtained from Europe, no particular incentive existed to engage in a deliberate promotional program for extended apprenticeship. During the fourth decade of this century, however, various forces operated to bring the need for directed effort before Congress.

Growth and Current Distribution of Registered Apprenticeship



Back of the immediate issue were clearly defined influences, such as restrictions on immigration, the increasing average age of the skilled worker population, and the effects of the depression in the early 1930's upon the Nation's youth. An immediate issue arose regarding the exemption of apprentices from the wage requirements of the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. Initially under administrative order a program of apprenticeship suitable to the national economy and directed toward the protection of the welfare of apprentices was developed and promulgated.

In 1937, after the act had been invalidated, Congress accepted virtually the same program, and placed its administration in the United States Department of Labor.

Briefly the Apprenticeship Act authorized the Secretary of Labor to establish and promote labor standards protecting the welfare of apprentices, to bring together employers and labor as an aid in developing those standards, and to establish a central clearing-house of information available to all interested parties. It soon became evident, however, that to promote the welfare of appren-

tices under suitable labor standards implicitly involves consideration of all aspects of apprenticeship, including both the regulation of supply and the quality of training. Voluntary participation in the program, however, was stressed from the beginning.

During the past decade, in cooperation with State governments, international labor organizations, and associations of employers, the Bureau of Apprenticeship has promoted the objectives of the Apprenticeship Act as shown in table 1.

As of December 1948, there were registered with

TABLE 1.—Development of national apprenticeship program, 1939-48

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
A. All States having apprenticeship councils (at year-end).....	18	20	26	28	28	28	28	29	31	31
B. States having councils under State law (at year-end) ¹	11	12	17	17	18	18	20	21	24	24
C. All registered apprenticeship standards (at year-end) ²	433	760	1,180	2,145	2,635	3,410	5,818	16,574	34,008	46,642
D. Registered group standards (at year-end) ³	422	610	690	916	963	1,105	1,537	3,067	4,507	5,039
E. Registered joint committee standards (at year-end) ⁴	433	520	750	1,140	1,293	1,500	2,260	4,057	5,779	6,513
F. Establishments participating in all registered standards, estimated (at year-end).....	5,760	6,900	9,800	13,500	15,050	16,800	29,800	78,900	115,500	150,400
G. Apprentices newly registered (during year) ⁵	(6)	(6)	2,782	12,655	6,597	6,001	11,733	77,417	97,164	86,426
H. Apprentices cancelled or quit (during year) ⁶	(6)	(6)	415	3,631	5,967	5,659	4,277	5,766	21,609	26,977
J. Apprentices completed training (during year) ⁶	(6)	(6)	719	1,749	1,667	2,079	1,499	1,509	6,673	12,009
K. Apprentices on active register (at year-end).....	(6)	(6)	5,168	17,610	19,070	18,594	22,620	105,499	194,048	233,302

¹ Difference between A and B is States having appointed councils.

² A set of standards is a written document describing a system of apprenticeship training.

³ Difference between C and D is registered individual plant standards. Group standards cover two or more establishments in the same program.

⁴ Difference between C and E is registered not-joint standards. Joint standards are subscribed to by both management and labor. Not-joint standards are unilaterally established. Almost all group standards are joint standards.

⁵ Data incomplete.

⁶ Data not available.

the Bureau of Apprenticeship and 31 cooperating State or Territorial apprenticeship councils more than 46,000 standards subscribed to by nearly 150,000 establishments, employing 233,000 apprentices.²

Roughly a tenth of the sets of apprenticeship standards registered at the end of 1948 were area-wide in scope, including on the average about 22 establishments each. The remaining nine-tenths were individual plant standards. Practically all group standards were effectuated by joint management-labor committees. On the

average, 1½ occupations are listed on every set of standards.

Of the establishments participating in operation of these standards, three out of four subscribed to group standards. Available evidence suggests that the typical establishment under registered standards employed less than 100 workers.

As regards apprentices, information from a few States suggests that three out of four were under group standards; and that almost 30 apprentices were under the average group standards, and 3½ under the average individual standards. The median age of all apprentices was 26 years, and nearly 80 percent of all apprentices were veterans.

The distribution of standards, establishments, and apprentices by States as of December 31, 1948, is presented in table 2. California, Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, together contained 50 percent of all standards, 54 percent of all participating establishments, and 45 percent of all apprentices registered. To insure proper perspective, however, it should be noted that in 1947 these five States also contained almost 40 percent of the skilled worker population of the United States. In general, apprenticeship is more intensively developed in the larger industrial areas than elsewhere.

The occupational break-down of registered apprentices on active file as of December 31, 1948, is shown in table 3.

² Technical terms used in the discussion are defined, as follows: *Apprenticeship standards*—a written description of the terms and conditions of employment and training of apprentices, signed by representatives of management and/or organized labor as the parties authorized to effectuate those terms and conditions; *program*—a schedule of work processes for any occupation included in a set of apprenticeship standards (standards or programs are *individual*, i. e., applicable to one establishment only, or *group*, i. e., applicable to more than one participating establishment; and *joint*, i. e., effectuated by a committee equally representative of both management and organized labor, or *not-joint*, i. e., effectuated by representatives of one party only); *establishment*—a single physical unit or location, where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed, and for which independent bookkeeping records are maintained (a business concern under this definition may consist of more than one establishment, but organizational subunits, such as departments or divisions, are not counted as establishments); *participating establishment*—an establishment is said to be participating in, or subscribing to, a set of standards when it has been notified that it is considered as a participating establishment, and either (1) is training one or more apprentices, or (2) has recently employed one or more apprentices, or (3) has facilities for training apprentices and expects shortly to hire one or more apprentices (an establishment is not to be considered as subscribing to a set of standards merely because of inclusion in the membership of an association signatory to the standards); and *apprentice*—a worker in training under a set of apprenticeship standards, who for statistical purposes is considered as registered when the registration agency is satisfied that it has on file all the information required on him.

The highest proportion of apprentice registrations was in the building trades. However, the significance of this table can best be appreciated in terms of the extent to which apprentices are being trained relative to new skilled-worker needs. For lack of more precise information on the occupational break-down of skilled workers currently employed, only the roughest estimates are possible of such requirements: the Bureau of Apprenticeship estimates that in the building trades one-fourth as many apprentices as are needed for

replacement purposes are registered; in the metal-working trades, one-sixth; in printing occupations, one-fourth; in mechanical and repair trades, one-third; and in all other apprenticeable occupations, one-fifth.

In view of the fact that registered apprentices constitute some 70 percent of all apprentices employed, it is evident that, although well under way, the job of convincing industry to train craftsmen through apprenticeship has still a long way to go. If all craftsmen were to be trained through ap-

TABLE 2.—Distribution of standards, establishments, and apprentices in national program, by State, Dec. 31, 1948¹

State	Sets of standards registered					Establishments participating (estimated for group and total)			Apprentices on active register ⁴
	Total	Joint		Not-joint		Group ²	Individual ²	Total ²	
		Group	Individual	Group	Individual				
All States reporting.....	46,642	4,636	1,877	403	39,726	108,750	41,630	150,380	233,302
Alabama.....	158	88	29	8	33	930	60	990	1,745
Alaska.....	1	1	0	0	0	20	0	20	-----
Arizona.....	260	202	8	37	13	1,530	20	1,550	1,948
Arkansas.....	95	36	5	1	53	390	60	450	2,031
California.....	3,979	645	74	73	3,187	23,740	3,260	27,000	32,866
Colorado.....	425	95	7	26	297	1,460	300	1,760	2,030
Connecticut.....	307	96	29	8	174	3,950	200	4,150	5,470
Delaware.....	40	8	2	0	30	140	30	170	178
District of Columbia.....	319	34	6	0	279	1,060	290	1,350	1,403
Florida.....	133	88	8	16	21	1,730	30	1,760	3,148
Georgia.....	185	60	7	6	112	800	120	920	2,818
Hawaii.....	164	5	2	3	154	80	160	240	497
Idaho.....	63	43	1	1	18	220	20	240	467
Illinois.....	1,034	213	175	4	642	5,580	820	6,400	7,341
Indiana.....	952	171	82	12	687	1,900	770	2,670	3,745
Iowa.....	703	104	26	7	566	1,010	590	1,600	3,258
Kansas.....	163	76	3	1	83	610	90	700	2,025
Kentucky.....	2,722	62	10	4	2,646	890	2,660	3,550	4,852
Louisiana.....	1,280	70	4	10	1,196	940	1,200	2,140	4,894
Maine.....	25	10	4	2	9	70	10	80	794
Maryland.....	733	24	17	2	690	500	710	1,210	2,104
Massachusetts.....	536	74	32	10	420	1,390	450	1,840	10,001
Michigan.....	3,654	163	90	11	3,390	3,010	3,480	6,490	13,453
Minnesota.....	1,170	132	39	15	984	2,350	1,020	3,370	9,314
Mississippi.....	48	23	3	3	19	370	20	390	533
Missouri.....	184	97	23	0	64	3,480	90	3,570	3,357
Montana.....	54	32	0	1	21	280	20	300	1,425
Nebraska.....	154	32	5	1	116	380	120	500	962
Nevada.....	11	11	0	0	0	40	0	40	261
New Hampshire.....	21	3	3	3	12	100	20	120	805
New Jersey.....	769	85	67	7	610	1,490	680	2,170	3,777
New Mexico.....	85	19	0	0	66	250	70	320	540
New York ⁴	4,683	189	222	17	4,255	15,060	4,480	19,540	30,304
North Carolina.....	2,182	17	8	0	2,157	90	2,170	2,260	3,352
North Dakota.....	12	12	0	0	0	80	0	80	38
Ohio.....	6,322	421	304	28	5,569	13,250	5,870	19,120	17,010
Oklahoma.....	92	69	14	0	9	830	20	850	954
Oregon.....	54	49	1	3	1	270	0	270	4,838
Pennsylvania.....	4,763	192	388	11	4,172	4,510	4,560	9,070	10,265
Puerto Rico.....	13	0	0	0	13	0	10	10	-----
Rhode Island.....	191	19	1	0	171	430	170	600	1,139
South Carolina.....	191	20	7	14	150	250	160	410	1,102
South Dakota.....	43	12	1	3	27	90	30	120	96
Tennessee.....	95	55	10	2	28	990	40	1,030	2,349
Texas.....	866	181	19	4	662	3,830	680	4,510	5,992
Utah.....	313	60	8	4	241	760	250	1,010	1,119
Vermont.....	46	14	0	5	27	230	30	260	910
Virginia.....	3,737	31	24	1	3,681	480	3,710	4,190	7,312
Washington.....	232	188	3	37	4	2,990	10	3,000	4,584
West Virginia.....	668	45	63	0	560	410	620	1,030	1,084
Wisconsin.....	1,665	220	43	2	1,400	3,330	1,440	4,770	12,689
Wyoming.....	47	40	0	0	7	180	10	190	123

¹ Lack of complete agreement on definition casts some doubt on accuracy of data on standards and establishments.

² Estimated as of Feb. 28, 1949.

³ Rounded.

⁴ The total of apprentices can exceed total establishments especially in a State in which group programs predominate, because under such programs apprentices are transferred from one to another to acquire varied experience.

⁵ Incomplete data in all categories.

prenticeship, and allowing for turn-over during training at the rate of about 25 percent, a total of 130,000 apprentices for every 1 million skilled workers should be in training at all times in the United States. This is a ratio of about 1 to 8. A skilled labor force of 8 million skilled workers needs 1 million persons in training, through apprenticeship.

At a recent conference of various State directors

of apprenticeship and the Bureau of Apprenticeship, the problem of statistics for national purposes was considered. Discussion resulted in tentative definitions,³ the adoption of which should insure comparability of all State data supplied for inclusion in national totals. A growing number of States is participating in the program to obtain statistical uniformity.

³ See footnote on p. 128.

TABLE 3.—Occupation group of registered apprentices for the United States, Dec. 31, 1948

[Estimated]

Occupation group	Apprentices		Occupation group	Apprentices	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
All occupation groups.....	233,300	100.0	Printing.....	14,000	6.0
Construction.....	83,700	35.8	Compositor, typesetter.....	6,900	2.9
Brick, stone, tile layer.....	9,500	4.1	Electrotyper, stereotyper.....	700	.3
Carpenter.....	38,700	16.4	Lithographer.....	400	.2
Cement finisher.....	600	.3	Photoengraver.....	1,400	.6
Painter (construction).....	7,200	3.1	Pressman, printing.....	3,500	1.5
Plasterer.....	3,800	1.6	Printing, publishing, not elsewhere classified.....	1,100	.5
Plumber, pipefitter.....	20,200	8.7	Nonmanufacturing, not elsewhere classified.....	9,100	3.9
Roofer, slater.....	600	.3	Powerhouse operator.....	0	0
Construction occupations, not elsewhere classified.....	3,100	1.3	Lineman.....	4,000	1.7
Electrician.....	19,500	8.4	Meatcutter (except slaughterhouse).....	4,500	1.9
Machining.....	20,800	8.9	Nonmanufacturing occupations, not elsewhere classified.....	600	.3
Machinist.....	11,200	4.8	Manufacturing, not elsewhere classified.....	17,300	7.4
Toolmaker, die sinker.....	8,700	3.7	Baker.....	1,600	.7
Polisher, buffer (metal).....	300	.1	Loomfixer.....	300	.1
Machine shop, not elsewhere classified.....	600	.3	Furrier.....	300	.1
Metalworking.....	18,800	8.1	Tailor.....	400	.2
Jeweler, watchmaker.....	4,600	2.0	Cabinet maker.....	5,000	2.1
Engraver.....	400	.2	Upholsterer.....	2,100	.9
Sheet metal worker.....	8,700	3.7	Shoe repairman.....	1,000	.4
Molder.....	1,800	.8	Stone cutter.....	600	.3
Foundry worker, not elsewhere classified.....	300	.1	Optician, lens grinder.....	1,100	.5
Boilermaker.....	400	.2	Painter (except construction).....	400	.2
Structural iron worker.....	1,000	.4	Pattern maker (except paper).....	1,900	.8
Metal working occupations, not elsewhere classified.....	1,600	.7	Manufacturing occupations, not elsewhere classified.....	2,600	1.1
Auto mechanic.....	28,700	12.3	Not elsewhere classified.....	13,300	5.7
Mechanic and repairman.....	6,800	2.9	Commercial artist.....	200	.1
Millwright.....	400	.2	Draftsman.....	2,300	1.0
Railroad mechanic and repairman.....	200	.1	Laboratory technician.....	1,800	.8
Airplane mechanic and repairman.....	500	.2	Photographer.....	600	.3
Mechanic and repairman, not elsewhere classified.....	5,700	2.4	Cook (excluding private family).....	500	.2
Miscellaneous occupations.....	1,300	.6	Barber, beautician.....	2,000	.9
Engineers, stationary.....	100	(1)	All other, not elsewhere classified.....	5,900	2.4
Holstmen, cranimen.....	0	0			
Glaziers.....	1,100	.5			
Miscellaneous occupations, not elsewhere classified.....	100	(1)			

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Eastern Seaboard Apprenticeship Conference

"APPRENTICESHIP—YOUR RESPONSIBILITY" was the keynote of the Fifth Annual Eastern Seaboard Apprenticeship Conference held at Magnolia, Mass., June 15-17, 1949, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Apprenticeship Council and the Bureau of Apprenticeship of the U. S. Department of Labor. Labor and Management, Federal and State governments, educational and civic groups were represented at the conference by

some 500 persons from 20 States, the District of Columbia, and Canada.

The importance of adequate apprentice training programs was stressed by all 12 speakers at the opening session of the conference. In reviewing the progress made in apprentice training, the industry, labor, and State government representatives emphasized the need for expanding the program, including additional trades, and for greater cooperation between all interested groups—labor and management, apprenticeship councils, and vocation educational agencies. Modern production methods, it was pointed out, called for more

highly skilled workers. Quality of craftsmanship, as well as a proper number of apprentices, were stated to be real objectives of organized labor. Attention was also directed to the value of pre-apprenticeship instruction to acquaint apprentices with the tools and terms of the trade and the fundamental manipulative skills. The importance of broad related instruction with on-the-job training under experienced journeymen was also stressed.

The pivotal position of apprentices in good labor-management relations, was emphasized by John J. DelMonte, commissioner of the Massachusetts State Department of Labor and Industries, and by Michael J. Galvin, the Under Secretary of Labor, representing the Secretary of Labor. Mr. Galvin also expressed the hope that the same cooperative approach achieved by labor and management in apprenticeship would be extended to other problems in labor-management relations. Working for apprentice training, he said, tends to encourage unity for the common welfare.

At the banquet meeting, Archie A. Pearson, manager of the training department of the Ford Motor Co., described that firm's apprenticeship system. More than 6,000 skilled journeymen have been graduated since the program's inception in 1915. Training started with only one trade—tool and die making; currently, more than 1,200 apprentices are receiving training in 18 skilled trades. The program, since 1941, has operated under a joint apprenticeship committee composed of five representatives each of management and of the UAW-CIO.

Mass production in industry has increased the need and enhanced the value of skilled journeymen, in Mr. Pearson's opinion, and "industry provides a young apprentice with a livelihood, with a goal, with an incentive, with a technical education he could hardly afford on his own, and with a future as a skilled tradesman * * * helps him to become a solid citizen of the community."

Resolutions of the Conference

Public vocational schools and private trade schools were the subject of two separate resolutions contained in the report of the resolutions committee.

Public vocational schools should be encouraged, by joint apprenticeship committees and other appropriate persons in industry, to establish pre-job training programs for apprenticeship applicants. "Such pre-job training," the resolution stated, "will perform a significant function in the selection of applicants for employment in the apprenticeship program." Vocational schools should be certain that the pre-job training program is part of a definite apprenticeship program, and that employers and employees agree on details of both.

Complaints were cited regarding the "mushroom growth of private trade schools established to make quick and high profits out of the shortage of skilled workers and the opportunities for payment of maximum tuition fees under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (GI bill)," and the failure of these schools to operate in the interests of the students or of the tax-paying public. These complaints led to adoption of a resolution setting forth constructive steps to rectify the situation. State approval agencies, under the GI bill, should establish standards for the approval of private trade schools, taking into consideration the welfare of the public, the students, and the private schools which attempt to operate in the public interest; approvals of all private trade schools should be reviewed to determine if operations meet the standards; and approval should be withdrawn if a school is not complying with the standards.

Veterans entitled to apprentice training under Federal legislation received consideration in a resolution. It was recommended that the United States Veterans Administration should be requested to change the policy whereby it does not continue to assume responsibilities for the education and training of veterans through organized apprentice training, under certain conditions. However, if that policy is dictated by the provisions of Public Law 346 (GI bill), it was held that the conference should request an amendment to the law's educational section. This change should "require the payment of supervision and tuition costs by the United States Veterans Administration during the entire period necessary to complete the organized program of apprentice training."

In view of the necessity for effective related technical instruction for the success of any

apprenticeship program, and the scarcity of such instructive material in several important apprenticeship areas, the conference endorsed the fund-raising program inaugurated by the United States Office of Education. The aim is to secure the funds necessary for the preparation of related instruction material and guides for teachers who are engaged in the instruction of apprentices. The efforts of the various States in preparing related instruction material was endorsed. Such material should be made available to additional States and to the Federal Office of Education in a cooperative effort to bring the related instruction programs up to the highest standard of efficiency.

The need for proper promotion and publicity was brought before nearly every meeting of the conference. By resolution, it was therefore recommended that all joint groups in the New England and New York area engaged in promoting apprenticeship should establish permanent publicity committees to carry on this necessary work to better acquaint the various segments of the public with apprenticeship and its importance to the community. It was further resolved that the Bureau of Apprenticeship in this area should accept the responsibility for stimulating the formation of such publicity committees and for making available to them the specific information on publicity techniques developed at the conference.

Special note was taken of interstate area conferences on apprenticeship training which originated in the New England States and New York. Representatives from other States attending the conference held that "the development of this progressively beneficial and increasingly advancing policy of encouraging labor and management collectively to accept their responsibilities in the development of a sufficient number of skilled workers to meet the needs of their particular industries," justified the following resolution for consideration by the conference:

"1. That through the continuing cooperative efforts of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and the several State agencies of apprenticeship, labor and management in all sections of the country be encouraged to develop area and State-wide apprentice training conferences similar to the Eastern Seaboard Training Conferences, and

"2. That the Director of the Bureau of Appren-

ticeship, William F. Patterson, be requested to give this matter his most earnest consideration to the end that there not only be more and larger area and State-wide training conferences, but also the whole program be shaped up for the final purpose of having this kind of program developed on a national scale with labor, management, and Federal and State agencies of government cooperating and participating on both State and national levels."

Section Meetings

Section or discussion meetings of the conference were devoted to the following specialized fields: Machine tool industry; vocational education; publicizing apprenticeship; automotive industry; foundry trades; textile industry; apprentice supervisors and training supervisors; trade associations; building trades (general contractors and subcontractors); railroad industry; jewelry industry; graphic arts industry; relationship between apprenticeship and vocational education; and State apprenticeship councils.

In addition to progress reports and individual companies' experiences in operating their training programs, the section meetings in general were concerned with devising methods for improving and expanding apprentice training programs in a broad range of industries.

The value of related training, not only for apprentices but for supervisors and teachers as well, was emphasized at most section meetings. In the railroad and automobile industries, for example, related classroom training was considered especially important for introducing knowledge of new developments and technical improvements and making available better supervisory prospects. The consensus of the apprentice and training supervisors group was that supervisors should exercise particular care in the selection of apprentices, using tests and other objective data to check their judgment. More centralized planning and development of curricula and testing material was needed to eliminate the duplication of effort in plants and trades all over the country, it was pointed out; this would be a positive aid to supervisors and would reduce the over-all cost of maintaining sound apprenticeship programs.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Injury Rates in Manufacturing: First Quarter, 1949

WORK-INJURY RATES in manufacturing industries continued to decline during the first quarter of 1949. The average injury-frequency rate for all manufacturing establishments reporting in the first quarter was 6.5 percent below the comparable figure for the preceding quarter and 18.4 percent below that for the first quarter of 1948.

This decrease continued the downward movement which has prevailed through 1947 and 1948. The rate of decrease, however, was greater than in either of the two preceding years. The reduction in industrial activity possibly accounts in part for this greater drop in the injury rate. Past experience has shown that an increase in industrial activity is usually accompanied by a disproportionate increase in work injuries, and

that a slackening of activity is accompanied by a relatively greater decrease in injuries, resulting in a lower injury rate per million employee hours worked.

The lower injury rate, coupled with a decrease in employment, resulted in a drop of over 10 percent in the estimated number of work injuries. Approximately 93,000 workers in manufacturing establishments were disabled for 1 or more days because of work injuries, during the first quarter of 1949. This was 11,000 below the estimate for the preceding 3 months, and 21,800 below that for the first quarter of 1948. The toll of human life, however, is still high; over 300 workers died as a result of injuries, and 4,800 others were known to have suffered some permanent physical impairment. Some of the injuries classified as temporary disabilities at the time of the report may later prove to be more serious, resulting in a slight increase in these estimates.

Industrial injury-frequency rates¹ for selected manufacturing industries, first quarter, 1949, with preliminary annual rates for 1948

Industry	First quarter, 1949					1948: Annual frequency rate (preliminary)
	Number of establishments ¹	Frequency rate ² for—				
		January	February	March	First quarter	
Apparel:						
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	353	6.1	5.2	5.6	5.6	6.7
Clothing, women's and children's.....	295	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.4
Apparel and accessories, not elsewhere classified.....	42	(4)	(4)	(4)	5.5	7.7
Trimmings and fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified.....	76	16.7	11.2	9.0	12.2	12.3
Chemicals:						
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	33	10.6	9.4	8.7	9.6	6.3
Drugs, toiletries, and insecticides.....	64	11.1	11.3	10.0	10.8	10.0
Explosives.....	41	2.1	.7	.7	1.2	3.2
Industrial chemicals.....	179	6.9	8.0	7.9	7.6	9.4
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	62	9.1	9.0	6.0	8.0	11.0
Plastic materials, except rubber.....	27	4.3	2.6	2.8	3.3	5.7
Soap and glycerin.....	41	7.0	4.0	7.3	6.2	5.7
Synthetic rubber.....	19	1.2	2.6	0	1.2	1.6
Synthetic textile fibers.....	19	4.9	3.7	2.0	3.6	3.4
Chemical products, not elsewhere classified.....	61	9.4	11.1	12.3	10.9	10.3
Electrical equipment:						
Automotive electrical equipment.....	24	17.3	12.4	14.2	14.7	18.1
Batteries.....	24	10.0	9.0	6.2	8.4	20.4
Communication and signaling equipment, except radio.....	23	5.1	4.8	3.4	4.4	4.9
Electrical appliances.....	34	8.0	9.6	9.3	9.0	14.1
Electrical equipment for industrial use.....	237	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.4
Electric lamps (bulbs).....	17	2.9	2.0	3.2	2.7	2.9
Insulated wire and cable.....	27	9.6	11.9	7.2	9.5	14.3
Radios and phonographs.....	102	6.0	4.3	3.8	4.7	5.3
Electrical equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	18	6.7	8.1	7.0	7.3	5.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Industrial injury-frequency rates¹ for selected manufacturing industries, first quarter, 1949, with preliminary annual rates for 1948—Continued

Industry	Number of establishments ²	First quarter, 1949				1948: Annual frequency rate (preliminary)
		Frequency rate ³ for—				
		January	February	March	First quarter	
Food:						
Baking.....	57	16.7	13.5	15.5	15.3	15.6
Beverages, not elsewhere classified.....	96	26.3	19.7	31.0	25.9	(⁴)
Breweries.....	29	25.2	21.1	26.9	24.5	(⁴)
Canning and preserving.....	65	12.7	7.6	11.6	10.7	13.4
Confectionery.....	30	9.7	11.0	12.5	11.1	13.0
Dairy products.....	118	22.0	14.3	16.6	17.7	22.4
Distilleries.....	49	9.2	6.0	5.5	6.9	7.7
Flour, feed, and grain-mill products.....	47	10.3	8.4	13.2	10.7	10.5
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	305	16.1	13.2	14.4	14.8	19.5
Food products, not elsewhere classified.....	53	8.5	12.4	11.3	10.7	13.6
Furniture and lumber products:						
Furniture, wood.....	78	22.8	23.1	20.7	22.1	21.7
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	100	15.7	14.3	16.6	15.5	17.7
Wooden containers.....	202	39.0	40.8	37.6	39.1	40.2
Miscellaneous wood products, not elsewhere classified.....	111	32.3	31.8	21.4	28.3	23.8
Iron and steel:						
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	46	13.5	18.4	15.4	15.7	16.6
Cold-finished steel.....	33	18.1	17.2	18.1	17.8	20.0
Cutlery and edge tools.....	28	10.2	14.8	16.1	13.6	16.0
Fabricated structural steel.....	195	16.6	16.6	15.4	16.2	20.8
Forgings, iron and steel.....	99	14.2	16.7	16.5	15.7	18.7
Foundries, iron.....	333	28.8	30.6	30.3	29.9	36.8
Foundries, steel.....	108	26.4	26.0	26.3	26.2	29.4
Hardware.....	46	13.4	10.3	14.1	12.6	13.8
Heating equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	79	18.3	15.1	20.9	18.2	23.6
Iron and steel.....	150	5.8	6.8	5.8	6.1	7.2
Metal coating and engraving.....	51	18.9	23.0	23.6	21.8	24.9
Ornamental metal work.....	38	14.3	27.6	25.8	22.4	20.6
Plate fabrication and boiler-shop products.....	116	22.8	26.2	20.2	22.9	32.1
Plumbers' supplies.....	43	14.8	15.4	14.9	15.0	17.4
Screw-machine products.....	87	14.7	16.9	11.8	14.4	15.6
Sheet-metal work.....	68	19.7	24.3	23.3	22.4	19.7
Stamped and pressed metal products, not elsewhere classified.....	199	18.2	17.0	16.7	17.3	19.6
Steam fittings and apparatus.....	48	14.9	12.8	16.5	14.8	16.7
Steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages.....	18	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	5.3	14.4
Steel springs.....	13	11.4	24.3	9.3	14.8	21.3
Tin cans and other tinware.....	21	11.2	11.2	6.8	9.7	15.7
Tools, except edge tools.....	50	14.8	16.7	13.8	15.1	18.3
Wire and wire products.....	133	18.2	14.9	16.0	16.4	19.1
Wrought pipes, welded and heavy-riveted.....	16	16.0	12.0	18.3	15.6	21.2
Iron and steel products, not elsewhere classified.....	24	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	27.0	23.7
Leather:						
Boots and shoes, not rubber.....	240	8.6	7.5	9.3	8.5	8.6
Leather.....	33	19.0	22.6	21.8	21.1	24.8
Lumber:						
Logging.....	59	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	95.9	(⁴)
Millwork, structural.....	208	25.8	22.9	22.2	23.7	27.9
Planing mills.....	68	45.7	29.6	36.9	37.4	39.4
Plywood mills.....	49	33.7	29.9	23.9	29.0	35.7
Sawmills.....	82	58.2	50.9	60.7	56.9	55.6
Saw and planing mills, integrated.....	80	45.1	44.5	42.6	44.0	57.0
Machinery, except electric:						
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	80	15.5	18.4	15.7	16.5	19.4
Bearings, ball and roller.....	33	9.3	17.6	11.9	12.8	15.6
Commercial and household machinery.....	114	8.2	7.6	8.0	7.9	9.5
Construction and mining machinery.....	119	18.2	21.8	20.7	20.2	21.4
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	24	14.3	18.7	21.2	18.1	17.9
Engines and turbines.....	46	9.4	10.5	10.8	10.2	11.8
Food-products machinery.....	57	14.8	15.4	15.9	15.4	18.5
General industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	182	15.0	13.1	16.1	14.7	18.3
General machine shops (jobbing and repair).....	112	27.2	21.7	20.4	23.1	22.7
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	56	9.0	9.1	7.8	8.6	12.8
Mechanical power-transmission equipment, except ball and roller bearings.....	67	18.1	23.1	24.7	21.9	18.1
Metalworking machinery.....	425	12.0	12.3	13.6	12.6	13.5
Pumps and compressors.....	81	16.5	19.0	13.1	16.1	18.0
Special-industry machinery, not elsewhere classified.....	122	19.1	21.0	21.3	20.4	20.3
Textile machinery.....	26	14.0	9.7	10.7	11.4	11.7
Nonferrous metals:						
Aluminum and magnesium products.....	20	13.7	11.1	12.6	12.5	19.3
Foundries, nonferrous.....	201	19.4	19.4	22.4	20.4	21.6
Nonferrous basic shapes and forms.....	29	12.7	11.0	14.0	12.6	12.4
Watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware.....	36	6.6	4.8	4.6	5.3	8.2
Nonferrous metal products, not elsewhere classified.....	89	15.4	14.2	12.8	14.1	14.9
Ordinance:						
Ordinance and accessories.....	16	4.7	4.1	5.1	4.6	4.6
Paper:						
Paper boxes and containers.....	278	18.2	12.4	13.9	14.9	20.1
Paper and pulp.....	336	17.0	17.4	16.4	16.9	19.3
Paper products, not elsewhere classified.....	31	10.1	16.9	15.1	14.0	17.4
Printing and publishing:						
Book and job printing.....	120	7.8	7.6	9.5	8.3	8.3
News and periodical.....	38	10.0	10.1	15.4	11.9	(⁴)

See footnotes at end of table.

Industrial injury-frequency rates¹ for selected manufacturing industries, first quarter, 1949, with preliminary annual rates for 1948—Continued

Industry	First quarter, 1949					1948: Annual frequency rate (pre- liminary)
	Number of establish- ments ²	Frequency rate ³ for—				
		January	February	March	First quarter	
Rubber:						
Rubber boots and shoes.....	13	2.2	6.5	4.2	4.2	5.8
Rubber tires and tubes.....	32	7.3	7.4	6.0	6.9	8.5
Rubber products, not elsewhere classified.....	76	12.2	14.7	12.7	13.2	15.8
Stone, clay, and glass:						
Clay products, structural.....	92	21.0	25.9	15.4	20.6	21.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	135	(4)	(4)	(4)	25.0	31.9
Glass.....	42	12.3	12.5	13.5	12.8	13.5
Pottery and related products.....	29	15.0	17.9	12.6	15.1	19.7
Stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified.....	44	15.5	12.7	14.5	14.3	16.8
Textiles:						
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	175	9.1	7.4	6.5	7.6	9.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	53	14.0	12.9	6.9	11.1	13.4
Knit goods.....	74	7.3	8.8	5.9	7.3	8.5
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles.....	49	6.9	6.8	6.3	6.7	9.1
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	141	10.3	10.9	11.6	10.9	12.6
Miscellaneous textile goods, not elsewhere classified.....	28	16.8	16.9	10.4	14.6	23.3
Transportation equipment:						
Aircraft.....	16	5.6	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.8
Aircraft parts.....	28	7.4	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.2
Motor vehicles.....	105	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.1	8.8
Motor-vehicle parts.....	96	14.0	15.8	12.7	14.2	18.3
Railroad equipment.....	50	16.0	17.4	16.7	16.7	18.9
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	53	21.7	27.4	24.7	24.5	23.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing:						
Fabricated plastic products.....	34	9.9	15.8	9.5	11.7	11.6
Optical and ophthalmic goods.....	16	1.2	.6	2.9	1.6	3.5
Photographic apparatus and materials.....	26	4.4	5.2	4.0	4.5	5.6
Professional and scientific instruments and supplies.....	57	6.8	3.8	5.6	5.4	6.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing, not elsewhere classified.....	153	12.1	10.8	10.1	11.0	11.9

¹ The average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

² March 1949.

³ Computed from all reports received for each month; not based on the same plants in successive months.

⁴ Insufficient data.

⁵ Not available.

About 1,860,000 man-days were lost during the quarter by these injured workers. At current wage levels, this represents an estimated value of about 19 million dollars—a loss partly paid by employers in the form of workmen's compensation, and partly absorbed by the injured workers in the form of reduced income during the period of disability. This amount, however, is only a portion of the total cost which will accrue from these injuries. It includes no allowance for the continuing economic losses arising from the many deaths and permanent impairments, or for hospital, medical, and other costs incidental to the treatment of the injured workers.

Reductions in injury-frequency rates were recorded for 47 of the 117 manufacturing classifications¹ for which comparable data were available. For 26 industries the rates were higher, and for 44, they varied by less than 1 frequency-rate point.

Industries showing the most significant decreases were batteries; electrical appliances; food products, not elsewhere classified; metal coating and engraving; steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages; integrated saw and planing mills; pot-

tery and related products; and miscellaneous textile goods, not elsewhere classified. The principal increases were in compressed and liquefied gases; iron and steel products, not elsewhere classified; and planing mills.

Only 3 industries showed injury-frequency rates of over 40. These were logging (reported for the first time this quarter), 95.9; sawmills, 56.9; and integrated saw and planing mills, 44.0.

Outstandingly low rates were reported for synthetic rubber, 1.2; explosives, 1.2; optical and ophthalmic goods, 1.6; electric lamps (bulbs), 2.7; plastic materials, except rubber, 3.3; and synthetic textile fibers, 3.6.

¹ Averages are shown this quarter, for the first time for the following industries: Beverages, not elsewhere classified; breweries; logging; and news and periodical printing and publishing. Reports have been received also for metal furniture; office, store, and restaurant fixtures; leather products, not elsewhere classified; veneer mills; and bookbinding; but because of the small coverage, averages for these industries are not shown in this quarter's tabulation.

A considerable expansion was made in the reporting sample of the following industries: Clothing, men's and boys'; clothing, women's and children's; trimmings and fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified; chemicals, not elsewhere classified; baking; canning and preserving; dairy products; food products, not elsewhere classified; wood products, not elsewhere classified; sheet-metal work; sawmills; saw and planing mills, integrated; book and job printing; clay products, structural; and concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.

Peak Hours of California Industrial Injuries

MORE CALIFORNIA WORKERS suffered disabling industrial injuries between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning and between 3 and 4 in the afternoon than at any other time of day, a State study of July-August 1948 accident records disclosed.¹ Accident frequency rose steadily throughout the morning to the 10-11 peak, and dropped slightly from 11 to noon. After a sharp noon-hour decline, the number of disabling injuries began to rise to an afternoon high between 3 and 4. The pattern of regular daily fluctuation in number of accidents at different hours appeared to be the same in almost every industry covered by the State analysis.

About 80 percent of the 12,500 reports of disabling injuries received by the Division of Labor Statistics and Research in August 1948 stated the time of occurrence. Distribution of these injuries by hour of occurrence was as follows:

Hour of occurrence	Disabling injuries	
	Number	Percent of total
All hours.....	10, 057	100. 0
6 to 7 a. m.....	84	. 8
7 to 8 a. m.....	230	2. 3
8 to 9 a. m.....	561	5. 6
9 to 10 a. m.....	829	8. 2
10 to 11 a. m.....	1, 422	14. 1
11 a.m. to 12 noon.....	1, 114	11. 1
12 noon to 1 p. m.....	372	3. 7
1 to 2 p. m.....	620	6. 1
2 to 3 p. m.....	1, 107	11. 0
3 to 4 p. m.....	1, 218	12. 1
4 to 5 p. m.....	842	8. 4
5 to 6 p. m.....	360	3. 6
6 p. m. to 6 a. m.....	1, 298	13. 0

Lack of information on the length of time employees had been at work prior to injury and on the number of persons at work each hour made further analysis impossible. Another limiting factor was the tendency of employers to enter on their reports only approximate time, such as the nearest hour, instead of the exact hour and

¹ Hour of Occurrence of Industrial Injuries, California, August 1948. State of California, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, San Francisco, January 1949. (Processed.) The findings are based upon an analysis of over 10,000 disabling injury reports made by employers to the State Division of Labor Statistics and Research in August 1948, covering the period from the middle of July to the middle of August.

minute of the accident. It was also noted that California was on daylight saving time during the period covered. However, taking all these conditions into account, the conclusion was reached that "length of time at work prior to an accident may be a significant factor to be considered in accident prevention programs."

The 10 to 11 a. m. accident peak was experienced in such widely different activities as agriculture, mining, construction, manufacturing, utilities, trade, and services. Exceptions included fruit and vegetable canning, textiles and apparel, iron and steel products manufacturing, and trucking and warehousing. In the latter industries, the morning accident record was highest between 11 and 12. The number of accidents was the same from 10 to 11 a. m. and from 11 to 12 noon, for domestic servants in private households. Disabling injuries between 8 and 9 a. m. formed 11 percent of the total in the furniture and finished lumber products industry, the proportion between 10 and 11 a. m. being slightly lower.

In interpreting the 11 a. m. to 12 noon figures, the report directed attention to the fact that in many establishments the lunch period begins during that hour. The low rate of employment activity during the noon hour is reflected in a sharp decline in number of accidents between 12 and 1 o'clock.

The afternoon accident peak from 3 to 4 is typical of many of the individual industries. However, a peak between 2 and 3 p. m. was reported for crude petroleum production, canning of fruits and vegetables and other food processing, furniture and finished lumber products, trucking and warehousing, restaurants and bars, various service industries, and government. Household domestic service had its afternoon peak between 4 and 5. In the same period, a secondary afternoon maximum occurred in trucking and warehousing.

It was impossible to determine the effect of any Saturday morning work in raising the volume of accidents in the morning peak above the peak in the afternoon.

The comparatively small numbers of accidents for the hours between 6 at night and 6 in the morning are associated with the low rate of employment at night. Industries which have a significant volume of night employment have more accidents than others; some of these industries

have night peaks in addition to day-time peaks. For example, in all the industries studied 87 percent of the total number of disabling accidents occurred between 6 a. m. and 3 p. m., but in the miscellaneous amusements and recreation services (including bowling alleys, skating rinks, professional sports) 44 percent happened between 6 p. m. and midnight.

State Minimum-Wage Legislation: Progress in 1948-49¹

THE SIGNIFICANCE of State minimum-wage activity during the year July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949, is best judged against the background of total State minimum-wage accomplishments in the postwar years. Most minimum-wage laws have wage-board provisions which permit ready adjustment of policy and practice to changing conditions. Thus, the majority of States with such laws have been able to make substantial revisions of rates and standards to conform to a period of marked economic change.

No new minimum-wage laws have been enacted since 1941. Nor have any existing laws been amended during the year 1948-49. However, as of June 30, 1949, approximately 63 minimum-wage orders had become effective during postwar years in 16 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. All but 4 of these—which applied to retail or mercantile trade in Illinois, New Jersey, and New York, and to amusement and recreation in Massachusetts, and 5 orders in Puerto Rico—constituted revisions of minimum wages previously in effect.

Activity during the 1948-49 period afforded further evidence of the usefulness of the wage-board system in keeping minimum wages current and extending coverage to additional workers. Six States (Arizona, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oregon, Washington) and the District of Columbia, issued a total of 13 orders. Puerto Rico issued 2 orders—quarrying and furniture. Other activity included Wisconsin, which re-

issued its annual order for the canning industry, regulating work hours and overtime-pay provisions; and Rhode Island, which made mandatory its 1946 directory order for retail trade.

In most instances, recent wage orders formed part of an over-all plan for postwar revision of minimum wages. For example, Massachusetts, during the current period issued four revised orders (mercantile; building service; dry cleaning; and laundry occupations) and an order for workers not previously covered—amusement and recreation. With 2 orders previously revised (clerical and public housekeeping), Massachusetts has succeeded since the war in bringing virtually all intrastate workers under coverage of revised minimum wages. The District of Columbia revised two orders during the year (manufacturing and wholesaling; office and miscellaneous), thus completing its postwar revision of all 6 of its 1938-39 series of orders. New Jersey established a minimum wage for retail-trade workers for the first time, a further step in its postwar program, under which it previously had revised and unified its wage orders for the laundry and cleaning and dyeing industries. The revised manufacturing order in Oregon, effective October 19, 1948, is the fifth such revision in its postwar series. In Washington State, revised orders for office workers and the mercantile industry are first steps in a broad postwar program; revision of the amusement and recreation industries order is in progress.

Other wage orders in the 1-year period included the Arizona revised order for the laundry and dry-cleaning industry and the Illinois retail-trade order, which extended minimum-wage protection to retail workers for the first time in that State.

Coverage of Orders

As has been customary in State minimum-wage practice, more wage orders were issued for intrastate trade and service in this 1-year period than for manufacturing and other industries of the interstate type. Industries for which the largest number of States have established minimum wages in the postwar period are retail trade and laundry and dry cleaning. This trend continued during the year ending June 30, 1949: Four States (Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Washington) issued orders for the retail trade or mercantile industry, making a total of 16 States that

¹ By Alice Angus and Loretta Sullivan of the U. S. Department of Labor's Women's Bureau.

have covered it by postwar orders. Arizona and Massachusetts issued orders for laundry and dry cleaning, making a total of 12 States with such postwar orders. The Massachusetts wage orders in this period, for the amusement and recreation and the building-service industries, respectively, also apply to employment of an intrastate character.

While continuing to place principal emphasis on the traditionally low-wage trade and service industries, State wage orders becoming effective during the year also reflected renewed interest in establishment of State minimum wages for manufacturing and other types of interstate industry. The District of Columbia and Oregon revised their orders for manufacturing, making a total of five jurisdictions that have revised orders applicable to workers in this industry in the postwar years. Revised wage orders for the office workers occupation, issued by the District of Columbia and by Washington State, also apply to many workers engaged in interstate commerce (telegraph offices, radio establishments, banks, insurance offices, etc.) as well as to purely intrastate workers.

An appreciable number of orders reflected efforts of State minimum-wage agencies to bring additional groups of workers under coverage. Three orders applied to industries for which no orders had previously been issued in the States concerned—the Illinois and New Jersey retail-trade orders and the Massachusetts amusement and recreation order. Several of the revised orders extended coverage to additional persons in related types of work. Thus, the Massachusetts building-service order replaced an order that applied only to building cleaning; the revised order covers maintenance, custodial, and service workers as well as the usual cleaning occupations covered by the earlier order. The District of Columbia office and miscellaneous occupations order added library workers, teachers, receptionists, and several other occupations to the definition of occupations previously covered.

Basic Rates

State minimum-wage laws which provide for wage-board procedure set no ceiling on minimum-wage rates, as does the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. The resulting flexibility has enabled States to adjust minimum wages in line

with the increased prices and rising living costs that have characterized the postwar years.

Of the 9 orders that established minimum wages on an hourly basis since July 1, 1948, 7 set a basic minimum hourly rate of 60 cents or better: 65 cents was set by the Massachusetts dry-cleaning order, the Oregon manufacturing order, and the Washington State orders for office workers and the mercantile industry; 62½ cents was set by the Massachusetts amusement and recreation order; 60 cents by the New Jersey retail-trade order and the Arizona laundry and dry cleaning order (for dry cleaning). Two orders set rates in the 55 to 60 cent range: the Massachusetts laundry order, 57 cents; the Illinois retail trade, 55 cents.

In accordance with well-established State practice, four of the revised orders which became effective in this period set minimum-wage rates not on an hourly basis but as a weekly rate applicable to a specified range of working hours. This was done in both District of Columbia orders: The manufacturing and wholesaling order set \$30 and the office and miscellaneous occupations order set \$31, each for a week of 32 to 40 hours. The Massachusetts mercantile occupations order set \$22.50 for a week of 36 to 44 hours; the building-service order set \$28 for a week of 28 hours or more when living quarters are not furnished, and \$22 when such quarters are furnished. For part-time workers employed less than the minimum number of weekly hours to which the weekly wage applies, the four orders set hourly minimum wage rates as follows: District of Columbia, manufacturing and wholesaling, 85 cents; office and miscellaneous occupations, 86 cents; Massachusetts, mercantile and building-service occupations, each 55 cents.

Overtime

In line with frequent State practice, several orders in this period set overtime rates higher than the basic minimum, applicable to a workweek below the standard legal maximum for women workers. Thus, New Jersey, which has a legal maximum workweek of 54 hours for women employees in most industries, including retail trade, set overtime rates in the retail-trade order at 90 cents an hour after 40 hours, in urban areas, and at 82½ cents an hour after 44 hours, elsewhere. The District of Columbia, in which the maximum

legal workweek for numerous occupations, including manufacturing, is 48 hours a week, set an overtime rate in the manufacturing and wholesaling order of \$1.12½ cents for hours beyond 40 a week.

The District of Columbia order for office and miscellaneous occupations established an overtime rate of 86 cents an hour after 40 hours of work. This provision applies to office occupations which as such are not covered by the District of Columbia maximum-hour law as well as to certain occupations covered by that law.

Other Standards

A number of the orders in this period followed the growing State practice of establishing specified standards of working conditions. Standards so established are an integral part of the minimum wage order and are particularly important in the trade and service industries, which in many areas are organized only slightly, if at all.

A standard contained in the majority of the wage orders which became effective during this period related to the purchase and maintenance of uniforms. The provision in the two District of Columbia orders is noteworthy in that it provides for payment by the employer of \$1.50 a week in addition to the minimum wage, when the employee furnishes and launders her own uniform, or \$1 additional for laundry only. The Arizona laundry and dry-cleaning order requires the employer to furnish and launder uniforms. Four Massachusetts orders safeguard the employee by prohibiting deductions from the minimum wage for purchase of uniforms and by requiring the employer to launder them—these are the mercantile, amusement and recreation, dry cleaning, and laundry orders. The Oregon manufacturing order prohibits deductions from the minimum wage for the purchase or laundering of uniforms.

The Oregon manufacturing order, in accordance with customary minimum-wage practice in that State, established comprehensive working-hour standards, including a maximum 8-hour day, a maximum 6-day and 44-hour week, rest periods at specified intervals, and a minimum 30-minute meal period. The Illinois retail-trade order and the Washington orders for office workers and the mercantile industry each required a minimum

30-minute meal period. The two Washington orders also required a rest period of 10 minutes in each 4-hour shift.

The majority of orders guaranteed a minimum daily wage by providing that the employee must be paid for at least 4 hours' work (in some orders, 3 hours') on any day on which she reports to work at the expressed or implied request of the employer.

Wage Chronology No. 8:

Full-Fashioned Hosiery, 1941-48¹

A TRADE ASSOCIATION—Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America, Inc.,—was formed in 1929 for the major purpose of bargaining collectively with the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. With the advent of association-wide bargaining, uniform piece-rate schedules (most hosiery workers are paid by the piece) were fixed by national labor agreements, which were negotiated each year from 1929 to 1937. The uniform piece-rate scale was dropped in 1938 by a 3-year agreement that provided for separate negotiation of rates in each member mill. Subsequently, rate changes varied widely among mills. The 1941-43 national labor agreement, however, brought a return to wage uniformity, which has continued.

This chronology traces the general changes in wage rates and related wage practices put into effect by member mills since the return to the uniform wage policy in 1941. Provisions of the agreement reported for that date do not necessarily indicate changes in prior conditions of employment.

The 1947 agreement between the manufacturers' association and the union, which expires on August 31, 1949, involves 42 mills and approximately 11,500 production workers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin, California, Iowa, Massachusetts, and Minnesota. The contract permits the reopening of wage negotiations at any time, under certain conditions, with a provision for final determination by a wage tribunal in the event of disagreement.

¹ Prepared in the Bureau of Labor Statistics by Joseph W. Bloch. Reprints of chronologies may be obtained upon request. The Bureau plans to issue supplements to each chronology when wage rates or related wage practices are changed.

A—General Wage Changes ¹

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
Sept. 1, 1941-----	Approximately 10 percent increase for hourly and piece workers.	In return to uniform wage structure among member mills, rates were increased, in general, by 10 percent. However, new rate structure, on the whole, was somewhat lower than that incorporated in 1937-38 contract, the previous uniform wage agreement.
May 18, 1942-----	6.8 percent increase for piece workers; 5.5 cents an hour increase for time workers.	Wage tribunal award.
Sept. 1, 1945-----	6 cents an hour increase for hourly and piece workers.	
Apr. 15, 1946-----	6.5 cents an hour increase for hourly and piece workers.	Wage tribunal award.
July 29, 1946-----	6 cents an hour increase for hourly and piece workers.	
June 23, 1947-----	Increases for hourly and piece workers ranging from 7 to 16 cents an hour, averaging approximately 10 cents.	
May 31, 1948-----	7 cents an hour increase for hourly and piece workers.	Workers paid on time basis not to receive increase unless, or until, they had completed 6 months of continuous employment with present employer.

¹ General wage changes are construed as upward or downward adjustments affecting a substantial number of workers at one time. Not included within the term are adjustments in individual rates (promotions, merit increases, etc.) and minor adjustments in wage structure (such as changes in individual job rates or piece rates) that do not have an immediate and noticeable effect on the average wage level.

The changes listed above were the major adjustments in wage rates during the period covered. Conversion of the piece-rate structure to the manufacture of rayon and cotton hosiery during the war years, reconversion to nylon

production, and introduction of 15 and 20 denier nylon, brought on substantial changes in the general wage level after materials and techniques were mastered, but these adjustments extended over a period of time and are not separable from other factors affecting wages. Because of these conversions, fluctuations in incentive earnings, technological and style changes, omission of nongeneral changes in rates, and other factors, the total of the general changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the movement of straight-time average hourly earnings.

B—Minimum Hourly Rates

Effective date	Piecework learners ¹	Time workers ²
Sept. 1, 1941-----	No uniform learner schedule. Learners covered by special certificates issued under provisions of Fair Labor Standards Act.	40 cents—first 6 months; 42 cents—after 6 months; 44 cents—after 1 year.
May 18, 1942-----	No change-----	40 cents—first 3 months; 43.13 cents—after 3 months; 46.25 cents—after 6 months; 49.5 cents—after 1 year.
Sept. 1, 1943-----	No change-----	50 cents—starting rate (progression thereafter according to individual plant policy).
Sept. 1, 1945-----	50 cents—first 6 weeks; 53 cents—after 6 weeks; 56 cents—after 12 weeks.	55 cents.
Apr. 15, 1946-----	56 cents—first 6 weeks; 59 cents—after 6 weeks; 62 cents—after 12 weeks.	65 cents.
July 29, 1946-----	67 cents—first 6 weeks; 70 cents—after 6 weeks; 73 cents—after 12 weeks.	73 cents.
June 23, 1947-----	No change-----	No change.
May 31, 1948-----	No change-----	73 cents—first 6 months; 80 cents—after 6 months.

¹ Minimum rates for an experienced pieceworker were based upon individual's regular earnings (see Related Wage Practices). The floor below which these guaranties could not fall was 40 cents an hour up to Sept. 1, 1945. Thereafter, the rate paid to learners after 12 weeks, as shown in this table, applies

² Time workers, generally indirect labor, constitute only around 15 percent of the typical work force.

C—Related Wage Practices¹

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
Guaranteed Individual Minimum Earnings		
Sept. 1, 1941-----	Each employee guaranteed 75 percent of regular average earnings for all hours worked, computed on daily basis.	Regular average earnings of each worker based upon a normal 5-week earnings period, computed for each 6-month period.
Jan. 5, 1942-----	Guarantee increased to 80 percent, but computed on weekly basis.	
Shift Premium Pay		
Sept. 1, 1941-----	Employees alternating on double-shift operations for which standard hours were less than 40 per week received double-shift bonus to bring earnings to full 40-hour level.	Standard hours for double-shift footing operations were 37.5 per week, bonus 6.5 percent. For other departments (except legging and other specified operations), hours were 36, bonus 11.11 percent. Also applicable to workers receiving double-shift bonus.
Sept. 1, 1945-----	Premium pay for second shift—5 cents an hour.	
Overtime Pay		
Sept. 1, 1941-----	Time and one-half for work in excess of 8 hours per day, Monday through Friday. No provision for weekly overtime. (Fair Labor Standards Act applied).	
Premium Pay for Saturday and Sunday Work		
Sept. 1, 1941-----	Time and one-half for work on Saturday. No provision for Sunday work.	Work on Saturday could be performed only by stockroom, shipping, maintenance, and miscellaneous employees, and in finishing department when required finishing work could not be completed within regular work week. Restriction on Saturday work removed during war period, and reinstated after the war. Maintenance and nonproduction workers paid double time for work on seventh consecutive day in scheduled workweek.
Sept. 1, 1945-----		
Holiday Pay		
Sept. 1, 1941-----	6 or 7 full days and 2 half days recognized as holidays. No provision for work performed on holidays or for holiday pay.	In addition to specified holidays, union had right to declare holidays not to exceed total of 3 full working days a year. Paid holidays—July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day. To receive holiday pay, employee had to be eligible for paid vacation on June 1 (see below). Although agreement specified that holidays to be paid for must fall within regularly scheduled workweek, Decoration Day (1948 and 1949) was substituted as paid holiday for Christmas Day, 1948, and New Year's Day, 1949, both falling on Saturday.
Sept. 1, 1947-----	5 paid holidays established. Pay for each holiday amounted to 1/10 of 1 percent of employee's total earnings for 12-month period, April 1 to March 31, preceding designated holiday. Other non-compensable holidays were continued.	

¹ The last entry under each item represents the most recent change.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
Sept. 1, 1941-----	Employees on pay roll during vacation period, employed for 9 months or more—1 week's vacation with pay.	Vacation period—June to August, inclusive. Vacation pay for each employee equaled 2 percent of total earnings for 12-month period, April 1 to March 31.
Jan. 8, 1945-----		Employees dismissed because of technological changes, reduction of equipment, or return of servicemen, received proportionate share of accumulated vacation pay upon dismissal.
Sept. 1, 1945-----	Employees on pay roll on June 1, who were on pay roll (including temporary lay-offs) for 9 out of preceding 12 months—less than 5 years of service, 1 week; 5 years or more, 2 weeks.	Vacation pay, computed as above—2 percent of total earnings for 1 week, 4 percent for 2 weeks.
<i>Reporting Pay</i>		
Sept. 1, 1941-----	Employees required to report for work but for whom no work was provided—paid for 4 hours at regular average hourly rate.	Provided that reason for lack of work was entirely attributable to, and within control of, employer.
<i>Machine Breakage and Waiting Time</i>		
Sept. 1, 1941-----	75 percent of regular average earnings paid to each employee for time lost because of machine breakage (not fault of operator) or waiting for work or materials.	No payment made for waiting time amounting to less than half an hour weekly.
Jan. 5, 1942-----	Payment for time lost increased to 80 percent of average earnings.	Waiting intervals of less than 10 minutes not counted.
<i>Style Change, Style Development, and Work on New Machines</i>		
Sept. 1, 1941-----	<i>Style change:</i> 75 percent of regular average earnings paid during style changes, until piece-rate earnings for a half-day period exceeded style-change rate. <i>Style development and initial operation of new machines:</i> 90 percent of regular earnings paid until new rates were established or earnings under existing rates exceeded 90 percent rate for consecutive 1-week period.	
Jan. 5, 1942-----	Style-change rate increased to 80 percent of average earnings. Added: For prolonged style change, 80 percent rate paid for 3 weeks; thereafter, 90 percent of regular average earnings until piece-rate earnings for consecutive 3-day period exceeded this rate. For style development and initial operation of new machines, consecutive 3-day period substituted for 1-week period.	

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Hospitalization, Accident, and Health Insurance</i>		
Sept. 1, 1941----- Nov. 29, 1943-----	<p>No provision for insurance.</p> <p>Hospitalization, accident, and health insurance program instituted. Premiums to be paid by employer at rate of 2 percent of each weekly pay roll. Wage benefits provided under following items amounted to 60 percent of average weekly earnings of eligible worker.</p> <p><i>Accident benefits:</i> For loss of time due to accidents occurring outside mill (not covered by workmen's compensation law), weekly wage benefits paid, beginning with first day of lost time and continuing, if required, for 52 weeks in 1 year for any one accident.</p> <p><i>Sick benefits:</i> For loss of time due to sickness not attributable to job (not covered by workmen's compensation law), weekly wage benefits paid after seventh consecutive day away from work. Total benefits from any one illness may run up to 52 weeks. Time lost due to female generative disorders compensable under terms of policy after 6 months' coverage.</p> <p><i>Loss of life or limb:</i> Total of 60 weeks of wage benefits paid in lump sum for loss of life, both eyes, both hands, both feet, or 1 hand and 1 foot. Total of 30 weeks of wage benefits paid for loss of 1 hand, 1 foot, or 1 eye.</p> <p><i>Hospitalization:</i> Hospital room costs paid up to \$5 per day from first day up to 50 days as result of any one illness or injury.</p> <p><i>Medical benefits:</i> If injury or illness prevents insured from working, medical expenses provided on basis of \$3 for each home or hospital visit by doctor and \$2 for each treatment at his office, beginning with first treatment for accident and fourth for sickness and continuing for 50 treatments arising from one disability. Maximum of 3 treatments per week paid for.</p> <p><i>Maternity benefits:</i> Total of 6 weeks' wage benefits, plus 12 days of hospitalization, provided for pregnancy, childbirth, or miscarriage, after 9 months' coverage.</p> <p><i>Surgical benefits:</i> Payment of surgeon fees up to \$175. Dental treatment not included.</p>	<p>Limitations: Workers who quit jobs or go to other jobs outside jurisdiction of union, and workers who lose membership in union for any reason, dropped from coverage. Other limitations in payments cover suicide, acts of war, etc. Laid-off workers covered only for month in which some premium was paid on their account.</p>
Oct. 31, 1945-----	<p>Added: <i>Hospital expenses:</i> Up to \$20 paid for miscellaneous expenses. No additional premium payment required.</p>	<p>Learners and other inexperienced workers not eligible for benefits under plan until they had served 3 months.</p>
Nov. 29, 1947-----	<p>Increases in benefits and dependents' coverage instituted. Additional premium amounted to one-half of 1 percent of each weekly pay roll. Total liability for each member mill was brought to 2.5 percent of each weekly pay roll.</p> <p><i>Hospitalization benefits:</i> Increased to \$6.50 per day for maximum of 75 days. <i>Miscellaneous hospital expenses:</i> Maximum increased to \$40.</p> <p><i>Medical benefits:</i> Maximum compensable treatments per week increased to 4.</p> <p><i>Maternity benefits:</i> Payment for operating and delivery rooms up to \$15 provided for.</p> <p><i>Surgical benefits:</i> Maximum fee increased to \$220.</p> <p><i>Dependents' coverage:</i> Hospitalization benefits extended to dependents—\$5 per day for children and \$6 for adults, up to 75 days as result of any one disability. <i>Miscellaneous hospital expenses:</i> up to \$30 for children and \$35 for adults. <i>Maternity benefits:</i> \$6 per day up to 12 days of confinement.</p>	

Salaries of Office Workers: New York City, February 1949¹

AVERAGE SALARIES received by New York City women office workers in February 1949 varied, by occupation, from \$32.50 to \$60 a week.² The lowest weekly salaries were reported for office girls, the highest for hand bookkeepers. In about three-fourths of the jobs, averages amounted to between \$42 and \$49. General stenographers and accounting clerks (two of the three largest groups studied) fell within this range, averaging \$45.50 and \$44.50, respectively. Earnings of the second largest group of women office workers studied (clerk-typists) averaged \$39.50 a week. (See accompanying table.)

This information was obtained for only a limited number of office clerical occupations; no attempt was made to obtain salary information on all office workers. However, a large proportion of the women workers in New York offices were employed in the jobs studied.

The range in earnings of men among the occupations studied was somewhat greater than that in earnings of women. The lowest paid men's job surveyed was office boy, with an average salary identical with that of office girls—\$32.50 a week. Hand bookkeepers averaged \$69.50—the highest salary level for men; women in this occupation averaged \$60.

Salaries of women workers generally were concentrated around the occupational average. In four-fifths of the jobs, salaries of half of the women varied by \$10 or less.

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis by Paul E. Warwick, Regional Wage Analyst of the New York office.

This article and the article on office salaries in Hartford and Boston in this issue (p. 147) are part of the 1949 series dealing with salaries and working conditions of office workers in a group of large cities in all sections of the country. Information was collected by field representatives of the Bureau for 534 establishments in New York City. This information has been collected as part of the Bureau's program of surveys of salaries and working conditions of white-collar workers being made in the following cities: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Hartford, Los Angeles, Minneapolis-St. Paul, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Portland (Oreg.), Richmond, St. Louis, Seattle, and Washington.

² Information refers to salaries for the normal workweek, excluding overtime pay and nonproduction bonuses but including any incentive earnings.

Hourly occupational averages for women ranged from 88 cents for office girls to \$1.60 for women hand bookkeepers. Half of the jobs had hourly averages of between \$1.15 and \$1.25. Those for the three largest groups studied were \$1.23 for general stenographers; \$1.07 for clerk-typists; and \$1.22 for accounting clerks. Among men, average hourly rates varied from 88 cents for office boys to \$1.85 for hand bookkeepers.

Workers in central and administrative offices of firms with operations in various parts of the country received higher average salaries than those in any other group of offices studied. Wholesale trade and transportation, communication, and other public utilities ranked next to central offices. Within manufacturing, workers in establishments producing durable goods usually received higher salaries than did office workers in nondurable-goods establishments.

Comparison of February 1949 salaries with those of a year earlier indicates an average increase of about \$2.50 or \$3 above the levels of February 1948. For some jobs the increases amounted to \$1 or less, and for others to \$5 or more.

Work schedules³ in excess of 40 hours a week were rare in New York City. The most common single workweek was 35 hours; this schedule was reported in offices employing two-fifths of the women clerical workers. The next most frequent schedule was 40 hours, reported for a fourth of the women office workers; a sixth worked 37½ hours a week, and approximately the same proportion between 35 and 37½ hours. Among industry groups, the typical workweek varied: in central offices three out of five women were on a 35-hour schedule, whereas in wholesale trade the 37½-hour week was most common, and in retail trade the typical schedule was 40 hours. Principally because of the importance of the garment industries, over two-fifths of the women clerical workers in nondurable-goods manufacturing establishments were found to be on a 35-hour week, whereas only a fourth of similar workers in durable-goods establishments were on that schedule.

³ Hours refer to scheduled workweeks in effect for office workers in the establishments studied.

Salaries¹ and weekly scheduled hours of work for selected office occupations in New York, by industry division, February 1949

Sex, occupation, and industry division ²	Estimated number of workers	Average—			Median ³ weekly salaries	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers
		Weekly salaries	Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly rate		
Men						
Billers, machine (billing machine) ⁴	399	\$49.00	38.0	\$1.29	\$50.00	\$42.00—\$54.50
Wholesale trade	150	50.00	38.0	1.32	52.00	45.00—54.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	134	51.00	38.0	1.34	52.50	42.00—55.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	42	41.50	37.5	1.11	40.00	38.50—47.00
Billers, machine (book-keeping machine)	46	50.00	40.0	1.25	54.50	42.00—55.00
Bookkeepers, hand	2,437	69.50	37.5	1.85	70.00	57.50—80.00
Manufacturing	447	72.50	29.0	1.86	71.00	67.00—84.00
Durable goods	158	75.50	39.5	1.91	75.00	70.00—75.00
Nondurable goods	289	71.00	39.0	1.82	70.00	52.00—85.00
Wholesale trade	533	71.00	38.5	1.84	66.00	56.00—85.00
Retail trade	80	56.50	39.0	1.45	59.00	50.50—60.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	879	66.50	36.5	1.82	67.50	53.50—76.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	213	69.50	37.5	1.85	70.00	61.00—77.00
Services	134	75.50	37.5	2.01	75.00	69.00—82.50
Central offices	151	74.50	36.5	2.04	74.50	65.00—85.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B ⁴	748	46.50	37.0	1.26	46.00	40.50—53.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	550	45.00	37.0	1.22	46.00	40.50—52.00
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer-type)	101	45.50	36.0	1.26	48.00	43.00—50.00
Clerks, accounting	8,252	54.50	37.0	1.47	54.50	45.00—64.00
Manufacturing	1,226	55.50	38.0	1.46	55.00	47.00—61.50
Durable goods	246	58.50	38.0	1.54	62.00	47.00—69.50
Nondurable goods	980	54.50	37.5	1.45	55.00	47.00—61.00
Wholesale trade	1,578	57.00	37.5	1.52	55.00	46.00—68.00
Retail trade	272	48.50	39.0	1.24	48.00	42.00—55.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,309	54.00	36.5	1.43	52.00	42.00—65.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	1,162	54.50	37.5	1.45	55.50	45.00—65.00
Services	784	53.00	37.5	1.41	50.00	45.00—62.00
Central offices	921	55.00	26.5	1.51	54.00	46.00—61.50
Clerks, file, class A ⁴	210	51.50	37.0	1.39	52.00	44.00—60.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	30	53.50	38.0	1.41	61.00	41.50—63.00
Clerks, file, class B ⁴	768	37.50	37.5	1.00	35.00	31.00—42.00
Manufacturing	144	40.00	37.0	1.08	35.00	32.00—46.00
Wholesale trade	59	38.50	37.5	1.03	39.00	34.50—44.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	210	39.50	36.5	1.08	36.50	33.00—45.50
Services	256	33.50	38.5	.87	31.00	29.00—37.00
Central offices	33	39.50	37.5	1.05	39.00	34.50—44.50
Clerks, general	4,453	57.00	37.0	1.54	54.50	48.00—63.00
Manufacturing	728	57.00	37.5	1.52	54.00	48.00—61.00
Durable goods	79	60.00	39.5	1.52	61.00	56.00—61.00
Nondurable goods	649	56.50	37.5	1.51	54.00	47.50—60.50
Wholesale trade	461	58.00	38.5	1.51	55.00	49.50—63.00
Retail trade	140	53.00	37.5	1.41	51.00	45.00—60.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,995	55.00	36.0	1.53	54.00	48.50—58.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	423	53.00	38.5	1.38	49.50	44.00—64.50
Services	194	51.00	37.0	1.38	47.00	40.00—57.50
Central offices	512	71.50	36.5	1.96	73.50	58.00—80.50
Clerks, order ⁴	3,403	56.50	38.0	1.49	55.00	45.00—65.00
Manufacturing	457	54.50	38.0	1.43	55.00	48.00—60.00
Durable goods	77	54.50	38.5	1.42	55.00	55.00—58.00
Nondurable goods	380	54.00	38.0	1.42	55.00	47.00—60.00
Wholesale trade	1,732	58.00	38.0	1.53	58.00	47.00—66.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	620	55.00	38.0	1.45	55.00	43.50—63.50
Central offices	319	57.50	36.0	1.60	55.00	43.50—67.50
Clerks, pay roll	1,086	56.00	38.0	1.47	55.00	44.00—67.00
Manufacturing	434	54.00	38.0	1.42	49.00	42.50—66.00
Wholesale trade	96	53.50	38.5	1.39	52.00	46.00—58.00
Retail trade	74	51.00	40.0	1.28	53.00	50.00—55.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	189	60.00	37.0	1.62	67.50	43.50—70.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	178	56.00	37.5	1.49	55.50	45.00—64.00
Services	51	65.50	39.5	1.66	64.50	63.00—75.00
Central offices	64	61.00	36.5	1.67	60.50	52.00—72.50
Men—Continued						
Clerk-typists ⁴	725	\$42.00	37.5	\$1.12	\$40.00	\$37.00—\$46.50
Manufacturing	96	45.50	36.5	1.25	45.00	40.50—52.00
Wholesale trade	163	42.50	37.5	1.13	45.00	37.00—49.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	195	38.00	38.0	1.00	38.00	37.00—40.00
Services	32	41.00	37.5	1.09	40.00	34.50—50.00
Central offices	76	45.50	37.5	1.21	45.00	40.50—50.00
Key-punch operators	62	41.50	37.0	1.12	43.00	34.50—45.00
Office boys	9,256	32.50	37.0	.88	31.00	29.50—35.00
Manufacturing	1,580	31.50	37.0	.85	30.00	28.00—35.00
Durable goods	160	32.50	37.0	.88	33.00	29.00—34.50
Nondurable goods	1,420	31.00	37.0	.84	30.00	28.00—35.00
Wholesale trade	2,256	33.00	37.5	.88	32.00	30.00—36.00
Retail trade	184	34.50	38.5	.90	33.00	30.00—37.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,180	32.50	37.0	.88	32.00	30.00—34.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	370	32.50	37.0	.88	32.00	29.50—34.50
Services	1,436	30.50	37.0	.82	30.00	27.50—32.00
Central offices	1,250	33.50	36.0	.93	32.50	29.50—37.00
Stenographers, general ⁴	422	53.00	38.5	1.38	52.50	47.50—57.50
Manufacturing	107	53.50	38.5	1.39	55.00	50.00—60.00
Stenographers, technical	32	59.00	38.0	1.55	61.50	55.00—63.00
Switchboard operators ⁴	86	53.00	41.5	1.28	55.00	45.00—57.00
Manufacturing	28	56.50	40.0	1.41	55.00	55.00—58.00
Typists, class A ⁴	184	46.00	37.5	1.23	44.00	40.50—50.00
Services	59	44.00	38.5	1.14	40.00	40.00—40.00
Typists, class B ⁴	170	39.00	37.0	1.05	40.00	36.00—42.50
Services	48	32.50	38.0	.86	35.00	24.50—38.00
Women						
Billers, machine (billing machine) ⁴	3,445	43.00	37.5	1.15	42.00	38.00—47.00
Manufacturing	1,138	41.00	37.5	1.09	40.00	35.00—45.00
Durable goods	119	45.50	39.0	1.17	45.00	37.00—50.00
Nondurable goods	1,019	40.50	37.5	1.08	40.00	35.00—45.00
Wholesale trade	1,118	45.00	37.5	1.20	44.00	40.50—49.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	563	42.00	37.0	1.14	41.00	38.50—45.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	150	47.50	38.5	1.23	44.00	42.50—55.50
Central offices	371	43.00	35.5	1.21	43.00	37.00—48.00
Billers, machine (book-keeping machine) ⁴	1,464	48.00	36.5	1.32	48.00	44.00—52.00
Manufacturing	180	52.00	39.0	1.33	51.50	48.00—55.00
Retail trade	334	45.00	38.5	1.17	45.00	40.00—50.00
Central offices	203	44.50	36.0	1.24	44.50	40.00—49.50
Bookkeepers, hand	1,576	60.00	37.5	1.60	60.00	50.00—68.50
Manufacturing	607	62.00	38.5	1.61	60.00	50.00—70.00
Durable goods	52	61.50	38.5	1.60	60.00	60.00—60.00
Nondurable goods	555	62.00	38.5	1.61	60.00	50.00—70.00
Wholesale trade	238	63.50	37.5	1.69	62.00	57.00—69.50
Retail trade	67	54.00	38.0	1.42	50.00	50.00—63.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	223	53.00	36.5	1.45	50.00	42.50—63.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	68	56.50	36.0	1.57	52.50	50.00—66.00
Services	266	61.00	38.0	1.61	60.00	55.00—68.00
Central offices	107	56.50	36.5	1.55	53.00	45.00—66.50
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A ⁴	1,397	50.50	36.5	1.38	50.00	45.00—54.00
Manufacturing	320	53.50	37.5	1.43	53.00	50.00—55.00
Durable goods	113	55.00	38.5	1.43	55.00	51.00—60.00
Nondurable goods	207	52.50	37.0	1.42	53.00	50.00—53.00
Wholesale trade	184	55.00	36.5	1.51	52.00	50.00—56.00
Retail trade	70	50.00	39.0	1.28	53.00	45.00—55.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	598	46.00	36.0	1.28	46.00	43.50—48.00
Services	31	52.50	36.0	1.46	55.00	49.00—57.00
Central offices	188	54.00	36.0	1.50	51.50	46.00—61.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	6,201	43.00	36.5	1.18	42.00	38.00—47.00
Manufacturing	741	45.00	38.0	1.18	45.00	40.00—50.00
Durable goods	96	44.00	38.5	1.14	42.00	41.00—44.50
Nondurable goods	645	45.00	37.5	1.20	45.00	40.00—50.00
Wholesale trade	932	47.00	37.5	1.25	46.00	43.00—50.00
Retail trade	391	41.50	39.0	1.06	41.50	36.00—45.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,466	41.00	36.0	1.14	40.00	37.00—44.50

See footnotes at end of table.

Salaries¹ and weekly scheduled hours of work for selected office occupations in New York, by industry division,
February 1949—Continued

Sex, occupation, and industry division ²	Estimated number of workers	Average—			Median ³ weekly salaries	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers
		Weekly salaries	Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly rate		
Women—Continued						
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B—Con.						
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	114	\$44.50	37.0	\$1.20	\$46.00	\$40.00–\$46.50
Services	208	45.00	36.5	1.23	44.50	41.50–47.00
Central offices	349	46.50	36.0	1.29	46.00	41.50–50.50
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer-type)	5,561	45.00	37.0	1.22	45.00	40.00–50.00
Manufacturing	829	47.00	38.0	1.24	46.00	42.50–52.00
Durable goods	95	49.00	36.5	1.34	50.50	45.50–52.00
Nondurable goods	734	46.50	38.0	1.22	46.00	42.00–52.00
Wholesale trade	1,135	46.00	37.0	1.24	45.00	42.00–50.00
Retail trade	847	44.00	37.5	1.17	44.00	40.00–48.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,171	42.50	36.5	1.16	41.50	38.00–46.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	264	46.50	37.0	1.26	45.50	43.00–49.50
Services	344	45.50	36.5	1.25	44.50	44.00–47.50
Central offices	971	47.00	36.0	1.31	46.00	42.00–51.00
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer-type) ⁴	968	42.50	37.0	1.15	40.50	37.50–47.00
Wholesale trade	68	48.50	37.0	1.31	49.00	49.00–50.00
Retail trade	181	39.50	39.5	1.00	38.50	37.50–40.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	371	38.50	36.0	1.07	39.00	34.00–42.00
Central offices	140	50.50	35.5	1.42	49.50	44.00–58.00
Clerks, accounting	11,825	44.50	36.5	1.22	43.50	38.00–50.00
Manufacturing	2,959	45.50	36.5	1.25	44.00	38.00–50.50
Durable goods	267	50.50	37.5	1.35	50.00	45.00–58.00
Nondurable goods	2,692	45.00	36.5	1.23	42.00	37.00–50.00
Wholesale trade	1,473	46.50	37.5	1.24	45.00	40.50–51.00
Retail trade	1,554	40.00	38.0	1.05	40.00	35.00–44.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,382	41.50	35.5	1.17	40.00	35.00–44.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	665	48.00	36.5	1.32	47.00	41.50–54.50
Services	1,494	46.50	36.5	1.27	45.00	40.00–50.00
Central offices	1,298	47.50	36.0	1.32	47.00	40.00–53.50
Clerks, file, class A ⁵	3,667	45.00	36.5	1.23	43.50	39.00–49.50
Manufacturing	572	39.50	37.5	1.05	38.50	35.00–42.00
Durable goods	101	41.50	38.0	1.09	40.00	37.00–45.00
Nondurable goods	471	39.00	37.5	1.04	38.00	35.00–42.00
Wholesale trade	550	48.00	36.5	1.32	48.50	44.00–51.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,348	43.50	36.0	1.21	43.00	38.50–47.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	172	50.00	37.5	1.33	49.50	44.50–57.00
Services	331	44.00	37.5	1.17	42.50	39.50–47.50
Central offices	626	49.00	36.5	1.34	46.50	42.00–55.00
Clerks, file, class B	10,579	34.00	37.0	.92	33.00	30.00–37.00
Manufacturing	866	34.00	36.5	.93	33.00	30.00–35.00
Durable goods	101	36.00	37.5	.96	36.00	33.00–36.00
Nondurable goods	765	34.00	36.5	.93	32.50	30.00–35.00
Wholesale trade	1,399	37.00	37.0	1.00	38.00	34.00–40.50
Retail trade	622	32.50	39.0	.83	32.00	30.00–35.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,171	32.00	36.0	.89	32.00	29.50–34.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	550	38.50	37.5	1.03	37.00	35.00–40.00
Services	816	33.50	38.5	.87	32.50	30.50–35.00
Central offices	1,155	38.50	36.5	1.05	37.00	33.00–44.00
Clerks, general ⁶	6,098	49.00	37.0	1.32	46.50	43.00–53.50
Manufacturing	1,339	50.00	37.0	1.35	47.00	43.00–53.00
Durable goods	162	48.00	38.5	1.25	47.50	45.00–50.00
Nondurable goods	1,177	50.00	36.5	1.37	47.00	42.00–54.50
Wholesale trade	409	52.00	37.5	1.39	50.50	43.50–57.50
Retail trade	1,114	46.00	38.5	1.19	44.50	41.00–49.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,744	47.50	36.0	1.32	45.00	42.00–51.00

Sex, occupation, and industry division ²	Estimated number of workers	Average—			Median ³ weekly salaries	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers
		Weekly salaries	Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly rate		
Women—Continued						
Clerks, general ⁴ —Con.						
Services	452	\$53.00	37.0	\$1.43	\$50.00	\$45.00–\$60.00
Central offices	686	55.00	36.0	1.53	54.00	48.50–59.50
Clerks, order ⁴	3,545	43.50	37.5	1.16	42.50	38.00–47.00
Manufacturing	1,102	43.00	38.0	1.13	42.00	38.00–46.00
Durable goods	61	48.50	36.5	1.33	46.00	46.00–55.50
Nondurable goods	1,041	43.00	38.0	1.13	42.00	38.00–46.00
Wholesale trade	994	46.50	37.0	1.26	45.00	40.00–52.00
Retail trade	734	39.00	39.5	.99	38.00	34.00–43.00
Services	124	45.00	38.0	1.18	42.50	34.50–50.00
Central offices	285	44.00	35.5	1.24	43.00	38.00–50.00
Clerks, pay roll	3,680	48.50	37.5	1.29	47.00	41.00–54.00
Manufacturing	1,408	49.00	38.5	1.27	45.00	42.00–51.50
Durable goods	162	48.50	38.0	1.28	45.00	45.00–50.00
Nondurable goods	1,246	49.00	38.5	1.27	45.00	41.00–54.00
Wholesale trade	303	53.00	37.0	1.43	53.50	47.50–58.00
Retail trade	393	45.50	39.0	1.17	45.00	39.00–51.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	594	48.50	36.0	1.35	46.00	37.00–55.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	383	45.50	36.5	1.25	41.00	39.00–53.00
Services	260	50.50	37.5	1.35	50.00	45.00–54.00
Central offices	339	50.00	35.5	1.41	49.50	43.50–56.50
Clerk-typists	11,828	39.50	37.0	1.07	39.00	35.00–43.50
Manufacturing	2,406	40.00	37.0	1.08	40.00	35.00–44.00
Durable goods	522	40.50	37.5	1.08	41.00	36.00–43.50
Nondurable goods	1,884	40.00	37.0	1.08	40.00	35.00–44.00
Wholesale trade	1,971	41.50	37.5	1.11	40.50	37.00–45.00
Retail trade	905	37.00	38.5	.96	36.00	34.00–39.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,942	37.50	36.0	1.04	37.00	34.00–40.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	738	41.50	37.5	1.11	40.50	38.00–45.00
Services	715	41.50	36.5	1.14	40.00	37.00–45.00
Central offices	1,151	42.00	36.0	1.17	40.50	37.50–45.00
Key-punch operators	3,461	42.00	37.0	1.14	41.50	38.00–46.00
Manufacturing	444	40.50	38.0	1.07	38.00	35.00–46.00
Durable goods	39	46.50	37.0	1.26	45.00	41.00–52.00
Nondurable goods	405	40.00	38.0	1.05	38.00	35.00–46.00
Wholesale trade	334	43.50	36.5	1.19	43.50	40.00–46.50
Retail trade	470	42.00	38.5	1.09	41.00	40.00–44.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,550	41.50	36.5	1.14	41.50	37.00–45.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	172	42.50	37.0	1.15	42.00	40.50–44.50
Services	152	44.00	36.0	1.22	44.50	40.00–47.50
Central offices	339	43.50	36.5	1.19	42.50	39.50–47.00
Office girls	2,556	32.50	37.0	.88	32.00	29.50–35.00
Manufacturing	326	31.00	36.5	.85	30.00	27.50–34.50
Wholesale trade	522	36.00	36.5	.99	34.00	33.00–39.00
Retail trade	155	33.50	38.5	.87	33.50	30.00–37.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	883	30.50	37.0	.82	30.50	29.50–32.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	189	34.50	36.5	.95	35.00	33.00–36.00
Services	104	28.00	38.0	.74	28.00	25.00–30.00
Central offices	377	33.50	36.0	.93	34.50	30.00–37.00
Stenographers, general	27,250	45.50	37.0	1.23	45.00	40.50–50.00
Manufacturing	5,634	46.50	37.0	1.26	45.00	40.50–51.00
Durable goods	865	47.50	37.5	1.27	46.00	43.00–50.00
Nondurable goods	4,769	46.50	37.0	1.26	45.00	40.00–51.00
Wholesale trade	5,083	46.00	37.0	1.24	45.00	40.50–50.00
Retail trade	840	43.00	38.0	1.13	42.00	39.00–45.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,246	44.00	36.5	1.21	44.00	39.00–48.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	1,779	45.00	37.5	1.20	44.00	40.50–49.50
Services	2,887	46.00	37.0	1.24	45.00	41.00–49.50
Central offices	3,781	48.50	36.5	1.33	48.50	43.00–53.50
Stenographers, technical ⁴	2,793	52.50	37.5	1.40	51.00	46.00–56.00
Manufacturing	133	56.00	37.5	1.49	54.00	50.00–59.50

See footnotes at end of table.

Salaries¹ and weekly scheduled hours of work for selected office occupations in New York, by industry division, February 1949—Continued

Sex, occupation, and industry division ²	Estimated number of workers	Average—			Median ³ weekly salaries	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers
		Weekly salaries	Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly rate		
Women—Continued						
Stenographer, technical—Continued						
Wholesale trade	612	\$52.00	37.0	\$1.41	\$49.50	\$44.50–\$58.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	696	52.00	36.5	1.42	52.00	47.00–56.00
Services	206	51.00	38.5	1.32	50.00	47.50–55.00
Central offices	1,013	52.50	38.0	1.38	51.00	46.00–56.50
Switchboard operators	6,831	45.50	37.5	1.21	45.00	40.00–50.00
Manufacturing	1,069	47.50	37.5	1.27	45.00	41.00–52.00
Durable goods	197	43.50	38.5	1.13	44.50	40.00–45.00
Nondurable goods	872	48.50	37.0	1.31	47.00	41.00–52.00
Wholesale trade	1,215	48.00	38.0	1.26	47.00	42.00–53.00
Retail trade	565	42.00	38.5	1.09	40.00	38.00–46.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,743	45.00	37.5	1.20	44.50	40.50–49.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	677	47.00	37.5	1.25	46.00	42.00–52.00
Services	1,100	40.50	38.0	1.07	40.00	33.50–46.00
Central offices	462	48.50	36.5	1.33	48.00	43.50–52.00
Switchboard operator-receptionists	2,354	44.00	37.5	1.17	44.00	40.00–47.00
Manufacturing	1,028	43.50	38.5	1.13	44.00	40.00–45.00
Durable goods	128	45.50	39.0	1.17	45.00	45.00–45.00
Nondurable goods	900	43.00	38.5	1.12	43.00	40.00–46.00
Wholesale trade	630	45.50	37.5	1.21	45.00	39.50–48.50
Retail trade	61	43.50	37.5	1.16	40.00	38.50–51.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	244	39.50	35.0	1.13	40.00	35.00–44.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	72	44.00	37.5	1.17	45.00	37.50–45.00
Services	229	45.50	37.5	1.21	43.50	40.00–55.00
Central offices	90	44.00	36.5	1.21	44.00	40.00–46.00
Transcribing-machine operators, general ⁴	2,631	44.00	36.5	1.21	44.50	38.50–48.00
Manufacturing	317	44.50	36.0	1.24	45.00	37.00–49.50
Wholesale trade	802	45.50	37.0	1.23	46.00	43.00–48.50
Retail trade	49	37.00	38.0	.97	36.00	34.00–40.00

Sex, occupation, and industry division ²	Estimated number of workers	Average—			Median ³ weekly salaries	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers
		Weekly salaries	Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly rate		
Women—Continued						
Transcribing-machine operator, general—Con.						
Finance, insurance, and real estate	728	\$42.00	36.0	\$1.17	\$41.00	\$37.00–\$45.00
Services	237	45.00	38.0	1.18	42.50	39.50–50.00
Central offices	438	43.50	36.0	1.21	43.50	37.00–47.00
Transcribing-machine operators, technical ⁴	150	45.00	38.0	1.18	44.00	40.00–49.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	81	44.50	38.5	1.16	44.00	38.00–50.50
Central offices	33	46.50	36.0	1.29	48.50	43.00–49.50
Typists, class A	5,874	43.50	36.5	1.19	42.00	38.00–46.50
Manufacturing	617	42.00	36.5	1.15	40.50	38.00–45.00
Durable goods	87	44.50	37.0	1.20	41.00	40.00–49.50
Nondurable goods	530	41.50	36.5	1.14	40.50	37.00–45.00
Wholesale trade	1,052	45.00	37.0	1.22	43.50	40.00–47.50
Retail trade	140	41.00	37.0	1.11	40.00	38.00–43.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,909	41.50	36.0	1.15	40.00	38.00–44.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	540	45.00	36.5	1.23	40.00	37.50–54.00
Services	808	44.50	37.5	1.19	43.00	40.00–49.50
Central offices	808	46.00	36.0	1.28	44.00	41.00–50.00
Typists, class B	9,146	36.50	36.5	1.00	35.50	33.50–40.00
Manufacturing	627	37.00	36.5	1.01	35.00	33.00–40.00
Durable goods	67	41.50	38.0	1.09	41.50	37.00–45.00
Nondurable goods	560	36.50	36.5	1.00	35.00	33.00–39.00
Wholesale trade	950	40.00	38.0	1.05	39.00	37.00–44.50
Retail trade	322	35.00	38.5	.91	35.00	32.00–39.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,400	35.50	36.0	.99	34.50	32.00–37.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	574	39.00	38.0	1.03	37.50	34.50–42.00
Services	1,397	35.50	38.0	.93	35.00	33.00–38.00
Central offices	876	40.00	36.0	1.11	39.00	35.00–43.50

¹ Excludes pay for overtime.

² The study covered representative manufacturing and retail trade establishments and transportation (except railroads), communication, heat, light and power companies with over 100 workers; establishments with more than 50 workers in wholesale trade, finance, real estate, insurance, and selected service industries (business service; such professional services as engineering,

architectural, accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping firms; motion pictures; and nonprofit membership organizations); and central offices with more than 50 workers.

³ Value above and below which half of workers' salaries fell.

⁴ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

Salaries of Office Workers: Boston and Hartford, January 1949¹

BOSTON AND HARTFORD, although differing in size and industrial composition, both figure importantly in the economic life of the New England region. A survey of office salaries in the two cities indicates that women workers had higher weekly salaries in Hartford than in Boston in January 1949, but that there was no clear difference between the two cities in weekly salary levels for men among the limited number of jobs for which information was available. On an hourly basis, however, the earnings of men as well

as women tended to be somewhat higher in Hartford. The difference in earnings of women within the same occupations most often averaged from \$2.50 to \$4 a week. Hartford general stenographers and clerk-typists averaged \$3 and \$3.50 more a week, respectively, than those in Boston. (See table 1.)

The information on Boston and Hartford was collected as part of the Bureau's 1949 program of office clerical worker studies, which obtained information on salaries and scheduled hours of work in representative establishments in these two cities.²

The survey was designed to secure information for only a limited number of jobs. For the most

¹ By Lily Mary David of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis.

² See footnote 2 on following page.

part, these were the lower paid, more standardized occupations that could be compared with reasonable confidence from one office to another. Altogether, a relatively small proportion of men but

a large proportion of women were employed in the jobs studied.

Office girls had the lowest salary level in Hartford, averaging \$33 a week, and were second lowest in Boston, averaging \$31—a dollar more than clerks doing routine filing. Bookkeeping was the highest-paid work for women in Boston, where both hand and machine bookkeepers (class A bookkeeping-machine operators) averaged \$47.50. In Hartford, the highest-paid job studied was that of technical stenographer averaging \$54.50. Among men workers, office boys received the lowest salaries—\$29.50 in Boston and \$33 in Hartford. Men hand bookkeepers earned the highest salaries in both cities—\$67 in Boston and \$65.50 in Hartford.

A comparison with a study made in Boston a year ago showed that increases in women's salaries

¹ In addition to Boston and Hartford, the 1949 program of office clerical worker studies included surveys in Atlanta, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Los Angeles, Minneapolis-St. Paul, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Portland (Oreg.), Richmond, St. Louis, Seattle, and Washington. Salary data for New York City are presented on p. 144 of this issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Salary data for Philadelphia and Los Angeles were given in the June 1949 issue and for Atlanta, New Orleans, and Richmond in the July 1949 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Information was collected by field representatives of the Bureau for 232 establishments in Boston and 97 establishments in Hartford. The industrial coverage and minimum size establishments included in the survey are summarized in footnote 2, table 1.

Salary data refer to salaries for the normal workweek, excluding overtime pay and nonproduction bonuses, but including any incentive earnings. Hours refer to scheduled workweeks in effect for office workers in the establishments studied.

Further detail on salaries and working condition in these and the other cities listed above will be available in a forthcoming bulletin.

TABLE 1.—Weekly salaries¹ and scheduled hours in selected office occupations in Boston and Hartford,² January 1949

Sex and occupation	Boston						Hartford					
	Estimated number of workers	Average—			Median weekly salaries ¹	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers	Estimated number of workers	Average—			Median weekly salaries ¹	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers
		Weekly salaries	Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly rate				Weekly salaries	Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly rate		
Men												
Bookkeepers, hand	218	\$67.00	39.5	\$1.70	\$66.00	\$54.00-\$76.50	58	\$65.50	38.5	\$1.69	\$64.00	\$55.50-\$76.00
Clerks, accounting	960	47.00	38.5	1.21	45.00	40.00-53.50	188	52.00	38.0	1.37	52.00	45.50-57.50
Clerks, general	491	59.00	39.5	1.49	60.00	50.00-65.00	98	59.00	39.0	1.51	60.00	51.00-65.00
Clerks, order	275	50.00	39.5	1.26	48.00	43.00-54.00	74	51.00	39.5	1.29	50.00	45.50-59.00
Clerks, pay-roll	84	56.00	39.5	1.41	53.00	50.00-63.50	33	55.50	39.0	1.43	51.00	45.00-65.00
Office boys	1,093	29.50	39.0	.76	29.00	26.00-32.00	154	33.00	38.5	.86	33.00	29.00-37.00
Women												
Billers, machine (billing machine)	971	36.50	39.0	.93	35.00	32.00-40.00	101	40.50	39.5	1.02	40.50	35.00-45.00
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	310	36.00	38.5	.94	34.00	30.00-41.00	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Bookkeepers, hand	833	47.50	38.5	1.22	46.00	41.50-52.00	59	51.00	38.0	1.34	50.00	45.00-60.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	238	47.50	39.0	1.22	48.00	41.50-51.00	86	43.50	39.5	1.10	44.00	37.50-48.50
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	1,863	36.50	38.5	.95	37.00	34.50-39.00	284	36.00	38.5	.94	35.50	32.00-38.50
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer-type)	1,715	37.50	39.0	.96	36.00	33.00-40.00	274	41.50	38.5	1.07	40.50	37.00-45.00
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer-type)	490	36.50	37.5	.97	36.00	32.00-40.00	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Clerks, accounting	3,476	38.50	38.5	1.00	37.00	33.00-43.00	414	42.50	38.5	1.11	42.00	36.00-47.50
Clerks, file, class A	369	42.00	38.5	1.10	39.50	37.00-48.00	100	44.50	38.0	1.17	44.00	40.50-49.00
Clerks, file, class B	2,320	30.00	38.5	.78	29.00	27.00-32.50	961	33.50	37.5	.88	32.00	30.00-36.00
Clerks, general	936	45.50	39.5	1.16	45.50	41.50-50.00	223	50.00	39.0	1.28	48.00	45.00-54.00
Clerks, order	844	39.50	39.5	1.09	39.00	35.00-43.00	90	41.50	39.5	1.04	39.00	36.50-43.50
Clerks, pay-roll	1,726	41.00	39.0	1.05	40.00	35.00-45.00	226	43.50	39.0	1.11	43.50	39.00-47.50
Clerk-typists	4,600	33.50	38.5	.87	32.50	30.00-37.00	1,188	37.00	38.0	.97	36.00	33.00-40.50
Office girls	467	31.00	38.5	.80	30.50	26.00-35.00	113	33.00	38.0	.86	32.00	30.00-35.00
Stenographers, general	5,685	39.00	38.5	1.02	38.00	35.00-43.00	846	42.00	39.0	1.08	42.00	38.00-45.00
Stenographers, technical	206	47.00	38.5	1.23	45.50	40.00-50.00	36	54.50	38.5	1.42	54.50	52.50-58.00
Switchboard operators	794	39.00	39.0	1.00	38.00	35.00-43.00	119	40.50	37.5	1.08	38.50	34.00-46.00
Switchboard-operator-receptionists	989	37.50	39.0	.97	37.00	33.50-40.00	98	40.00	39.0	1.02	39.50	35.00-44.00
Transcribing-machine operators, general	864	35.50	39.5	.91	35.50	30.00-40.00	315	40.00	37.5	1.06	38.00	34.00-45.00
Typists, class A	429	40.00	39.0	1.02	41.00	36.00-44.00	116	46.00	39.0	1.19	44.00	42.00-51.00
Typists, class B	2,365	31.50	39.0	.81	31.00	28.00-34.50	1,068	35.50	37.5	.95	34.00	32.00-38.00

¹ Excludes pay for overtime.

² The study covered representative manufacturing and retail trade establishments, and transportation (except railroads), communication, and heat, light and power companies, with over 100 workers; and establishments with more than 25 workers in wholesale trade, finance, real estate, insur-

ance and selected service industries (business service; such professional services as engineering, architectural, accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping firms; motion pictures; and nonprofit membership organizations).

³ Value above and below which half of workers' salaries fell.

⁴ Insufficient data to justify presentation of averages.

TABLE 2.—Salaries¹ and weekly scheduled hours of work for selected office occupations in insurance companies in Hartford, January 1949

Salaries and scheduled hours of work for a limited number of jobs in the insurance industry in Hartford, are presented in table 2. In a number of insurance-office jobs, salaries were above the average for all types of business in that city. In other jobs, because the insurance industry employed such a large proportion of all Hartford office workers, average salaries were about the same for all Hartford offices studied as insurance offices.

In both cities, most of the women office workers had scheduled workweeks of less than 40 hours, although these schedules were somewhat more common in Hartford than in Boston. Most of the remaining workers were on a 40-hour week. About half of the Hartford office workers had a 37½-hour schedule (table 3).

Sex and occupation	Estimated number of workers	Average	
		Weekly salaries	Weekly scheduled hours
<i>Men</i>			
Bookkeepers, hand.....	33	\$68.00	37.0
Clerks, accounting.....	115	50.00	37.0
Office boys.....	82	35.00	37.5
<i>Women</i>			
Bookkeeping-machine operators class, B.....	52	38.50	37.5
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer-type).....	98	43.00	37.5
Clerks, accounting.....	220	41.00	37.5
Clerks, file, class A.....	63	47.00	37.5
Clerks, file, class B.....	838	33.00	37.5
Clerks, pay-roll.....	49	45.00	38.0
Clerk-typists.....	775	37.00	37.0
Office girls.....	71	32.00	37.5
Stenographers, general.....	307	42.00	37.5
Transcribing-machine operators, general.....	266	40.00	37.5
Typists, class A.....	36	51.00	37.5
Typists, class B.....	973	35.50	37.5

¹ Excludes pay for overtime.

TABLE 3.—*Scheduled weekly hours of women in Boston and Hartford, January 1949*

[illegible]

Glassware Manufacture: Earnings in January 1949¹

METAL-MOLD MAKERS in pressed- and blown-glassware plants averaged \$1.77 an hour in Ohio and \$1.78² in West Virginia and southwestern Pennsylvania, in January 1949. Earnings levels of other jobs in major centers of production of pressed and blown glassware and glass containers varied more considerably from area to area.³ Pressed-ware punty gatherers, predominantly paid on an incentive basis, averaged \$1.60 in West Virginia, \$1.80 in Ohio, and \$2.18 in the Pennsylvania area. Selectors, the largest occupational group of women workers, averaged \$1 in Ohio, 96 cents in Pennsylvania, and 91 cents in West Virginia.

In Ohio, the leading area manufacturing machine-made ware, men's earnings ranged from \$1 for carry-in boys to \$2.07 for hand pressers, and in approximately half the jobs the averages amounted to \$1.50 or more. Earnings of women ranged from 92 cents for wrappers to \$1.40 for silk-screen decorators. Southwestern Pennsylvania averages were generally within 10 cents of the Ohio averages; in about half the jobs in each area, earnings were higher than in the other area. In West Virginia, where the major product was handmade ware, averages in most occupations were below those in the other 2 areas.

In the glass-container industry, metal-mold makers averaged \$1.80 in Indiana and \$1.74 in Salem and Cumberland Counties of New Jersey. Wage levels were highest in the latter area in all other comparisons. The numerically important group of men forming-machine operators averaged \$1.69 in the New Jersey area and \$1.63 in Indiana. The lowest earnings for men in the 2 areas were 98 cents for hand truckers in Indiana and \$1.06 for janitors in New Jersey. Women carton

assemblers and selectors averaged \$1.12 and \$1.04 in New Jersey, compared with 96 cents and \$1 in Indiana.

Average straight-time hourly earnings,¹ for selected occupations, in pressed and blown glassware and glass container establishments, by area, January 1949

Occupation and sex	Pressed and blown glassware			Glass containers	
	Ohio	Pennsylvania: Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties	West Virginia	Indiana	New Jersey: Salem and Cumberland Counties
<i>Plant occupations</i>					
Men:					
Batch mixers	\$1.26	\$1.14	\$1.08	\$1.12	\$1.22
Blowers	1.91	(²)	2.13		
Carry-in-boys	1.00	1.09	.91	(²)	(²)
Cutters, decorative	1.50	(²)	1.41		
Electricians, maintenance	1.43	(²)	1.50	1.44	1.51
Forming-machine operators	1.98	(²)	(²)	1.63	1.69
Gatherers, blow-pipe	1.62	1.76	1.80		
Gatherers, pressed-ware, punty	1.80	2.18	1.60		
Grinders, glassware	1.22	1.27	1.10		
Janitors	1.07	(²)	.99	(²)	1.06
Lehr tenders	1.28	1.21	1.10	1.08	(²)
Machinists, maintenance	1.63	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.62
Mechanics, maintenance	1.75	1.59	1.39	1.50	(²)
Mold makers, metal	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.80	1.74
Pressers, glassware, hand	2.07	1.99	1.91		
Truckers, hand	1.11	1.08	1.06	.98	1.19
Warming-in-boys	1.07	1.15	1.05		
Women:					
Assemblers, cartons	1.06	(²)	.80	.96	1.12
Cutters, decorative	(²)	(²)	1.23		
Grinders, glassware	1.08	1.04	.86		
Selectors	1.00	.96	.91	1.00	1.04
Silk-screen decorators	1.40	(²)	(²)		
Wrappers	.92	.97	.90		
<i>Office occupations</i>					
Women:					
Clerks, pay roll	.94	1.03	.99	.94	1.01
Clerk-typists	.89	.92	.89	.92	(²)
Stenographers, general	1.00	(²)	1.05	1.06	(²)

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

Earnings of women office workers were generally similar in the 5 areas surveyed. Clerk-typists earned from 89 to 92 cents and general stenographers from \$1 to \$1.06.

Related Wage Practices

Over three-fourths of the establishments studied were operating second shifts, and nearly half scheduled more than two shifts. Substantial proportions of the work force were employed on extra shifts, as continuous operations are common in the industry, particularly in the manufacture of containers and machine-made ware. However, a scheduled workweek of 40 hours for first-shift plant workers was reported by more than four-fifths of the establishments. Continuous-process operations were maintained by employing swing

¹ Prepared by Louis E. Badenhop of the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis. Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. Greater detail on wages and wage practices for each area included in the study is available on request.

² Average earnings include incentive payments but exclude premium pay for overtime and night work.

³ The pressed- and blown-glassware industry, surveyed in 3 areas, include the manufacture of hand- and machine-made tableware, cooking and ovenware, illuminating glassware, and technical, scientific and industrial glassware. The glass-container industry, studied in 2 areas, includes establishments manufacturing glass containers for commercial packing, bottling, and home canning. Approximately 30,000 workers were employed in January 1949 in the 5 areas, in the industry divisions surveyed. Establishments employing fewer than 21 workers were excluded from the study.

shifts; staggering days off and adding relief workers; and extending the workweek to 48 hours for 1 shift. The policy of paying shift differentials was not extensive, as shift rotation was the usual practice.

Paid vacations were granted to plant workers in 45 of the 53 establishments and to office workers in all but 1 establishment. Plant workers with a year of service were eligible for 1 week with pay in all of the glass-container plants and in three-fifths of the pressed- and blown-glassware plants; the remainder of the plants in the latter industry provided less than a week. Vacation policies relating to office workers were generally more liberal than those for plant workers. Office workers with a year of service received a 2-week vacation in more than two-thirds of the establishments. Many of the firms reported that longer vacations were granted to plant and office workers with longer periods of service.

Holidays with pay, generally seven in number, were granted to office workers in all except two establishments. None of the firms reported paid holidays for plant workers.

Reports on the Economic State of the Nation, Midyear 1949

THE RECENT DECLINE in economic activity, particularly as it affected employment, was the subject of reports issued in July 1949 by the President, the Council of Economic Advisers, and the Subcommittee on Unemployment of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report.¹ General agreement was expressed that the existing situation remained relatively favorable, although the importance of the down-trend in production and employment should not be minimized. In line with this analysis, the President declared that "the kind of Government action that would be called for in a serious economic emergency would not be appropriate now." His recommendations to Congress therefore stressed measures intended

¹ The Midyear Economic Report of the President to the Congress, July 11, 1949 together with a report, The Economic Situation at Midyear 1949, A Report to the President by the Council of Economic Advisers, July 2, 1949; and Employment and Unemployment, Initial Report of the Subcommittee on Unemployment, Joint Committee on the Economic Report, 81st Cong., 1st Sess., July 8, 1949.

to sustain purchasing power and to provide a basis for a vigorous expansion of the economy.

The situation pictured in these reports was that both employment and production in the first half of 1949 were still extremely high, and that unemployment had not risen to very high levels for the country as a whole. It was recognized, however, that unemployment had actually become a serious problem in much of New England and in many other industrial areas throughout the country.

The President's Recommendations

The President warned against relying "entirely on 'letting nature take its course' to restore economic stability and maximum production and employment." He also spoke against policies which would restrict investment, or cut employment or wages, and he characterized as "economic folly" any attempts to curtail national programs "which are vital to the economic security and domestic welfare of our people."

Since "the only ultimate source of sustained profits is sustained employment and purchasing power," the President advocated that businessmen "maintain production and sales volume by adjusting prices downward, even at the cost of temporarily reduced profit margins." These price reductions, he said, "should not be attained at the expense of wage cutting. Management and labor, through collective bargaining should seek agreements which recognize that the benefits of improved technology and productivity should be reflected both in the wage structure and in the price structure."

From the standpoint of fiscal policy, the President recommended that there should be no major increase in taxes at this time nor any slackening in the present levels of expenditure by the Federal Government. He suggested that "a temporary deficit in the Federal budget" is preferable to either a tax increase or the cutting of essential expenditures which would lower employment.

Legislation to encourage the creation of a "substantial backlog of planned public works" was also requested. "The economic situation does not now call for an immediate and sweeping expansion of public works," he said. "It would be dangerous, however, to neglect the precautionary preparation of measures which might be needed if the business downturn should become more serious."

Among other recommendations, some of them repeated from previous messages were: The minimum wage should be increased to at least 75 cents an hour and its coverage broadened; the coverage of the unemployment compensation system should be extended and the amount and duration of the benefits should be liberalized; the readjustment allowance system should be extended for another year for veterans who are not protected by State unemployment insurance; the old-age and survivors' insurance system and the public assistance program should be improved; and a broad study of investment and development needs and opportunities in an expanding economy should be provided.

In addition, the President announced that he had directed a continuing review of Federal programs, whether of procurement and construction or of grants and loans. The purpose is to time and channel activities, whenever possible, in such a way as to concentrate upon areas of relatively serious unemployment.

Trend of Employment and Unemployment

The factual background of the employment situation was presented in considerable detail in the report of the Subcommittee on Unemployment, representing "the first step in an intensive investigation of the unemployment problem." The purpose of this report was "two-fold—first, to summarize the available factual information and, second, to indicate the sources of information and the nature of the data on various aspects of employment and unemployment trends."

Five major sets of facts which emerged from analysis of the available data were listed:

"1. Although unemployment in terms of 1948 records has risen, the best estimates show that it is not now at unreasonably high levels for the country as a whole. * * *

"2. About a million and a half more persons are jobless now, after allowing for seasonal influences, than last fall, when unemployment was at a postwar low." Unemployment—at "3.8 million this June as against 2.2 million in June of 1948 and 2.6 million in June of 1947—has been [rising] at an average rate [seasonally adjusted] of about 150,000 a month. * * * For the first 6 months of 1949, the unemployment rate averaged 52 per 1,000, which was considerably above the 37 per

1,000 recorded in the first half of 1948. As late as 1941, however, during the so-called defense boom, the rate had been as high as 100 per 1,000."

"3. Practically all of the recent downturn has occurred in one field—manufacturing. Some declines in employment have also occurred in transportation, certain services, and mining. On the other hand, employment in trade, in construction, and in Federal, State, and local governmental services has been holding up." All told, the report points out, nonagricultural employment in the first 6 months of 1949 averaged slightly over 50 million, a drop of about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a million from last year's comparable level, but a million better than the 1947 average.

"4. The number of persons who have only part-time jobs but want to work full time has increased by about a million in recent months. Most of the overtime prevalent in recent years has been eliminated.

"5. Another factor contributing to the rise in unemployment * * * has been a substantial increase in the labor force—due to natural population growth plus the return of many veterans from school—without corresponding expansion in economic activity during the past year."

Course and Problems of Economic Adjustment

The report of the Council of Economic Advisers, which sets these various employment developments into the framework of the whole economic state of the Nation, furnished the basis for the President's recommendations. In 1949, according to the Council's analyses, the country entered a new phase of postwar adjustment. "We are seeking to liquidate inflation without being overcome by business depression. Our problem is to work out a lower level of prices without a further decline of production and employment, and to effect the transition to more stable conditions conducive to maximum employment and production."

The Council marshalled a series of facts which indicate underlying strength, balanced against them the various elements of uncertainty, and emerged with the conclusion that "we find the prospect reassuring."

Many factors are listed which "augur well for the successful culmination of the readjustment process in early stability followed by renewed growth. Among the most favorable elements is

that the readjustment has thus far proceeded gradually without giving rise to panicky reactions. * * * The management of inventories has been carried out in a spirit of caution rather than pessimism. Production, which on account of inventory reductions has fallen below the rate of sales in many lines, should before long come back at least into line with current sales if nothing occurs to create more pessimistic anticipations. * * * New investment in plant and equipment * * * is continuing at a high level. * * * Housing starts * * * have moved sharply upward, to a level only just below that of a year ago. Business credit is in general available in ample amount and on favorable terms.

"The strength of the economy is further fortified by many governmental policies and programs." Among these are public construction, unemployment insurance and other social-security benefits which help to sustain buying power, the farm-price-support policy; the foreign aid and military preparedness programs, and various banking and financial measures.

"Both reflecting and reinforcing these elements of strength is the fact that disposable income has been well maintained. Gross national product, national income, consumers' disposable income, and consumer expenditures are at or near the levels of a year ago. Furthermore, consumers and business firms have large resources of liquid assets, and * * * private debt is low. * * *

"Evidence of the sort presented provides a basis for belief that we may have the unique and fortunate experience of liquidating a major inflation without falling into a severe recession.

"In spite of these elements of strength, the situation is beset with many uncertainties and problems. The most serious fact confronting us is that the decline, which has reached serious proportions in some sectors of the economy, has not yet been reversed. * * *

"The uneasiness and business hesitation * * * will not be cleared away until actual developments introduce a new note into the business outlook. * * * If uncertainty about the future should reach the point of distinct pessimism, orders and inventories might be sharply reduced, production cut back, and investment plans shelved to an extent that would initiate a further spiral of unemployment, loss of consumer income, and decline in consumer demand.

"The weight of evidence as we see it does not support so gloomy an outlook. But we may still face an unsatisfactory alternative. While the decline may be halted or even reversed, a satisfactory expansion might not follow. Our real need is for industrial production not only to rebound to the level of present consumption but also for both production and consumption to continue to rise sufficiently to absorb a labor force which is both growing in size and increasing in productivity per man."

In analyzing the causes of the current economic situation, the Council stresses that it has "repeatedly pointed out that price levels which were geared to war-created temporary factors of demand and shortages of supply could not be sustained indefinitely." Downward price adjustments were inevitable as soon as full production could no longer be absorbed at peak price levels and the initial stages of such an adjustment were "almost certain to be accompanied by some declines in production and employment. * * * Further price reductions, made promptly to promote volume and not tardily in response to falling sales, are essential. * * *" However, the Council points out, "price reductions add to real income only if consumers' money incomes are not correspondingly reduced. * * * The attempt to secure lower prices through wage cutting would clearly be damaging at a time like the present when consumption demand is proving inadequate and business slack is developing. A sound first rule to apply now is that the general level of wage rates should at least be maintained. Beyond that, there is a strong presumption in favor of having money wages move upward over the years to participate in the gains of technological progress and increased productivity. There are difficulties in applying the general principle to specific situations, but this adaptation can be worked out through sound collective bargaining. Particular consideration should be given to those in the lower wage brackets."

In connection with wage negotiations under way in July, the Council advised that "both employers and workers should strive to work out adjustments which will help to stimulate activity, bearing in mind the need both for holding business costs down and for maintaining consumer purchasing power at high levels."

1949 Survey of Consumer Finances

THE FOURTH ANNUAL SURVEY of consumer finances,¹ sponsored by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in early 1949, indicates that the financial position of most consumers at the time was relatively strong. Buying plans for consumer durables were about as large as those of the year before, and the expectation that prices would be lower this year was generally considered encouraging.

Consumers' Financial Position in Early 1949

Incomes generally increased during 1948; about 26 million spending units,² slightly more than half the total, reported higher incomes in 1948 than in 1947. Higher incomes were reported more frequently by those units whose 1947 incomes had been below \$4,000; conversely, declines were reported more frequently by those with 1947 incomes above that amount. Relatively more units reported increases in income than in the three previous surveys, about 1 in 5 reporting increases amounting to at least 25 percent. Nearly half of all spending units received incomes of \$3,000 or more during 1948, about 3.5 million more units than had such incomes in 1947. About 2.5 million fewer units than in 1947 had incomes of less than \$2,000.

A slight increase in dissaving (spending more than income) over 1947 was most pronounced in income groups receiving less than \$2,000 and those receiving \$5,000 or more during 1948. About 3 in every 10 consumer units dissaved during 1948.

The number of spending units with some liquid asset holding (i. e., Government bonds, savings and checking accounts) was about as large in early 1949 as a year earlier. However, the increase

in the number of units with some liquid asset has not been as large as the increase in the total number of spending units during the postwar period. In early 1949, about 36 million spending units, 7 in every 10, reported some liquid asset holding; this compares with somewhat less than 8 in 10 three years ago.

The proportion of spending units owning homes showed another slight increase during 1948. Nearly 3 in every 5 home owners reported no mortgage debt, with the lowest and highest priced properties being most frequently debt-free.

Relatively more spending units in this year's survey than in any of the three preceding annual surveys felt they were better off or at least as well off as a year earlier. The opinion that price increases had more than offset increases in income was much less prevalent than in previous years.

Spending for Durable Goods in 1948

Over 24 million consumer units, almost half the total, bought automobiles or other major durable goods during 1948. More people bought more durable goods at all income levels than at any other time on record.

A somewhat more frequent use of installment credit during 1948 was reported, about 39 percent of all automobile buyers purchasing on credit compared with approximately 35 percent in 1947. Some increase in the use of credit was also reported by purchasers of selected durable goods other than automobiles.

Consumer Views and Buying Plans for 1949

The degree of optimism in the consumer outlook, as in previous surveys, tended to rise with income level. However, consumers appeared to be somewhat more restrained in their optimism early this year than a year ago. Optimism was associated with the belief that incomes would remain at or rise from present levels, while prices would go down or remain unchanged. Many more spending units expected increases in income during 1949 than those who expected decreases.

Consumers were planning, at the time of this survey, to buy almost as many durable goods in 1949 as were purchased in the record year 1948. Somewhat more consumers expressed intentions to buy automobiles during 1949 than had similar intentions for the year 1948. The greatest

¹ The present summary covers two parts: I—General financial position and economic outlook of consumers, and II—Durable goods expenditures in 1948 and buying plans for 1949. Previous surveys were made for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System early in 1946, 1947, and 1948, and the results were published in the June, July, and August issues of the Federal Reserve Bulletin for these years. An additional article on the 1948 survey appeared in the September 1948 Bulletin. (See Monthly Labor Review, issues of August 1946 (p. 256), September 1947 (p. 329), and September 1948 (p. 286), for summaries of these surveys.)

² About 3,500 interviews were taken, between January and March 1949, in 66 sampling areas distributed throughout the country. As in previous surveys, the interview unit was the consumer spending unit. A spending unit is defined as all persons living in the same dwelling and related by blood, marriage, or adoption, who pooled their incomes for their major items of expense.

deterrent, for those who were uncertain, was the price factor. The number of consumers expecting to buy television sets was roughly double the number who actually bought such sets in 1948, but somewhat fewer units than in early 1948 expected to buy other selected durable goods in the coming year.

Almost as many spending units indicated intentions to buy houses during 1949 as had expressed similar intentions for 1948. It is estimated that somewhat over 1 million units were expecting to buy new homes in 1949. However, more consumers were in the market for moderate priced houses of acceptable quality than seems likely to be produced.

Most of those who expected to buy durable goods expected times to remain good, that their incomes would remain high, and that prices would decline somewhat during 1949. Buying intentions might be modified if these developments did not materialize.

Provisions of the Housing Act of 1949

A LARGE-SCALE PROGRAM of slum clearance, low-rent public housing, and farm home improvement is assured under the Housing Act of 1949¹ passed in July 1949. The stated policy of Congress in enacting this law was to provide sound and livable housing of the best possible design in well-planned integrated neighborhoods and to insure a stabilized housing industry. Under this measure, the Federal Government is pledging resources to assist local communities in improving the standard of housing of the American people. Operations under this legislation will also aid materially in furnishing employment and in stimulating use of building materials. It was anticipated that some 50,000 public housing units will be started under the act within 12 months, and that slum clearance would commence in about a year.²

¹ Public Law 171, 81st Cong., 1st sess. Approved July 15, 1949.

² The Chemical Bank and Trust Co. estimated that development financing of the housing projects would generate a new constant float in the investment market of about 1.125 billion dollars of temporary-loan obligations over the next 6 years.

Additional features of the act include an integrated program of Federal research into better and cheaper housing methods, and temporary continuance of the Government's existing mortgage-insurance program. The main provisions of the law are here summarized.

Slum Clearance and Community Development

Under title I of the act, the Federal Housing and Home Finance Administrator is authorized to assist localities in carrying out slum-clearance projects in two ways: (1) by making repayable loans over the next 5 years, from a billion-dollar revolving fund, to finance the capital cost of acquiring, clearing, and preparing the sites for appropriate re-use; and (2) by providing grants, not to exceed a half billion dollars, also over the next 5 years, to share with the local communities (on a 2-to-1-basis) the difference between the costs of the slum-clearance operation and the re-use value for which the land is sold or leased for redevelopment.

All of the slum-clearance projects are to be planned and executed locally. To qualify for Federal assistance, they must conform with comprehensive city plans for the redevelopment of the locality as a whole. Such redevelopment plans will be required to afford maximum opportunity for private enterprise, but a former slum area need not necessarily be rebuilt with new public (or private) housing. The local community may decide, for example, that cleared slum land is best fitted for parks, and that the public housing constructed under the act could be located elsewhere to advantage.

In extending financial aid, the Administrator must give consideration to the extent to which localities have encouraged housing cost reductions through the adoption, improvement, and modernization of building and other local codes. He must consider all local regulations and codes governing land use, minimum standards of health, safety, and sanitation, and other measures for the prevention of slums and blighted areas.

To assure adequate housing for the families who will be forced from their homes because of slum clearance, two specific safeguards were provided. First, the extension of Federal financial aid to a local public agency for slum clearance is prohibited unless a feasible method is provided

for the temporary relocation of families displaced from project areas, and unless permanent housing has been or is being provided for them either in the project areas or elsewhere. The permanent housing must be decent, safe, and sanitary and located in areas not generally less desirable in regard to public and commercial facilities than the one vacated. It must be available at rents and prices within the financial means of displaced families. Second, if the local governing body determines that undue hardship would result from demolition of residential structures in slum-clearance areas, such action is prohibited prior to July 1, 1951.

Temporary Federal loans will be made available to finance the costs of planning local projects, of land acquisition, and of clearing sites and preparing them for re-use. When the land is sold or leased for redevelopment, these loans will be repayable. Long-term Federal loans may be made to refinance, on the basis of their re-use value, sites which are leased. These loans are repayable within a maximum of 40 years, with interest at the going Federal rate; they are to be secured by the rentals from the leased land.

Federal capital grants will be provided, where necessary, to subsidize not more than two-thirds of the net loss or write-down involved in all clearance projects undertaken in any one locality. The remaining losses must be borne by the local public agencies, either in cash or through increased public facilities.

No Federal funds under title I are to be used for construction of buildings on the cleared sites. An exception is that temporary loans may be made for schools or other public facilities needed to serve any open or predominantly open land which may be developed primarily for residential use. Loans for these purposes are to be repaid with interest as soon as possible from the proceeds of a regular bond issue, and in any event within 10 years.

Low-Rent Public Housing

Title III of the law amends the United States Housing Act of 1937 so as to extend the program of low-rent public housing. The Public Housing Administration, a constituent of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, is the administrative agency under the 1949 law.

Federal Assistance. The Housing Act of 1949 authorizes Federal assistance for the construction of 810,000 dwelling units over 6 years. These units will be constructed by private builders under contracts let by local public-housing authorities, which are agencies of State and local governments.¹

Capital requirements of the projects are to be financed largely through bonds issued by the local housing authorities and sold to private investors. In addition, the new law provides a revolving fund of 1½ billion dollars for Federal loans to assist these local housing authorities. It is expected that this borrowing power will be used principally to support temporary financing of the projects during the construction period. All loans so made are repayable to the Government with interest.

The major Federal assistance is in the form of annual contributions to local housing authorities in amounts required to make up differences between the rents which families of low income can afford to pay and the annual operating costs and debt service of the projects. These Federal contributions, which may not exceed 308 million dollars a year for 40 years, are to be pledged as security for the bonds sold by the local authorities, thus making it possible to bring interest costs to an irreducible minimum. Ten percent of the authorizations for annual contributions contracts are to be reserved for rural nonfarm housing for 3 years.

It is also provided that no financial assistance (other than preliminary loans) shall be made available for any low-rent housing project initiated after March 1, 1949, unless the governing body of the locality involved enters into an agreement with the local public-housing agency to eliminate a fixed number of substandard units. With certain exceptions, within 5 years after the completion of a project, unsafe or unsanitary dwellings substantially equal in number to those newly constructed must be eliminated.

Continuance of the annual Federal debt-service contributions is guaranteed under the 1949 act in the event that a local authority should fail to meet its obligations. The present law empowers the Federal Government to take over and operate any project which is not meeting expenses, without

¹ The only States which lack legislation enabling their communities to participate in the federally aided low-rent housing program are Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

interruption of the Federal contribution securing payment of bond interest and principal. The former law required suspension of Federal contributions under such circumstances, leaving tenants unprotected against the possibility of higher rents and bondholders without a Federal guarantee.

Selection of Tenants. First admission to projects is to be given to families displaced by slum clearance; veterans of World Wars I and II are granted second preference. Among the displaced families, veterans with service-connected disabilities will have first preference, and other veterans and servicemen second. Among families not displaced by slum clearance, similar preferences will be given to veterans.

Local authorities are required to fix maximum family-income limits for admission to projects, and also to establish limits for continued occupancy. If economic conditions change, the local authorities must set new income limits. These income limits will vary among localities; currently five-sixths of the local housing authorities have maximum limits of \$2,200 or less. All maximum income limits are subject to approval by the Public Housing Administration.

To assure that the program will serve only families of low income, the act requires that, before any contract for annual contributions can be made, the local housing authority must show that a gap exists between proposed project and existing private rents. This gap must be at least 20 percent between the upper rental limits for admission to the proposed projects and the lowest rents charged in the same locality for adequate private housing (whether new or old).

Net family income may not exceed 5 times the gross rent, including heat and all other utilities. In computing family income, a deduction of \$100 is allowed for each minor dependent, thus avoiding discrimination against large families to some extent.

Incomes of all tenant families must be reexamined each year. If they exceed the maximum limits for continued occupancy, the families will be required to move from the project.

In the selection of tenants, local authorities may not discriminate against families whose incomes are derived in whole or in part from public assistance but who are otherwise eligible for admission.

Moreover, preference must be given to families with the most urgent housing needs.

Local Contributions. Requirements governing local contributions are based on actual experience. Under the 1937 act, local government contributions equalled a fifth of Federal contributions. In practice, cities and towns uniformly chose to make their contributions in the form of exemptions from real and personal property taxes. The 1949 act simply writes this practice into law, unless the locality is legally barred from doing so.

In order that the public housing projects shall bear a fair share of the costs of municipal services, such as schools and streets, payments in lieu of taxes equal to 10 percent of the rental income of the project were authorized.

Cost Limits. One purpose of the present law is to end certain inequities and uncertainties resulting from previous construction cost limits on federally aided low-rent housing, and to allow for the increase in building costs after 1937. Under the 1949 act, therefore, the previous limitation on dwelling-unit cost (but not on room cost) was eliminated, and a uniform cost ceiling, not dependent upon city size, was established. The former ceiling on dwelling-unit costs as well as on room costs hampered the provision of housing for larger-sized families of low income. Likewise, the ceilings were higher for cities of more than 500,000 population. A differential in cost limits based solely on community size is no longer realistic because of the increasing uniformity in construction costs, including both labor and material, irrespective of city size.

The new cost limitation is \$1,750 per room, as compared with former limitations of \$1,000 and \$1,250 in small and large cities, respectively. The \$1,750 limit may be increased by not more than \$750 per room in areas (1) where it would not be feasible to construct the project otherwise without sacrificing sound standards of construction, design, and livability, and (2) where an acute need for such housing exists. The authorization increasing cost limits is retroactive to any low-rent project completed after January 1, 1948. This will make the increased cost limitations applicable on a number of operations which were interrupted partly owing to high prices.

Farm Housing

Administration of the farm housing program was placed under the United States Department of Agriculture in order that it can be related more easily to other farm services and programs. Three types of assistance to farm housing are provided under the 1949 act, which House Report No. 590 described, as follows:

For owners of self-sustaining farms who are unable to obtain from other sources the financing needed to provide adequate housing for themselves or their workers, or for other farm-building improvements, loans are provided with terms up to 33 years and at not more than 4 percent interest. Such loans may be secured by the farmers' equity in the farms.

For owners of farms not self-sustaining at the time but which offer reasonable prospects that they can be made self-sustaining, by improved farm practices or by farm enlargement or development, loans of a similar type are provided with annual contributions available as a supplement where needed for a period of not more than 10 years [later changed to 5 years].

The third type of assistance * * * relates to farms that offer no practical prospect of being made self-sustaining. Small loans, and a limited amount in outright grants, are made available for families residing on such farms. The purpose of this assistance is not to provide new or even adequate housing of a permanent nature, but to make it possible for families to make such repairs and necessary improvements to their substandard housing as will furnish them and the rural community at least essential health protection and decent minimum shelter. Such loans and grants are limited in amount and are to be used for such purposes as proper sanitation, a pure water supply, screens, tight roofs, and similar minimum repairs or improvements.

To supply the necessary funds to carry out the three types of assistance, the act provides for loans not to exceed a total of 250 million dollars. In addition, an appropriation of 25 million dollars is authorized "to cover both grants for minor improvements to farm housing and buildings and loans made for land acquisition or development purposes."

Housing Research

Title IV authorizes the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to undertake and conduct a research program, designed to improve construction materials and techniques, in an effort to reduce housing costs. Savings in construction and operating costs, and the improvement of

housing standards are to be taken into consideration. The law stresses the intent that the Administrator shall work in close collaboration with industry and labor and with other Federal and local governmental agencies, educational institutions, and other appropriate agencies in carrying out the research program.

Miscellaneous Provisions

Existing Federal financial aids for private home builders under titles I and section 608 of title VI of the National Housing Act were extended temporarily by the 1949 legislation. Under this provision, the Federal Housing Administration is authorized to continue through August 1949 its program of insuring loans by private lenders up to \$2,500 for repairing and remodeling existing structures, and for construction of small homes costing up to \$5,000. The amount of mortgage-insurance that the Government can issue for both single- and multiple-unit structures was increased by 500 million dollars. These amendments were made retroactive to June 30, date of expiration of the former authority.

Provision is made for the protection of labor standards by requiring that not less than the prevailing wages must be paid to those employed in the development of any project assisted under titles I and III, and by making the Federal "kick-back" statute applicable to all such projects. For laborers and mechanics employed on such projects, the prevailing wage rates will be predetermined by the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the Davis-Bacon Act. The prevailing wage rates for employees other than mechanics and laborers will be determined under applicable State or local law.

The District of Columbia is to participate in the benefits provided by the slum-clearance and low-rent public housing titles of the Housing Act of 1949. However, the Housing and Home Finance Administrator cannot enter into a contract of financial assistance under the slum-clearance title with respect to any project of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency for which an appropriation is denied by Congress.

Authority was given the Bureau of the Census, under the new law, to conduct a census of housing in each of the 48 States, the Territories, and the District of Columbia in 1950 and decennially

thereafter. These enumerations will provide invaluable information for those responsible for public housing and public welfare and also for American businesses which depend upon home building for their living.

New Industrial Development in the South

THREE ASSETS of the South—good markets, available materials, and labor supply—are its major attractions to industry, according to a survey by a special committee of the National Planning Association.¹ The association recognized that the South still had a large reservoir of undeveloped resources, potential markets, and manpower, which must be drawn upon to attain the Nation's goal of high-level employment and production, with rising standards of living.

Even before World War II, industrialization of the South had been advancing steadily—since as far back as 1929. The war caused a boom in existing steel, aluminum, pulp and paper, textile, oil, and chemical plants, and brought about installation of new facilities in these industries and also in magnesium, aircraft, shipbuilding, explosives, and ammunition. Still greater growth took place in the postwar period 1945–48. Four of the five States which led the country in 1946 in industrial construction contracts valued at a million dollars and over were southern—Texas, Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia.

The recent growth of industry in the South has not been merely the result of abandonment by

industries of their northern localities, for there was need for full utilization of existing plants in both regions. However, markets of the South were increasing more rapidly, and supplies of available raw materials and labor in that region were more abundant than those elsewhere.

This development represents not only the movement of the textile industry to the vicinity of cotton, but also development in the South of such diverse items as tires, electric light bulbs, cheese, farm equipment, automobile assembly plants, chemicals, and newsprint. The committee undertook to find out just why industries were moving to the South: what factors producers considered in choosing locations; what advantages they sought; what information they needed.²

Companies that located in the South principally to be close to their markets accounted for 45 percent of the total number studied; those drawn chiefly by the availability of materials, for 30 percent; and those that moved into the locality because of the labor supply, for 25 percent.

The plants entering the South primarily because of labor needs were, in general, comparatively small—less than a third of this group represented investments of over 1 million dollars, and the largest plant cost about 2½ million. Of the plants attracted by southern markets and materials, many cost over 10 million dollars.

The existence of important consumers' markets in the South has drawn automobile assembly plants to Atlanta and vicinity, a milk of magnesia plant to Gulfport (Miss.), and tire and tube factories to various widely separated southern localities. Industrial markets have attracted sulphuric acid plants to Richmond, Tuscaloosa, and Mobile, and synthetic-fiber factories to Martinsville (Va.), Rock Hill (S. C.), and Chattanooga (Tenn.). Such industries as meat packing, cheese making, sorghum-grain processing, pulp and paper, phosphorus production, natural gas, and tin smelting are operating in the South because of the availability of materials.

¹ *New Industry Comes to the South: A Summary of the Report of the NPA Committee of the South on Location of Industry*. Washington, National Planning Association, 1949 (NPA Committee of the South Reports, No. 1). A detailed report in book form is being published under the title "Why Industry Moves South." Other reports (to follow during the summer and fall) will cover related subjects.

The committee members were chosen from southern agriculture, business, finance, press, radio, education, government, labor, and industry, as best equipped to carry on the survey.

For additional background information on labor supply in the South, income, wage differentials, living costs, State labor legislation, growth and status of trade-unionism, etc., see section on Labor in the South, *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1946, pp. 481–586. (Reprinted, with additional data, as BLS Bulletin No. 898: Labor in the South.)

² The committee, formed in 1946, studied 88 manufacturing plants established after World War II ended and their reasons for the choice of southern locations. All major industry groups were represented. Company officials made available their analyses which led to decisions to locate plants in the South.

In this survey the following States comprise the South: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Labor Considerations

The South continued to have a labor surplus in the postwar period while workers were hard to find in the highly industrialized northern centers. Some new plants in the South were able to secure workers who had been trained in the war plants. Others, not finding a sufficient number of skilled or semiskilled workers, trained their own employees, often in a short time, by using methods worked out during the war.

Productivity of southern workers was pronounced by companies interviewed as equal to that in the North—several companies stated that it was better. A machinery company claimed that southern workers recruited from "the mountains" were producing 25 percent more on highly precise work than employees in the company's northern plant.

Officials of a company having a new plant in the South for the production of a refrigerator compressor requiring accuracies of 1/10,000 of an inch or closer, stated that southern and northern employees did equally well on this work. A representative of another firm said:

Our company has similar plants in all parts of the country and it is therefore possible for us to study regional differences in labor efficiency. In almost every case labor efficiency in our southern plants is higher than in our northern plants. Both labor turn-over and absenteeism in our southern plants are low.

Few companies, however, have made scientific comparisons of regional output, the report points out; too many variables, such as supervisory methods and size of operations, usually are involved to make such comparisons conclusive.

Negro workers in new plants were employed on less skilled work than white employees, according to the committee, and rarely worked on the same jobs. One plant had been urged by the "city leaders" to restrict the employment of Negro workers to 10 percent of the total. Certain companies, however had found that Negro workers were satisfactory on skilled jobs, and were striving to create more jobs which they could fill. About half the employees of a new cotton-picker plant were scheduled to be Negroes.

Unionization of their new plants was expected by many companies, the committee stated. The executives therefore had desired to locate in "a town that had a history of good labor-manage-

ment relationships," and in some instances they had "sounded out the local people with regard to labor unions" before deciding on a particular site. One official stated: "It is not the unions we worry about, but some of their leaders." A few chose certain communities in an effort to avoid unions. A company president said: "We're not running away from unions; we're just staying away from them." Although companies with unionized plants elsewhere usually placed little stress on avoiding unions, many of the plants covered in the survey were built in new southern locations because officials "wanted to spread the risk of being closed down by strikes."

"Companies interested in cutting their production costs by drawing on a surplus labor supply were attracted to southern sites for their plants," the report stated, "but available labor and satisfactory labor attitudes were more important to these companies than the South's allegedly cheap labor." Many plants covered in the survey favored southern locations because of the low labor turn-over and lack of competition for workers.

Differences appeared, according to the committee, when small-town wage rates in the South were compared with metropolitan wages in the North. However, it was found that since prewar years, the disparities between wage rates in northern and southern towns of similar size had been decreasing. In some industries, pulp mills for example, average actual earnings in the South were higher than in most other regions. The survey indicated that companies operating plants in both the North and the South paid roughly the same wage rates in towns of equivalent size.

Many companies reported that they had considered it good practice, upon establishing a plant in a southern town, to pay only a little more than the prevailing rates; that they were willing to pay more and expected to do so when the plant had proved itself.

With few exceptions, companies that were paying lower wages in southern than in northern plants told the committee that they would not have established the plant in the new location simply because of wage-scale differences. They considered this advantage only temporary, and were primarily interested in the lower labor costs represented by "less labor turn-over and absenteeism with greater opportunity of operations."

Most of the apparel companies, the committee stated, chose the South because of lower wage rates, but in some of the larger southern plants in the industry, the rates paid varied little from those paid by the same companies in other regions.

Woolen mills, it was stated, found it easier to obtain workers in smaller towns, where there are fewer jobs than in large, highly industrialized areas. Moreover, they felt that in the new location they would have "less absenteeism, lower turn-over, freedom from outside labor influences, and release from State labor law restrictions on women which prevent 3-shift operation in the North."

Netherlands: Labor Force and Employment,¹ 1948

THE NETHERLANDS is one of the few European countries that has achieved some balance between labor demand and supply, even though distribution by skill and occupation does not completely satisfy production needs. During the postwar period, the Netherlands in common with other countries on the Continent experienced a shortage of skilled workers such as miners, building- and metal-trades and textile workers. On the other hand, there was a surplus of agricultural and unskilled workers.

Total employment in 1948 was significantly higher than ever before. The increase over prewar employment was due to a larger labor force and to a lower level of unemployment. Although unemployment has been increasing since June 1948, it amounted to less than 2 percent of the labor force in April 1949.

Productivity was, and still is, below the prewar level, having declined rapidly during the latter part of the occupation. The index dropped to 68 in the fourth quarter of 1945 (1938=100), but rose during the next 3 years, reaching 89 in 1948.²

¹ By Florence Mishnun of the Bureau's Office of Foreign Labor Conditions.

² Productivity is calculated by dividing the index of production by the index of employment; no account is taken of the number of hours worked, absenteeism, and other factors. Owing to the longer postwar workweek, the index numbers slightly overstate the actual level of output per man-hour as compared with the base year 1938.

Productivity varies greatly among the various industries.

The Government undertook to restore the country's economy by instituting controls over wages, prices, and employment. In order to utilize the country's manpower and other resources, the Government obtained union and employer cooperation in the necessary reconstruction measures, including provisions to insure industrial peace, maintenance of a minimum 48-hour workweek, and controls over the labor market.

A program of industrial development to meet the needs of a rapidly growing population is included in the long-range plans of the National Planning Bureau. Agriculture has already been highly intensified; and emigration, which is being encouraged, is not expected to result in any substantial reduction in the population.

The Labor Force and Employment

The Netherlands labor force was about 400,000 greater in 1948 than in 1938, and unemployment had decreased considerably. The gain in employment during this period was significantly greater than that in the labor force—23 percent as compared with 11 percent.

The Netherlands: Manpower and population, labor force distribution and percentage change, 1938 to 1948¹

Item	1938		1948		Per- cent change 1938-48
	Num- ber (in thou- sands)	Per- cent of work- ing popu- lation	Num- ber (in thou- sands)	Per- cent of work- ing popu- lation	
Total population.....	8,700		9,900		+14
Population of working age.....	5,400	100	5,900	100	+9
Labor force.....	3,490	65	3,889	66	+11
Employment.....	3,085	57	3,798	64	+23
Unemployment ²	344	7	45	1	-87
Residual unemployment ⁴	51	1	46	1	-10
Not in labor force.....	1,910	35	2,011	34	+5

¹ Based on material supplied by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics.

² Includes 100,000 trainees.

³ Includes persons registered as totally unemployed at labor exchanges, workers on public works projects, and temporarily laid-off employees receiving "Wachtgeld" or waiting pay. Employers are reimbursed by the government for "Wachtgeld" payments.

⁴ This is a statistical residual which includes all those in the labor force who are not otherwise accounted for.

The relative distribution of employment among various sectors of the economy, such as trade and transportation, was essentially the same in 1948 as in the prewar period. However, in agriculture

and the services (particularly domestic), employment declined. Government employment was almost double the prewar level, in spite of a considerable decrease between 1947 and 1948. Industrial employment had also expanded.

	Percent distribution of total employed		
	1938	1947	1948
Industry.....	34.6	35.5	37.7
Agriculture.....	20.5	15.5	15.3
Trade and banking.....	15.7	15.9	15.7
Transportation.....	9.5	9.4	9.3
Services ¹	14.4	11.4	11.6
Government ²	5.3	12.3	10.4
Total employed....	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Including domestic service, religion and professions, and education.

² Including military forces and employees of public corporations but excluding teachers.

Source: Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics.

The index of industrial employment began a steady rise after liberation, increasing from 79 in the first quarter of 1946 to 103 in the fourth quarter of 1948 (1947 average=100).³ Employment increased sharply in rubber, less sharply but markedly in metallurgical and textile industries, and gradually in mining and building.⁴

The largest employers of industrial labor in the fourth quarter of 1948 were the metal industries, which engaged 31 percent of the total number of workers in manufacturing and mining; the food industries, which employed 15 percent; and the textile industries, which employed 14 percent.

Women workers constituted an estimated 24 percent of the labor force in 1945. Before World War II, a large proportion of women workers were in domestic service (43 percent in 1930); no post-war estimate is available, but the number has declined sharply. About 18.5 percent of manufacturing employees were women, according to a study of more than 9,000 manufacturing establishments in the fourth quarter of 1948.⁵ Approximately two-thirds of these women were engaged in the clothing, textile, and food industries.

Unemployment and Labor Shortages

Disorganization of economic life, accompanied by a great demand for labor to repair the damage caused by the war, resulted in contradictory trends in the labor market. The most apparent anomaly was the widespread scarcity of labor co-existing with widespread unemployment.

³ Netherlands. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. Statistisch Bulletin, Utrecht, 1949, No. 29.

⁴ Statements in this paragraph are based on information supplied by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics.

The lack of properly functioning tools of production, coupled with rebuilding and production needs, created an unusual demand for labor. At the same time, there was reluctance to work because of the scarcity of goods at controlled prices and the low purchasing power of fixed wages on the black market. In some industries and in certain areas, workers seeking employment could not be utilized effectively because of the disorganization of transportation and the lack of machinery and materials.

Other factors were the removal from the labor market of the interned collaborationists and the 200,000 black-market traders. There was also the competition of the Belgian labor market, where wages were higher than in the Netherlands and goods more plentiful.

To control the economic situation the Government initiated a currency reform and a drive on the black market, strengthened price controls, and permitted limited increases in wages. This helped to stabilize the economy and bring people into the labor market.

In agriculture, the shortage caused by the increased demand for labor owing to the lack of machinery, was intensified by the low level of farm wages. As these were brought into greater conformity with industrial wages and agricultural machinery became available, a surplus of farm labor developed and agricultural employment declined.

The post-liberation shortage of building workers, miners, and women workers in textiles and domestic service was not so easily met. However, importation of some foreign workers, limited use of internees and political prisoners, transfer of workers from one area to another, and special incentives offered to workers in industries where labor shortages existed, eased the situation considerably. In the first quarter of 1949, there was still a shortage of female labor in certain regions and occupations. The high rate of employment among the male population since the war and the low wages paid women workers, however, provided little incentive for women to join the labor force.

Except for seasonal variations, the number of persons registered at labor exchanges as totally unemployed decreased steadily from June 1945 to June 1948, dropping from 112,600 to 21,200.⁵

⁵ United Nations. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Lake Success, N. Y., 1949, Nos. 1-2 (p. 32).

Workers on public works projects decreased by 47,000 between March 1946 and June 1948.

However, from June 1948 until April 1949 (the latest date for which data are available), unemployment each month was higher than in the comparable month of the preceding year. On April 30, 1949, 36,900 were registered as unemployed—40 percent more than at the end of April 1948, when 26,400 were registered. The number of those registered for public work projects also increased during this period from 14,600 to 23,600. The group temporarily laid off and receiving waiting pay (*Wachtgeld*) declined steadily during the postwar years as the increased flow of materials enabled industry to function more regularly. At the end of April 1949 there were only 900 people receiving waiting pay.⁶

Unemployment is most apparent among workers over 50, especially the unskilled. It is highest, moreover, in the south, which was liberated several months earlier than the northern part of the country and where reconstruction, accordingly, started sooner. Increased agricultural unemployment⁷ is attributable to greater mechanization, and reduced Government employment has swelled the number of the clerical unemployed. Certain situations have improved; for example, in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, there is less unemployment because of the restoration of docks and transportation facilities. Shortages of labor and goods are, apparently, less acute, and inventories are more abundant.

The country is alert to any increase in unemployment, however negligible in quantity. The Prime Minister, in his speech of February 11, 1949, said: "At present significant increases in unemployment are limited to certain districts * * * Public works will have to be planned with reference to these regional needs." The Government also recently appointed a commission to study the unemployment problem, from a long-range point of view, with special attention to 1952, when the United States aid program is scheduled to terminate.

Employment Policies

Before the war there was very little Government regulation of employment. After liberation, how-

ever, the disorganization of the country and the need for reconstruction required a policy of strict Government control over all economic factors, including labor.

The basic postwar employment regulations laid down by the Netherlands Government are contained in the Extraordinary Decree of 1945. It provides that the employer-employee relationship shall not be terminated without the approval of the director of the employment service, except by consent of both employer and employee or in an emergency situation. It establishes generally a 48-hour workweek and gives the College of Government Mediators control over wages and other working conditions. Such a long workweek was considered essential because of reconstruction needs. In November 1947, the average weekly hours in industry were 48.5 as compared with 47.7 in 1938. The 1947 figure takes into account the fact that overtime was permitted in certain instances and that in industries running on a 3-shift basis, a 56-hour workweek was allowed.

The decree of 1945 was not very effective in reducing labor turn-over. More important was the measure permitting the Minister of Social Affairs to establish rules governing employment in special industries, subject to approval by the regional employment services. Such rules still existed in mid-1948 in the building, textile, pottery, leather, shoe, diamond, and cigar industries. In these, the Government controls hirings and separations.

Control of wages and working conditions under the 1945 decree was intended to maintain a stable wage-price relationship; at the same time differentials in wages and working conditions were to be used to channel labor where it was most needed. As part of an anti-inflation program, the controls were undoubtedly a success even though the Government was not able to secure complete enforcement. As a means of assuring labor supply, however, they frequently required supplementation. For example, a registration of all building workers was required in April 1946 in order to find out what workers were available and to effect the transfer of some 30,000 building workers to areas of acute shortage. Special wage rates were paid these workers to induce them to leave their homes.

In accordance with the policy of regulating employment, the employment service was strengthened and integrated with vocational training

⁶ Netherlands, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, *Statistisch Bulletin*, Utrecht, 1949, No. 40.

⁷ Some increase in this group is due to changes in statistical categories which automatically increase the number of agricultural unemployed.

programs. Employers and unions were given representation in the administration of the employment service, and technical training schools were set up to assure future labor supply in occupations in which there was a shortage of skilled labor. An elaborate job classification system has also been installed by the employment service with a view to reducing the anomaly of labor shortages existing at the same time as labor surpluses.

Tenth Congress of the Soviet Trade-Unions¹

FOR THE FIRST TIME in 17 years,² the Soviet trade-unions held a congress in Moscow, April 19 to 27, 1949. In structure and functions these organizations are not free and independent trade-unions, according to western concepts. At the congress this was demonstrated by the political affiliation of the delegates, the nature of the reports presented, the newly adopted constitution, and the election of officers. Action taken was consistently unanimous.

Soviet unions act as administrative organs of the State, being assigned clearly defined functions to further the aims of the State. The most important of these functions are to stimulate production, to promote the Communist philosophy, and to improve the welfare of the workers. Unions never declare strikes, despite absence of a law forbidding strikes; nor do they negotiate with management for higher wages or lower hours of work, as these are fixed by law.

According to the Soviet press, the main purpose of the trade-union congress was to stimulate increased production under the "banner of socialist competition." Action by the congress on this subject amounts to an endorsement of what American workers term the "speed-up."

The Congress was attended by 1,343 elected

delegates, representing 28.5 million trade-union members "from all 67 trade-unions" of the country. The largest group of delegates consisted of 558 professional trade-union officials; 315 delegates were workers in industry; 126 were engineers and technicians; and the remaining 344 represented teachers, scientists, cultural workers, writers, artists, and others. About 70 percent of the delegates were members of the Communist Party³ or applicants for membership; approximately 40 percent were women; and about 85 percent had received one or more Government awards for outstanding services in their occupations. Representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions and of trade-unions from some 30 countries also were present.

Report of AUCCTU

The report of the All-Union Council of Trade-Unions (AUCCTU)—the supreme trade-union body in the period between trade-union congresses—was presented by its chairman, V. V. Kuznetsov.⁴ He stated: "In all stages of the struggle to construct a Communist society, the trade-unions have been and are a school of communism, the most important mass organization binding the Communist Party with the working class."

Economic and Social Progress. The growth of the Soviet national economy received its greatest impetus, the report stated, from "socialist competition." Currently, more than 90 percent of all the workers, engineers, and technicians in the Soviet Union are participating in "socialist competition." Every quarter, thousands of "red banners" are awarded to factories or groups of workers, as are more than 2,500 cash prizes to individuals or groups. Reference was made to increased mechanization and to the extension of progressive piece-rate wage payments in combination with a scientifically determined system of work quotas. Also mentioned were production conferences, which gave millions of workers opportunities to make suggestions for improving efficiency, and trade-union promotion of health protection and safety techniques.

¹ Prepared by Edmund Nash of the Bureau's Office of Foreign Labor Conditions, on the basis of Soviet publications, primarily the Trade Union Daily Trud.

² For discussion of previous Soviet trade-union congresses, trade-union structure and elections, trade-union councils, collective agreements, industrial training, wages and prices, see Notes on Labor Abroad, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Issues Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, and 11.

³ The Communist Party numbers about 6 million members—roughly equivalent to 7 percent of the labor force and 3 percent of the total population.

⁴ The complete text of the report appears in Trud, Moscow, April 20-21, 1949.

It was stated that the Communist Party and the Soviet Government were improving workers' levels of living; that Soviet wages were continuously rising and that prices had been reduced. No reference was made to the decline in the purchasing power of wages compared with prewar.⁵ It was declared that various free Government services such as medical care and education increased workers' incomes by over a third.

In discussing social insurance (which is administered by the trade-unions), the report stated that the number of medical establishments rose 40 percent from 1940 to 1948, and that the number of cases of sickness dropped 10.6 percent from 1947 to 1948. In 1948, about 2 million workers (about 1 for every 14 trade-unionists) visited rest-homes and sanatoria, paying only 30 percent of the cost.

Trade-unions are unremittingly active, the report claimed, in promoting political and other education among the workers through clubs, libraries, movies, etc. More than 60 percent of factory workers were said to have at least a 7-year grammar-school education,⁶ whereas in 1923 fewer than 5 percent had completed 4 years of grammar school. In addition, the trade-unions were active in the promotion of physical culture and sports.

Trade-Union Activities. Membership in trade-unions nearly doubled in the 17 years between the ninth and tenth congresses, the report stated, including, at the time of the tenth congress, more than 28.5 million workers. Nearly a third of the members—many having taken special courses—were "volunteer" workers ("activists") in trade-union activities such as social insurance, health and safety inspection, improvement of living conditions, and commission work.

Several steps were taken to centralize control of the nation-wide trade-union structure. Trade-union councils were created in 1948 to coordinate the activities of different unions. A number of unions in related fields were consolidated during the period 1945-48. Regular reports have been required from trade-union organizations on their activities. The AUCCTU report called for the establishment of effective control over perform-

ance of trade-union functions. As an example of the need for this, it criticized the presidium (executive board) of the central council of workers in the nonferrous metallurgical industry, which adopted more than 100 resolutions in 1948, but checked on the implementation of only 1 resolution.

In 1948, 63.8 percent of dues collected were expended for cultural and other services to workers, as compared with 56.5 percent in 1947 and 51.3 percent in the prewar year 1940.

The report touched upon the break between the east and west in the world labor movement. According to Mr. Kuznetsov, the British and American plans "to destroy the World Federation of Trade Unions" had failed, as the executive committee of that organization subsequently adopted a number of important resolutions concerning future activities.

The New Constitution

The April 1949 trade-union constitution is the first recorded in available Soviet publications dealing with trade-unions. Their activity in the period before the tenth congress appears to have been controlled exclusively by directives and resolutions of the AUCCTU.

The preamble to the new trade-union constitution⁷ adopted by the congress repeats the various social and economic rights and obligations of individuals set forth in the national constitution of the USSR. It states that the trade-unions operate under Communist Party direction and must exert every effort to strengthen the socialist system by participating in all political elections, organizing workers for the development of the national economy, and raising the workers' occupational, living, and cultural levels. Trade-unions are to represent workers in labor and social matters before State and public bodies; they are to participate in the preparation of laws concerning production and labor, and also in the planning and regulation of workers' wages; they are to conclude collective agreements with factory management to promote production and the welfare of workers.

Unions are to administer the State social insurance system; to enforce labor and safety

⁵ For discussion of trends in Soviet wages and prices, see Soviet Union: Trends in Prices, Rations, and Wages, in Monthly Labor Review of July 1947 (pp. 28-35). For discussion of recent price reductions, see article on this subject in Notes on Labor Abroad, No. 11, May 1949.

⁶ Soviet high school education begins with the eighth year of schooling.

⁷ The preamble is largely a summary of the general nature of trade-union tasks enumerated in the resolution adopted by the congress at its close.

standards; to attract women into State, industrial, and social work;^{*} and to help workers in the Communist education of their children. Other trade-union functions are mentioned.

A trade-unionist is obliged to observe State and labor rules and regulations, to master the technical requirements of his job, and to increase his productive skills.

The constitution provides that a trade-unionist may vote in union elections, hold office in any union organization, make complaints concerning violation of his rights as a worker, and criticize the activities of any trade-union body. Trade-unionist's advantages over nonunion workers were listed as follows: (1) higher social insurance pensions; (2) preference in getting reservation in rest-homes, sanatoria, and health resorts, and preference for their children in creches (infant care centers), nurseries, and summer camps; (3) material assistance from the trade-union in an emergency; (4) use of cultural and sport facilities in trade-union establishments; and (5) admission to membership in the credit union of the trade-union. Dues are equivalent to 1 percent of the worker's monthly earnings.

According to the constitution, the All-Union Congress of Trade Unions is the supreme authority in trade-union matters. It is to convene at least once every 4 years in order to discuss and approve the reports of the AUCCTU and its auditing commission, to elect these bodies, and to approve trade-union policy. Between congresses, the AUCCTU is to be in control of all trade-union organizations and their activities and is to collaborate with the Government on all matters affecting labor.

The AUCCTU was empowered by the constitution to elect its own presidium (executive board) and secretariat. It was granted control of the work of subordinate industrial trade-unions and the work of interunion councils. All trade-union bodies "are obliged to observe strictly trade-union democracy" in the performance of their functions and in elections.

Election of Officers

At its final session, the tenth congress elected the AUCCTU, composed of 175 members and

57 alternates, and an auditing commission of 17 members.

Trud, on May 4, 1949, reported that the AUCCTU had elected its presidium of 33 members. In effect, the newly elected body is a continuation of the former presidium. V. V. Kuznetsov was reelected chairman.

Labor-Management Disputes in July 1949

NO WORK STOPPAGES of Nation-wide or industry-wide importance began in July 1949, although the number of small strikes continued relatively high. Two large strikes which began in June continued during the month—namely, 10,000 timber workers in the Pennsylvania-Maryland-West Virginia Tri-State area, and approximately 20,000 building trades workers in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Operations continued in the steel, coal mining, and automobile industries despite unresolved disputes over the terms of new contracts.

Bus service in New York City was curtailed for a week beginning July 14 by a strike involving over 3,000 employees of the New York Omnibus Corp. and the Fifth Avenue Coach Co., members of the Transport Workers' Union (CIO). In dispute was the disciplinary suspension of four mechanics and also terms of a new contract. The strike was settled by agreement to submit the issues to arbitration at the suggestion of Mayor O'Dwyer.

The Bendix Aviation Corp. stoppage at South Bend, Ind., which began on April 20 was settled June 29, when the workers voted to accept a settlement reached with the aid of Government officials in Washington. Terms of the agreement were not announced. The construction strike in the Washington, D. C., area which began June 1 was settled July 9 on the basis of a wage increase of 10 cents an hour for the carpenters and laborers involved.

Steel Fact-Finding Board Appointed

The immediate threat of a strike in the steel industry was averted when President Truman

^{*} Mr. Kuznetsov said that 44 percent of all Soviet scientists, technicians, and other specialists with higher education in industry are women.

named a three-man board of inquiry¹ on July 15 to recommend a basis for settling the pending wage-pension dispute. The President requested the board to report back within 45 days. The strike which was scheduled for July 16 was called off for 60 days by Philip Murray, president of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) and of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The wage-policy committee and the executive board of the United Steelworkers (CIO) had met during May and formulated demands to be presented to the steel companies under reopening provisions of the contracts which do not expire until 1950. Negotiations opened in Pittsburgh on June 15 between the union and representatives of the United States Steel Corp., and separate negotiations with other large companies followed within the next few days. The union asked for a pension plan, a fourth-round wage increase for all workers, and social-insurance benefits to be paid for by the company. Negotiations were recessed with United States Steel on June 21, then resumed on July 6, only to become deadlocked with employer representatives contending that the contract reopening clause did not provide for negotiation of the pension dispute. The corporation offered to arbitrate the question whether pension demands were permissible under the contract's reopening clause; it rejected the union's wage demands and offered a contributory insurance benefit program similar to one the union had rejected last year.

On July 11, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service referred the dispute to the White House for action. The next day President Truman proposed the appointment of a fact-finding board to investigate the dispute and make recommendations, and proposed that the steel companies and the union continue their existing agreements for 60 days. The union president announced on July 13 that he would recommend a strike to begin on July 16 against any companies refusing to accept the President's peace formula.

¹ Members of the board were: Carroll R. Daugherty, professor of business economics at Northwestern University, chairman; Samuel I. Rosenman, former New York Supreme Court justice; and David L. Cole, attorney, of Paterson, N. J.

The United States Steel Corp. contended that the Board of Inquiry should investigate the facts in the same manner as boards appointed under provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, but that it should not be empowered to make recommendations for settlement. The board was appointed, nevertheless, with power to make recommendations, although neither the companies nor the union agreed to be bound by such recommendations. The board set July 28 as the date to begin hearings on the dispute in New York City.

Coal Miners on 3-Day Week During Negotiations

The contract between the United Mine Workers and bituminous-coal mine operators expired on June 30. On that day John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) ordered bituminous miners east of the Mississippi to work only 3 days a week upon their return from a 10-day vacation, July 5. In bituminous-coal mines west of the Mississippi and in anthracite mines the usual work schedules were to be in effect. Earlier negotiations with three divisions of the industry had failed to yield agreements on the union's demands for a shortened workday, without a reduction in take-home pay, and increased employer contributions to the union's welfare and retirement fund. Contract negotiations were resumed on July 26.

UAW-Ford Contract Extended

In the automobile industry, the United Auto Workers (CIO) contract covering plants employing over 100,000 Ford Motor Co. workers expired on July 15 but was extended on a day-to-day basis, terminable upon 5 days' notice. When no immediate agreement was reached the UAW (CIO) filed a 10-day strike notice with the Michigan State Labor Mediation Board on July 21. According to Michigan's labor law, this is to be followed by a State-conducted strike vote among Ford production workers in Michigan independently of any vote conducted by the union.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

Agriculture—Mutual Irrigation Co. In an eight to one decision, the United States Supreme Court held³ that section 13 (a) (6) of the Fair Labor Standards Act, which exempted workers "employed in agriculture" did not apply to employees of a mutual ditch company which distributed water for irrigation purposes to farmer-owners of the company. The sole business of this company, which owned several reservoirs and a system of canals in Colorado, was to collect water and distribute it to the farmer-shareholders in proportion to their holdings.

As the company had not complied with the wage, hour, or record-keeping provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Wage and Hour Administrator sought an injunction to compel it to do so. The company claimed that its employees—ditch riders, lake tenders, maintenance men in the field, and a bookkeeper in Denver—were not covered by the act. The district court held that all the employees except the bookkeeper were engaged in production of goods for commerce but that they were exempt as being employed in agriculture. The court of appeals⁴ reversed the trial court's decision, and ruled that the agricultural exemption was inapplicable. It did not con-

sider the case of the bookkeeper, holding that a raise in salary to \$210 made him exempt as an administrative employee. The company then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court, in affirming the decision of the court of appeals, held that these employees were not engaged in agriculture, although they were engaged in work that was necessary to the production of agricultural commodities. Agriculture as defined in the Fair Labor Standards Act, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, did not include activities of the irrigation company's employees in controlling the supply of water for farmers. The fact that the employees were engaged in the "production" of goods for commerce, the Court held, did not mean that they were engaged in agricultural production within the meaning of the agricultural exemption. Furthermore, while the employee's work was a practice performed "as an incident to or in conjunction with" farming, it was not done "by a farmer or on a farm"—within the meaning of the definition of agriculture.

The employees and the company were held to be more than agents for the farmers, since the company was a separate business organization which had control over employment and dismissal of its workers. The Court stated that it need not be decided whether the bookkeeper was an administrative employee, because the company disclaimed any reliance on the administrative exemption.

Justice Frankfurter, while of the opinion that the Court should not have consented to review this particular case, concurred in the judgment. Justice Jackson dissented, on the ground that if the employees were engaged in the production of goods for commerce, they were also engaged in the production of agricultural commodities and were therefore exempt.

Atom Bomb Not "Commerce." The Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit held⁵ that coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act did not extend to employees engaged in production of atom bombs.

The employees were engaged in the construction and alteration of buildings at Oak Ridge, Tenn., used for the production of component parts of the atom bomb. Materials to be processed by the

¹ Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions when contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

² This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

³ *Farmers Reservoir & Irrigation Company v. McComb* (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 27, 1949).

⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1948 (p. 55).

⁵ *Selby v. Jones Construction Co.* (U. S. C. A. (6th), May 2, 1949).

contractor operating the plant were transported from points outside the State, and after the processing was done, the finished goods were sent outside the State. These materials were at all times property of the United States and were transported under the Army's supervision.

The employees brought suit to recover overtime compensation under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The district court dismissed the suit. The court of appeals affirmed this decision.

The appellate court held that the employees were not engaged in production of goods for commerce within the meaning of the act. "Commerce," the court stated, did not include production or transportation of a weapon of war in secrecy.

The fact that goods to be processed at Oak Ridge were brought from other States was held immaterial, since they were at all times the property of the United States and under custody of the Army. There was no buying or selling of the processed materials, and the operations on the materials were all held to be administrative actions of the United States Government. The court was of the opinion that the stipulation of the parties and the contract for the work indicated that the building contractor was not an independent contractor, but that the construction projects were entirely under Army direction.

Guaranteed Wage Plan Valid. A Federal court of appeals, affirming a district court decision, held⁶ valid under the Fair Labor Standards Act, a plan whereby certain rate clerks of a freight-forwarding agency were paid a guaranteed weekly wage.

Action had been brought by the Wage and Hour Administrator to enjoin violation of the overtime provisions of the act. Under the wage plan, the employees were guaranteed a minimum weekly wage. Their hourly rate for a 40-hour week, plus overtime pay for the number of overtime hours up to 8 in a week, equaled the guaranteed weekly wage. For hours over 48 a week, they were to be paid additional time and a half.

The employees admitted having received substantially more under the plan than if they had been paid at the hourly rate with time and one half for hours over 40. The testimony of several employees indicated that they were acquainted

with the plan and its provision for overtime compensation for work over 40 hours.

The court held that the employees' testimony as to their understanding of the plan showed that it was bona fide and had not been adopted for the purpose of evading the act. The court also referred to the irregularity of the business in which the employer was engaged.

Labor Relations

Refusal to Bargain. (1) An employer may not, without consulting his employees' collective-bargaining representative, grant a general wage increase substantially greater than that previously offered to the union. The United States Supreme Court unanimously ruled⁷ that such a unilateral wage increase was an unfair labor practice unless "bargaining had come to a complete termination."

The case was appealed to the Supreme Court after a Federal court of appeals refused to enforce an order of the National Labor Relations Board that an employer cease and desist from refusing to bargain collectively with a union concerning wages, hours, and other conditions of employment. In August 1945, the NLRB certified the union, which had won a statutory election, as the exclusive bargaining representative for some 800 employees of one of the employer's mills engaged in production of cotton goods sold in interstate commerce. The employer and a committee of the union subsequently negotiated concerning rates of pay, hours, union security, and other employment conditions, without reaching any final agreement. On December 19, 1945, a temporary impasse was reached. No further negotiations took place until January 1, 1946, when the union committee was summoned to the plant manager's office and informed of a general hourly wage increase of from 2 to 6 cents for most, but not all, of the employees in the bargaining unit. The only previous wage offer by the employer had been an increase of 1 to 1½ cents an hour.

The union filed charges against the employer with the NLRB. The Board found that the employer, by presenting the unannounced wage increase to the union as an accomplished fact, had not acted in good faith in bargaining negotiations, and that contrary to the employer's contention, the

⁶ *McComb v. Pacific & Atlantic Shippers* (U. S. C. A. (7th), June 17, 1949).

⁷ *NLRB v. Crompton-Highland Mills, Inc.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., May 31, 1949)

union had not abandoned negotiations on December 19. The court of appeals, however, refused to enforce the Board's order, on the grounds that the union had in fact broken off negotiations and called a strike vote, and that the employer's action was caused by simultaneous wage increases in other nearby mills.

Reversal of the court of appeals' action by the Supreme Court was based upon the point that it will not overrule NLRB findings of facts that are supported by substantial evidence. The Court accepted the Board's finding that there was not a complete termination of bargaining negotiations. In such a case, the Court stated, "the opening which a raise in pay makes for the correction of existing inequities among employees and for the possible substitution of shorter hours, vacations, or sick leaves, in lieu of some part of the proposed increase in pay, suggests * * * infinite opportunities for bargaining * * * that it is difficult to infer an intent to cut off the opportunity for bargaining and yet be consistent with the purposes of the National Labor Relations Act."

The Court distinguished cases in which negotiations were completely stalled or where the unannounced wage increase was identical with a previous offer rejected by the union. Such a grant, it said, might be welcomed by the union without prejudice to the rest of the negotiations.

(2) An employer cannot be compelled to bargain with a union which has ordered a strike in violation of the 60-day notice requirement of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Taft Hartley Act, the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia held.⁸

A collective-bargaining agreement between a union and an employer contained a no-strike clause, and was to remain in effect from March 16, 1946, to March 16, 1947, and thereafter until a new agreement was reached through either negotiation or arbitration. In October 1946, the employer proposed changes in the contract, but despite continuous negotiations for over a year the parties failed to agree. On April 20, 1948, the union's proposal that the issues in dispute—wages, hours, and seniority—be submitted to arbitration was rejected by the employer. On the same day the union made another offer, with the

proviso that if it was not accepted by noon the following day, there would be a strike. The company rejected this offer, and the employees who were union members struck. The union was then notified that the employer would no longer deal with it as collective bargaining representative, whereupon it filed unfair-labor-practice charges.

The NLRB ruled that the employer was guilty of an unfair labor practice. The strike was held to be no excuse for a refusal to bargain, on the ground that the strike terminated, rather than breached, the contract which contained a no-strike clause. Section 8 (d) of the amended NLRA was held inapplicable to this agreement, since it had been "opened" prior to the effective date of the law (Aug. 22, 1947). Section 8 (d), it was pointed out, was not retroactive. A district court decision⁹ denying the union's request for a temporary injunction to compel the employer to bargain was held not binding on the Board.

The court of appeals, in reversing the Board's decision, held that the collective-bargaining contract was in full force and effect at the time of the strike. Opening of negotiations for a new contract did not prevent the old contract from continuing in effect. The effect of the Board's decision, the court stated, would be to limit the application of section 8 (d) to situations in which parties to a bargaining contract had taken no steps toward negotiating a new agreement. This was held not to be the intent of the statute, which was to provide a 60-day "cooling off" period prior to a work stoppage. The contract being in effect August 22, 1947, the application of section 8 (d) was not retroactive.

While agreeing with the Board that after March 16, 1947, the contract became one of indefinite duration, which would expire after a reasonable length of time, the court held that in enacting section 8 (d), Congress had specified 60 days after notice of termination as the reasonable time upon expiration of which unilateral termination might be made. As the union in this case had given only 24 hours' notice, the strike was held to violate both section 8 (d) and the no-strike clause of the bargaining agreement, and was justification for the employer's refusal to bargain.

⁸ *Boeing Airplane Co. v. NLRB* (U. S. C. A., Dist. Col., May 31, 1949).

⁹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1948 (p. 300).

Injunction — Contempt; Strike. The Court of Appeal for the District of Columbia, affirming a district court decision, held ¹⁰ that John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers were guilty of contempt of court in refusing to obey an order which restrained the union from continuing an existing strike and directed it forthwith to instruct its members to return to work. The district court had fined the union \$1,400,000 and Lewis \$20,000.

The district court's order (April 3, 1948), which expired within 10 days, had been issued for the purpose of securing resumption of coal mining during the court's consideration of a petition by the United States Attorney-General for a temporary injunction under the "national emergency" strike provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Court of Appeals held that the miners were engaged in a strike, although a letter from John L. Lewis to union members which occasioned the work stoppage did not mention the word "strike," but merely stated that the coal operators had failed to live up to a pension agreement. Mr. Lewis was held in contempt of the district court's order, despite a letter written to union officers immediately thereafter in which he stated that he had not intended to call a strike. The court pointed out that the work stoppage did not end until after Mr. Lewis had sent a telegram on April 12, stating that the pension agreement was honored. Whether or not an injunction was justified, the district court was held to have power to issue a temporary restraining order, and failure to obey even an invalid court order was held to make Lewis guilty of contempt of court.

Discharge for Cause. The Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit held ¹¹ that an employer did not engage in an unfair labor practice by failing to reinstate two union employees after a strike in which, while on the picket line, they had hurled obnoxious and offensive epithets at nonstrikers.

The strike at the employer's mill arose after a union which many employees had joined lost an NLRB election for bargaining representative. The Board subsequently invalidated the election on the ground that the employer's supervisors had interfered with the union. On the picket line during the strike, two girl employees were far more abusive in epithets hurled at nonstrikers

than were other strikers. The strike was settled after a week and the employer agreed to reinstate all strikers without discrimination.

When the two girls returned to work in the seaming department of the employer's mill, all but 5 or 6 of the 60 girls in the department (25 of whom were union members) stated they would not work with the two girls. Some negotiation followed, in which the two girls refused to apologize for their abusive language and the employer discharged them.

The union charged that they had been fired because of union activity. The trial examiner, however, found that their discharge resulted from a spontaneous demonstration by other employees against them because of their use of abusive language. The NLRB reversed the decision of the trial examiner.

The court of appeals, while finding other instances of interference by this employer, upheld the finding of the trial examiner as to the cause for discharge of the two girls. It held that their conduct in uttering abusive language on a picket line was not a legitimate concerted activity within the protection of the amended NLRA, at least when they became so obnoxious that fellow-employees refused to work with them.

Hearings—Due Process of Law. The United States Supreme Court held ¹² that an NLRB trial examiner, even though he believed every union witness and disbelieved every employer witness in a hearing on charges of employer interference with union activity, did not thereby necessarily show such bias as to invalidate a Board order based on his findings.

Charges were made against a steamship company for interfering with organizational activity of the National Maritime Union. Testimony alleged that personnel officers on certain ships had expressed bitter hostility to the union, the employer's president had written letters about it to all seamen, and an employee had been discharged for union activity. The employer claimed that it had enjoined its officers to remain wholly neutral, and presented testimony contradicting that of the union. The trial examiner's finding was that the employer had interfered with union activity and had unlawfully discharged the employee in question. The Board adopted his

¹⁰ *United Mine Workers v. U. S.* (U. S. C. A., Dist. Col., June 6, 1949).

¹¹ *NLRB v. Wytheville Knitting Mills* (U. S. C. A. (3d) June 1, 1949).

¹² *NLRB v. Pittsburgh S. S. Co.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 20, 1949).

findings and ordered the employer to cease such activity.

The court of appeals did not consider whether the evidence was sufficient to support the findings, but reversed the Board's decision on the ground of bias—acceptance of all union testimony and rejection of all employer testimony.

The Supreme Court rejected the appellate court's conclusion that acceptance of all evidence brought by one side and rejection of all evidence of the other side necessarily showed bias. While such a uniform decision on numerous points without bias is unlikely, the Court pointed out that it was not impossible. The various pieces of evidence were related to each other and credibility of a witness on one point tended to affect his credibility on others.

Although the Court found that the trial examiner did not believe all the union's testimony, it held that the record showed thoughtful consideration and discriminating evaluation by the examiner.

The Court directed the court of appeals to consider the question as to whether the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act or the Taft-Hartley Act affected the Wagner Act's rule as to the amount of evidence necessary for a finding of an unfair labor practice.

Secondary Boycott. The NLRB held¹³ that the action of a union causing others to boycott the primary employer against whom the union was striking, was not within the prohibition of secondary boycotts specified in section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the amended NLRA. The fact that the union's lawful primary action also had a secondary effect did not make its action secondary.

Two oil companies, Pure Oil and Standard Oil, operating adjacent refineries used the same dock. During a strike of employees of Standard Oil, the company which owned the dock, the dock was picketed, although, pursuant to a pre-strike agreement between the companies, Pure Oil was permitted to operate the dock with its own employees. Pure Oil employees refused to cross the picket line. A ship's crew belonging to the National Maritime Union was advised by the striking union that the dock was "hot" and that

Pure Oil cargoes, though not originally "hot," were "hot" when they reached the dock. Accordingly the ship did not pick up the cargoes. Pure Oil brought unfair labor practice charges against the union.

The fact that picketing prevented Pure Oil employees, who refused to cross the line, from operating the dock, the NLRB held, was not an attempt by the union to make Pure Oil cease doing business with Standard Oil within the meaning of section 8 (b) (4) (A). The Board pointed out that any strike, by its very nature, was intended to inconvenience those doing business with a struck employer, and that picketing naturally encourages third persons to cease doing business with the employer. The legislative history of the Labor Management Relations Act was held to indicate an intention to prohibit only secondary strikes and boycotts and not primary strikes.

The "hot cargo" letters to the NMU were also held not to violate section 8 (b) (4) (A), since they merely stated that Pure Oil cargoes were "hot" at the dock, and did not state they were "hot" anywhere else. This was therefore merely a notice to respect a picket line on the employer's premises. One Board member dissented from this part of the decision on the ground that the letters implied that, having reached the dock, the cargoes were "hot" anywhere.

Veteran's Reemployment

Seniority—Union Agreement During Absence. The Supreme Court of the United States decided¹⁴ that the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 did not necessarily invalidate a provision of a collective-bargaining agreement adopted during a veteran's absence in military service which reduces his seniority.

The new provision accorded top seniority to union chairmen in lay-offs. The veteran sued for loss of wages due to a lay-off within a year following his reinstatement, while union chairmen with less length of service were continued at work because of their top seniority. The Supreme Court ruled that the reemployment statutes did restrict readjustments of seniority rights to the disadvantage of the veteran during his absence.

¹³ *In re Oil Workers International Union, Local Union 346 (CIO)*, (84 NLRB No. 38, June 6, 1949).

¹⁴ *Aeronautical Industrial District Lodge No. 727 v. Campbell* (U. S. Sup. Ct. June 20, 1949).

However, the change in this instance was held not to violate the statutes, because the new provision was reasonable and customary, did not discriminate in effect against veterans as such, and was not adopted as "a skillful device of hostility to veterans."

The decisions in the inferior courts had favored the veteran. The reason given was that if the relative seniority of a veteran was in fact diminished as the result of a change in contract, he was not restored "without loss of seniority" as required by the statutes, whether the change was discriminatory or not.

The Supreme Court also considered the lawfulness generally of changes adverse to the veteran during his absence in military service. On the first question, the Court said the reemployment statutes presuppose collective bargaining to exist, and are to be interpreted in that context. It is the essence of collective bargaining that it is a continuous process, which involves changing conditions and change in the benefits aimed at, without "freeze" results from a war. Not only does the veteran accumulate time toward his seniority while in the service; he also benefits by any gain won by changes in the collective agreement. The statutes give him "the status of one who has been 'on furlough or leave of absence' but uninterruptedly a member of the working force on whose behalf successive collective agreements are made. In this way the act protects the furloughed employee from being prejudiced by any change in the terms of a collective agreement because he is 'on furlough' but he is not to be favored as a furloughed employee as against his fellows."

On the question of lawfulness of changes in seniority, the Court said that Congress, in requiring the veteran to be reinstated in his position "without loss of seniority" neither defined seniority nor created a seniority system, but recognized existing systems. The Court recognized that seniority, in principle, reflects the relative dates of employment by the employer. In most cases, said the Court, seniority rights derive their scope and significance from union contracts. In view of the variation among agreements as to (a) when seniority rights accrue, (b) the area of seniority competition, and (c) the nature and effects of seniority rights, the seniority principle is sometimes subordinated, in operation, the Court re-

marked, to the ultimate aims of collective bargaining. Accordingly, the reemployment statutes do not make the date of employment the inflexible basis for determining seniority rights, in disregard of existing contractual seniority systems.

This veteran's seniority rights were derived from an agreement in existence at the time he was inducted. The change which gave union chairmen top seniority introduced a practice which was neither uncommon, arbitrary nor discriminatory. The change tended to benefit both veterans and nonveterans alike by the maintenance of continuity in union-employer dealings. In the absence of any suggestion that it was not adopted in good faith or was intended to injure veterans as such, the new contract did not violate the reemployment statutes, and it controlled the veteran's seniority in lay-offs on and after reinstatement.

Decisions of State Courts

New Jersey—Public Utility Labor Disputes. The Supreme Court of New Jersey held ¹⁵ unconstitutional a State law requiring compulsory arbitration of labor disputes in public utilities, because it unlawfully delegated legislative power to a board of arbitration without furnishing the board any guide as a basis for its decisions. The statute's prohibition of strikes and picketing in certain public-utility labor disputes was held not to violate the Federal Constitution's provisions protecting free speech, or those forbidding involuntary servitude or denial of due process of law. Nevertheless the statute was declared to be wholly invalid, since it could not operate without the arbitration provisions which were held unconstitutional.

A 1946 statute provided for seizure by the Governor of a public utility plant at which an actual or threatened interruption of work would jeopardize the public health and welfare. This statute was supplemented by a 1947 law forbidding strikes in plants seized by the Governor, and providing criminal penalties for violations within 10 days after seizure. The act provided for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes in these utilities. One representative designated by the employer and one designated by the employees were in turn to choose three impartial persons, the five

¹⁵ *New Jersey v. Traffic Telephone Workers* (N. J. Sup. Ct., May 26, 1949).

persons to act as a board of arbitration. Such boards were to arbitrate disputes, hold hearings, make written findings of fact, and make written decisions, which were to be binding on the parties. The law made decisions appealable to the State courts.

A dispute between 12,000 telephone operators, members of a union, and the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. resulted in a strike. On the first day of the strike the Governor seized the employer's property pursuant to the compulsory-arbitration law. The union and two of its officers were charged with encouraging a strike during the period of plant seizure. The union refused to designate a representative for arbitration. A State chancery court upheld the constitutionality of the compulsory arbitration law.

The supreme court reversed the decision of the chancery court, and held the 1947 law invalid. The court stated there was no violation of the constitutional guaranties of freedom of speech or other liberties of the union and their members, since such liberties were not absolute, but were subject to reasonable regulation for the protection of the community as a whole. The public utilities affected by the act, including telephone service, were held to be invested with a public interest. The fact that a strike was carried on by picketing did not make it any more lawful than if it were carried on by other methods. The contention that the law resulted in involuntary servitude was rejected in view of the statute's preservation of the right of any individual to quit work.

The provisions for compulsory arbitration were, however, declared unconstitutional as an invalid delegation of legislative power. The statute had set up no adequate standards by which the boards of arbitration were to function. It had merely provided that the board should arbitrate "any and all disputes existing between the public utility and the employees." The changing personnel of boards of arbitration set up for different strikes, the implication that arbitrators act not in accordance with fixed standards but according to ideas of justice or expediency, existence of a public interest, and the new pattern of social conduct provided by the statute, all made the setting of standards of arbitration peculiarly necessary.

New York—Injunction, Duration of Decree. The New York Court of Appeals¹⁶ refused to modify an injunction against picketing by a union, although the decree had been entered in 1933.

The 1933 decree enjoined all picketing by a window-cleaning union against the premises of customers of two employers of window cleaners. The activities enjoined included mass picketing accompanied by violence, threats, and intimidation, concerted action with an association of employers in price fixing, and a secondary boycott. The decree was entered by consent of the parties.

The union asked that the decree be modified to allow peaceful picketing. The special term of the State supreme court granted the request, on the ground that a secondary boycott was no longer illegal and that the union had not recently engaged in violence. This decision was reversed by the court's appellate division because decisions of State courts did not clearly show that a secondary boycott for the alleged purpose of compelling employers to join an association of employers to fix prices was lawful.

Affirming the decision of the appellate division, the court of appeals pointed out that this was not a judgment enjoining certain conduct, but an order denying application to modify an injunction. The court held that the modification of a decree must be based on a clear showing that the evils which justified the prohibition have vanished. Therefore it could not be said that the appellate division had abused its discretion or that the constitutional rights of union members had been violated. Apart from these considerations, the court stated, peaceful picketing of the employer's customers could not be enjoined. An act limiting injunctions to not more than 6 months was held inapplicable, since it took effect subsequent to the granting of the injunction.

One judge dissented on the ground that the failure to lift the injunction violated the right of union members to picket peacefully. Modification of the decree, he stated, would be justified, in view of the long lapse in time since the entry of the decree and since any evidence had been shown of violence on the part of union members.

¹⁶ *Enterprise Window Cleaning Co. v. Slowuta* (N. Y. Ct. of App., June 2, 1949).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

June 13

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES agreed to review a decision made by the Arkansas Supreme Court, in the case of *Cole v. Arkansas*. The case involves that State's "right to work" statute, which the Arkansas Supreme Court has upheld. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 24 LRR, p. 97, June 20, 1949.)

June 14

THE GENERAL COUNSEL of the National Labor Relations Board announced that he had submitted to the United States Department of Justice for investigation the non-Communist affidavits signed by three leaders in the United Furniture Workers of America (CIO) under section 9 (h) of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. He stated that the circumstances surrounding the signing of the affidavit by the union's secretary-treasurer tended to throw considerable doubt on the good faith of that officer. (Source: NLRB release R-202, June 14, 1949.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *Mallinckrodt Chemical Works and International Brotherhood of Firemen, Oilers & Maintenance Men, Local No. 6 (AFL)* ruled that the 12-month period prescribed by section 9 (c) (3) of the LMRA of 1947, during which a second election may not follow an earlier election for the same unit, runs from the date of the balloting in the earlier election. It does not run from the date of the NLRB final determination of election results. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 24 LRRM, p. 1253, June 27, 1949.)

THE CIO FULL EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE, after a conference with the President's Council of Economic Advisers, issued the following statement: "The Council of Economic Advisers has a mandate and the responsibility under the Employment Act of 1946 to propose measures to combat the rising tide of unemployment." (Source: CIO release of June 14, 1949.)

June 16

THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR of the NLRB in New York City set aside a collective-bargaining election of Bloomingdale's (department store) employees, won by Department Store Union, Local 3 (Ind.), and ordered a new election.

His decision was based upon charges brought by the Retail Clerks International Association (AFL) that agents of Local 3 had intimidated employees of the firm. (Source: New York Times, June 17, 1949.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *United Automobile Workers (CIO) and one of its locals*, and *North Electric Manufacturing Co.*, found all three guilty of restraining and coercing employees, in violation of the LMRA of 1947. The Board ordered them to cease such action and to post notice for 60 days announcing the cessation to the employees. (Source: NLRB release R-203, June 16, 1949.)

June 17

THE BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS of the United States Department of Labor announced that an ex-serviceman who entered military service while in lay-off status has reemployment rights upon separation from the forces. These rights accrue under both the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and the Selective Training Act of 1948. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 17, No. 50, June 28, 1949, p. 2605.)

June 20

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, in the case of *Aeronautical Lodge v. Campbell*, unanimously decided that the terms of a new collective-bargaining agreement could take precedence over the seniority granted to veterans under the GI bill of rights. The Court said: "To draw from the Selective Service Act an implication that date of employment is the inflexible basis for determining seniority rights as reflected in lay-offs is to ignore a vast body of long-established controlling practices * * *." (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Extra Edition Bulletin, vol. 24, No. 15, June 20, 1949, p. 1.)

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, in the case of *NLRB v. Pittsburgh Steamship Co.*, decided that a lower court had acted improperly in its decision refusing enforcement of an NLRB order based upon a trial examiner's report. The latter had concluded that the company had interfered with National Maritime Union (CIO) organization in violation of the terms of the National Labor Relations Act, and, on August 13, 1946, the NLRB had accepted the examiner's findings without substantial change. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Extra Edition Bulletin, vol. 24, No. 15, June 20, 1949, p. 5.)

THE PRESIDENT APPROVED the Reorganization Act of 1949, and transmitted to Congress seven plans for the reorganization of various Federal agencies. Included was a plan for strengthening the Department of Labor and establishing a Department of Welfare. (Source: Congressional Record, 81st Cong., vol. 95, No. 109, p. 8124.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *Pure Oil Co. and Local 346 of Oil Workers International Union (CIO)*, ruled unanimously that picketing at a struck plant in support of a lawful

strike is legal under the LMRA of 1947, even though it may have the same incidental effect as an illegal secondary boycott. (Source: NLRB release R-204, June 20, 1949.)

June 22

THE NLRB, in the case of six rice mills and *Local 201 of the AFL Teamsters Union*, ruled unanimously that inducing railroad workers to withhold their services does not come within the scope of the secondary boycott ban of the LMRA of 1947. The decision was based upon a finding that railroad workers are not "employees" under that act. (Source: NLRB release R-205, June 22, 1949.)

June 23

THE NLRB, in the case of *Daniel Hamm Drayage Co., Inc.*, and *Lodge 1500 of the International Association of Machinists (Ind.)*, ruled unanimously that a "referral and hiring" arrangement whereby the building contractor employed only members of the AFL Carpenters Union was illegal under the closed-shop ban of the LMRA of 1947. (Source: NLRB release R-207, June 23, 1949.)

June 25

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AFL AND CIO joined those of other free trade-unions in a preparatory meeting at Geneva directed toward the establishment of an international trade-union body. (Source: AFL Weekly News Service, June 28, 1949; for discussion, see MLR, July 1949, p. 39.)

On June 29, the second conference of the WFTU was convened in Milan, Italy. This was the first session since the executive committee Paris meeting of January 19, when the CIO, the British, and the Netherlands delegates withdrew from the organization. (See Chron. item for Jan. 19, 1949, MLR, Mar. 1949.) (Source: New York Times, June 30, 1949.)

June 26

THE OFFICE OF THE HOUSING EXPEDITER announced that rent increases may be allowed under the Housing and Rent Act of 1949 (see Chron. item for March 30, 1949; MLR, May 1949) if a "major capital improvement" is made in the property. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 17, No. 50, June 28, 1949, p. 2602.)

June 27

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, in the case of *Farmers Reservoir & Irrigation Co. v. McComb, etc.*, decided that the agricultural exemption under section 13 (a) (6) of the Fair Labor Standards Act does not extend to employees of a mutual ditch company engaged in supplying water to its farm stockholders. Such employees are not engaged in agricultural production, although their work is necessary for such production. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Extra Edition Bulletin, vol. 24, No. 17, June 27, 1949; for discussion, see p. 168 of this issue.)

June 28

A TENTATIVE AGREEMENT was reached for the settlement of the strike formally called on April 20 by the United Automobile Workers (CIO) in the aircraft-parts plant of the Bendix Aviation Corp., South Bend, Ind. (Source: New York Times, June 29, 1949.)

On June 29, members of UAW voted, 25 to 1, to accept the terms of settlement. (Source: New York Times, June 30, 1949.)

June 29

THE PRESIDENT APPROVED the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950. \$16,766,200 was appropriated for the Department of Labor. (Source: Public Law 141, 81st Cong., approved June 29, 1949.)

June 30

THE NLRB, in the case of *Colonial Hardwood Flooring Co.* and *United Furniture Workers of America (CIO)* and its local 472, ruled unanimously that it lacked power to require a union to make up wages lost by nonstriking employees who are kept from their jobs by illegal restraint and coercion resulting from the union's strike activities. (Source: NLRB release R-208, June 30, 1949.)

THE CONTRACT between the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) and the bituminous-mine operators lapsed. The president of the UMW ordered the men east of the Mississippi to work 3 days a week until further notice. (Source: UMW Journal, July 15, 1949, p. 4.)

July 1

THE PRESIDENT, by Executive Order No. 10064, continued the emergency suspension of the 8-hour day, first authorized on October 14, 1947 (see Chron. item for Oct. 14, 1947, MLR, January 1948), as it applies to laborers and mechanics employed by the Departments of the Army and the Air Force on certain public works. The suspension was extended to July 1, 1950. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 14, No. 127, July 2, 1949, p. 3655.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *United Elastic Corp.* and the *Textile Workers Union of America (CIO)*, ruled that the employer was within his rights in refusal to bargain with the union, which had failed to fulfill its obligations under a no-strike agreement. (Source: NLRB release R-210, July 1, 1949.)

July 2

THE NLRB ANNOUNCED its ruling that the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co. did not violate the National Labor Relations Act when it discharged 89 foremen who refused to perform maintenance work during a 1946 strike. The

failure of the foremen to work was "such a serious breach of their duty" to the company as to remove them from the act's protection. (Source: NLRB release R-212, July 3, 1949.)

THE NLRB ANNOUNCED that it had set aside the results of a representation election under the LMRA of 1947 at the American Zinc Co. plant at Fairmont City, Ill. The Board held that agents of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers (CIO), which was not on the ballot, had "threatened and coerced" employees before they voted. (Source: New York Times, July 3, 1949.)

July 4

THE NLRB, in the case of the *Cory Corp.* and the *United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (CIO)* announced a unanimous ruling that a public demonstration to support a strike is a violation of the LMRA of 1947, if the demonstration causes "physical obstruction" of plant entrances. (Source: NLRB release R-213, July 4, 1949.)

July 5

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS ordered enforcement of an NLRB order banning discriminatory hiring hall practices by the National Maritime Union of America (CIO) in the Great Lakes region. (Source: BLS records.)

July 9

THE ARBITRATORS, in the Ford Motor Co.-UAW case, made a 2 to 1 ruling in the dispute on the speed-up (see Chron. item for May 29, 1949, MLR, July 1949). They stated, however, that an "absolute answer" is "not possible." (Source: Washington Star, July 9, 1949.)

July 11

THE MIDYEAR ECONOMIC REPORT of the President, transmitted to Congress as required under the terms of the Employment Act of 1946 (see Chron. item for Feb. 20, 1946, MLR, May 1946) was released. (Source: The Mid-year Economic Report of the President, July 1949; for discussion, see p. 151 of this issue.)

THE CIO HELD a press conference to present "A National Economic Policy for 1949," which had been prepared by Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc. The report calls for a positive program of action and states: "Wage increases are definitely in the interest of both labor and business, and especially in the interest of the Nation." (Source: Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., release of July 12, 1949.)

THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS (CIO) opened their twelfth constitutional convention at Milwaukee. (Source: New York Times, July 12, 1949.)

Publications of Labor Interest

Special Reviews

Psychology of Personnel in Business and Industry. By Roger M. Bellows. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1949. 499 pp., bibliographies, diagrams, forms. \$6.

Recognizing worker satisfaction and maximum productivity as the common goal for both labor union and business management, this volume has two objectives: (1) "To discuss the sociopsychological aspects of personnel methods in the light of available evidence and opinion," and (2) "To help set the stage for the further development, evaluation, and use of these methods."

The volume opens with a description of the way personnel methods serve management. Here a contrast is drawn between "armchair" methods of appraisal, and evaluation by research methods. A brief history of the development of personnel technology follows, covering early false starts, sound beginnings, and progress during and since World War I.

About half of the volume is devoted to a discussion of tools for effective use of personnel. Opening this discussion, the author devotes a chapter to criteria—"a measure of worker proficiency in success on the job." Admitting the fundamental character of criteria, they are found to be objective or subjective and often imperfect. The personnel man's tools are then treated in detail—job analysis, recruitment, selection, testing, training, job evaluation, incentives, merit evaluation, and turn-over control. Throughout this portion of the book, an attempt is made to limit the discussion to practical application.

Human understanding is stressed as a way to worker satisfaction, and several methods of attaining it are developed. Employee counseling is described as both an employee service and a management-employee communication system. Two full chapters are devoted to communications. Size, specialization, and complexity of present-day companies give rise to the need for "two-way, freely flowing communication for sharing information." Employee attitude surveys and suggestion systems complete the discussion of techniques for human understanding.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding the publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Where data on prices were readily available, they have been shown with the title entries.

In appraising trends in personnel research, it is clear that we have made great progress in the past 40 years. But Dr. Bellows points out that "the surveys that have yielded information on current practices do not necessarily point to the best practice. It is the function of personnel research to indicate the best ways of management—considering the best ways as those which will ultimately result in the aims of personnel management as viewed by both labor and industry when seeking common goals."

The volume includes two appendixes intended for those wishing to give further study to the subject: one lists a variety of sources for additional material and the other presents several tables to show that tests used for selection of employees can result in improvement in selection efficiency.

—R. R. M.

Government Financing of Private Enterprise. By Douglas R. Fuller. Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press, 1948. 206 pp. \$3.

Small business has been longingly looked upon as the breeding place of the maverick entrepreneur who will battle the twin demons of monopoly and stagnation in our economy. If small firms only could challenge the giants, greater competition would result with an expanding economy and ample outlets for investment. An important barrier to the growth of small business has long been thought to be the difficulty in obtaining adequate financing. Dr. Fuller (Second Vice-President of the Northern Trust Company, Chicago), has written a careful book on these problems of the small-business man.

The framework of the book is the need of government financing, as part of general fiscal policy, to meet the needs of small enterprises. This financing should be part of a general policy of maintaining high levels of production. The major deficiency of the existing financial mechanism was found to be its lack of facilities for providing small business with equity and long-term capital financing. In order to meet this need, the author recommends tax adjustments and the creation of new financial institutions. He concludes that currently there is no serious deficiency in meeting the need for medium and short term credit. He is correct, however, in pointing out that the availability of funds is no guarantee that they will be used.

Dr. Fuller also points out that managerial advice is sorely needed by the small entrepreneur, and that many of his problems stem from lack of organization and managerial skill.

—M. H.

Cooperative Movement

Changes in the Extent and Structure of the I. C. A. By A. Wössner. (In Review of International Cooperation, London, April-May 1949, pp. 82-92.)

Gives statistics for 1946 on number of cooperative associations and membership in countries in which the national federations are members of the International Cooperative Alliance, and also data on membership in relation to population. Information is given for some of the countries on value of production by retail and by wholesale cooperatives.

Credit Unions—Basic Cooperatives. By Jerry Voorhis. Chicago, Cooperative League of the U. S. A., 1949. 44 pp.

Contents include sections on what credit unions are, the need for them, how they are organized and operated, how funds are protected, how credit unions help each other, and credit unions and other cooperatives.

Get Your Own Home the Cooperative Way. By Elsie Danenberg. New York, Greenberg, 1949. 182 pp., illus. \$2.50.

Account of housing cooperatives and their experiences and accomplishments in some 75 places. Also contains information on how to organize a housing cooperative and on the various means of financing such an association (including FHA and veterans' housing measures).

Processing by Frozen Food Locker Cooperatives. By L. B. Mann, R. L. Fox, P. C. Wilkins. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, Cooperative Research and Service Division, 1949. 48 pp., charts, plans, illus.; processed. (Miscellaneous Report No. 129.)

Education in the Cooperative Movement. By P. H. Casselman. (In Culture, Quebec, No. IX, 1948, pp. 284-303, bibliography; also reprinted.)

Discussion of purposes of and procedures in cooperative education (i. e., acquainting the public and cooperative members with the aims of cooperation).

Organization of Industrial Cooperatives. By J. B. Tayler. Bombay, India, Industrial Cooperatives Organizing Committee, 1947. 71 pp. (Industrial Cooperatives Library, C5.) Rs. 1/8.

Based largely on the experience of the Chinese industrial cooperatives (i. e., workers' productive cooperatives), this pamphlet was intended for use in organizing similar cooperatives in India. The principles and procedures described are, however, of practical value for cooperative workshops anywhere.

Cost and Standards of Living

Family Income and Expenditures in 1947. By Helen M. Humes. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 9 pp., charts. (Serial No. R. 1956; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, April 1949.) Free.

The Use of Statistical Procedures in the Derivation of Family Budgets. By Dorothy S. Brady. (In Social Service Review, Chicago, June 1949, pp. 141-157. \$1.75.)

Las Condiciones Económico-Sociales y el Costo de la Vida de la Clase Obrera en la Ciudad de Barranquilla, [Colombia]. Bogota, Contraloría General de la República, Dirección Nacional de Estadística, 1948. 169 pp., map, charts. (Supplement to Anales de Economía y Estadística, Nos. 40-42, April-June 1948.)

The study covered 418 families consisting of 2,841 persons. Data are for October 1946. A bibliography of cost-of-living studies in Colombia is included.

Las Condiciones Económico-Sociales y el Costo de la Vida de la Clase Obrera en la Ciudad de Manizales, [Colombia]. Bogota, Contraloría General de la República, Dirección Nacional de Estadística, 1949. 125 pp., map, charts. (Anales de Economía y Estadística, Nos. 43-48, July-December 1948.)

The study, made in September 1947, covered 270 families consisting of 1,797 persons.

Education and Training

Annual Report of American Labor Education Service, Inc., for the year 1948. By Eleanor G. Coit. New York, American Labor Education Service, Inc., [1949?]. 8 pp.; processed.

Occupation Statistics of Registered Apprentices, December 1948. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, 1949. 12 pp.; processed. (Technical Bull. No. T-122.) Free.

Vocational Education in a Democracy. By Charles A. Prosser and Thos. H. Quigley. Chicago, American Technical Society, 1949. 575 pp., charts. \$6.50.

This textbook reviews the need for and theory of vocational education, and discusses types of schools, methods of instruction, and relation of vocational to other forms of education. Revision of book published in 1925.

Vocational Guidance in Canada. (In Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, May 1949, pp. 546-551.)

Workers' Education in the U. S. Zone of Germany. By Alice Hanson Cook. Berlin, Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.), Manpower Division, 1947. 33 pp.; processed. (Visiting Expert Series, No. 1.)

Covers such subjects as vocational education, youth groups, adult education, women's work, and training of union leaders. Includes a directory of trade-union schools in Western Germany and Berlin.

Available for reference in some of the larger public libraries and in libraries of some of the larger colleges and universities of the United States.

Employment and Unemployment

Employment and Unemployment. Initial report on employment and unemployment of the Subcommittee on Unemployment, Joint Committee on the Economic Report. Washington, 1949. 45 pp. (Joint Committee Print, 81st Cong., 1st sess.)

Data from this report are given in an article in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 151).

The Rising Trend of Government Employment. By Solomon Fabricant. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1949. 30 pp., charts. (Occupational Paper No. 29.) 50 cents.

The author estimates that public employees, Federal, State, and local, were 4.2 percent of all employees in 1900 and 11.4 percent in 1948. The paper listed, to be fol-

lowed by a more detailed report, analyzes the changes by types of workers and discusses briefly the factors affecting the trend of Government employment. The relative increase in the number of public employees is explained as resulting from the greater requirements of national defense; from the rapid growth of cities requiring a variety of public services additional to those needed by agricultural populations; and from the demands for new Government services such as extensive regulatory activities and the conservation of natural and human resources.

Employment Outlook in Radio and Television Broadcasting Occupations. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 69 pp., maps. (Bull. No. 958.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The ILO Manpower Program. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, April 1949, pp. 367-393. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

The program is aimed at preventing mass unemployment and organizing employment so as to facilitate economic development and the laying of a foundation for social growth.

Fishermen's Conditions of Employment. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, March 1949, pp. 319-326. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Handicapped Workers

Ability Counts, Not Disability. By Henry L. Buckardt. Carlisle Barracks, Pa., Armed Forces Information School, 1949. 4 pp., illus. (Reprinted from Army Information Digest, June 1949.) Free.

Institute on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, Minneapolis, Minn., September 23-25, 1948. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Center for Continuation Study, [1949?]. 39 pp.; processed.

Official Proceedings of New England Regional Conference of National Rehabilitation Association, New Britain, Conn., May 4, 1949. Hartford, Conn. (E. P. Chester, Chairman, Region I Conference, State Office Building), 1949. Variously paged; processed. Free.

Vocational Rehabilitation of the Psychiatrically Disabled. By T. A. C. Rennie, M.D., Temple Burling, M.D., L. E. Woodward. (In Mental Hygiene, Albany, N. Y., April 1949, pp. 200-208. \$1.25.)

Employment of Canada's Disabled—Veterans and Others: Part 3, Assessment of Working Capacity. Ottawa, Department of Veterans Affairs, [1949?]. 68 pp., illus.

Part 1 of this series of studies dealt with Basic Considerations, and Part 2, with the Selective Placement Process.

Employment of the Tuberculous—An Employers' Guide. Ottawa, [Department of Veterans Affairs], 1948. 5 pp.

Housing

Reference and Source Material on: I, Housing and Housing Needs; II, Economic and Social Costs of Good and Bad Housing; III, Who Pays for Public Housing. Washington, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Public Housing Administration, May 1949. 41 pp.; processed.

Slum Clearance at a Profit. By Edgar L. Jones and Burke Davis. (In Atlantic Monthly, Boston, May 1949, pp. 35-38. 50 cents.)

The Baltimore plan described in this article is not a substitute for a general slum clearance program. Nevertheless, the article states, it offers an opportunity of preventing the further spread of blight by compelling landlords to repair marginal housing, and affords an inexpensive way to make the worst dwellings more habitable than otherwise by inducing landlords and tenants to observe basic standards.

Joint Action Can Cut Housing Costs: An Approach to Cutting Building Costs Through More Efficient Methods and Design, Through Better Use of Materials and Labor. New York, [State Executive Department], Division of Housing, [1948?]. 68 pp., illus.

Proceedings of Institute of Housing and Planning Studies, New York, June 2-4, 1948.

Labor Share in Construction Costs of New Houses. By Adele L. Stucke. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 4 pp. (Serial No. R. 1955; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, May 1949.) Free.

Housing in Chile. By Robert J. Alexander. (In Land Economics, Madison, Wis., May 1949, pp. 146-154. \$1.50.)

Examines the problem of workers' housing and describes the various steps being taken by the Chilean Government to arrive at a solution.

A Guide to Postwar Housing Policy, [Great Britain]. By Jean Copeland. London, Labor Party, [1949]. 32 pp., bibliography, charts. 6d.

Income

An Introduction to National Income and Income Analysis. By Richard Ruggles. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1949. 349 pp., charts. \$3.75.

The first part of this book is a description of national income, largely in terms of the concepts currently applied by the Department of Commerce in its various income series. The main text of Part I is described as forming a complete explanation at the elementary level; appendixes provide more detailed supplementary data. The second part of the volume is an analysis of national income data; it is described as an application to specific problems of the tools of analysis developed in Part I. These problems include, for example, the matter of full employment. It is stated that the main value of income analysis is not in

forecasting the future but rather in evaluating the effects of particular forces and throwing light on economic processes as an aid in making policy decisions.

National Income Statistics of Various Countries, 1938-47. Lake Success, N. Y., United Nations, Statistical Office, 1948. 150 pp., bibliography. \$1.50, Columbia University Press, New York.

Describes definitions of income and the concepts used in 39 countries, and gives summary data in national currencies.

National Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom, 1946 to 1948. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1949. 62 pp. (Cmd. 7649.) 1s. net.

Industrial Accident Prevention

The Film in Industrial Safety Training. By Paul R. Ignatius. Boston, Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Division of Research, 1949. 119 pp. \$1.50.

After discussing problems in safety training, the author appraises the usefulness of films in this process, analyzes their motivation, and considers technical problems in their utilization.

How to Organize for Safety. By John M. Roche. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1948. 74 pp., bibliography, forms. (Reading Course in Executive Technique, Section III, Book 4.)

Explosive Properties of Hydrazine. By Frank E. Scott, John J. Burns, Bernard Lewis. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1949. 18 pp., diagrams, illus.; processed. (Report of Investigations, No. 4460.)

Flammability of Methyl Alcohol Vapor-Air Mixtures at Low Pressures. By G. W. Jones and F. E. Scott. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1949. 5 pp., chart; processed. (Report of Investigations, No. 4473.)

The Navy Eye Protection-Eye Correction Program. By R. R. Sullivan. (In Sight-Saving Review, Vol. XIX, No. 1, Philadelphia, Spring 1949, pp. 25-34. 65 cents.)

Describes provisions of the U. S. Navy for insuring eye safety and eye efficiency of employees of its shore establishments.

Industrial Hygiene

Fifth Semiannual Report of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. Washington, 1949. 213 pp., diagrams, illus. (Senate Doc. No. 65, 81st Cong., 1st sess.) 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A part of the report deals with the Commission's investigations of effects of radiation on workers, with a view to early detection of possible injury. In 1948 the Commission also initiated extensive studies regarding the permissible concentration of beryllium, which is used as a "moderator" to slow down neutrons in nuclear reactions, and which causes acute and chronic lung disease. As a

result of the beryllium studies, the Commission reports that "reliable authorities now predict that over 90 percent of the hazard can be removed."

Bibliography on Radiation Protection. By H. H. Goldsmith. (In Nucleonics, New York, June 1949, pp. 62-69. \$1.)

Medical X-Ray Protection up to Two Million Volts. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, 1949. 43 pp., diagrams. (Handbook No. 41.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Recommended safety standards for installation and use of high-voltage X-ray equipment for medical diagnosis and treatment. A section on working conditions outlines standards for instructing physicians' and dentists' aides regarding hazards and safe practices; for maintaining a system of monitoring (measuring rate of exposure of each worker to radiation), and for health supervision, with removal from job when overexposure is indicated.

Some Public Health Problems in Nuclear Fission Operations. By Arthur E. Gorman and Abel Wolman. (In American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health, New York, April 1949, pp. 443-453, bibliography. 70 cents.)

Problems of protection connected with the continued expansion of the atomic energy industry are discussed. Stresses nature of operations and industrial hazards in production plants, transmission of radioactive materials to research laboratories, and development of protective standards.

Safeguarding Underground Workmen from Noxious Gases Resulting from Blasting in Strip Mines. By E. H. McCleary, M. W. Price, Joseph V. Mather. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1949. 8 pp., diagrams, illus.; processed. (Information Circular No. 7503.)

Tuberculosis in Industry. Pittsburgh, Industrial Hygiene Foundation, 1949. 27 pp. (Medical Series, Bull. No. IX.) 50 cents.

Panel discussion at medical conference held in connection with 13th annual meeting of Industrial Hygiene Foundation, November 1948.

Industrial Relations

Labor and Management Look at Collective Bargaining—A Canvass of Leaders' Views. By W. S. Woytinsky. New York, Twentieth Century Fund, 1949. xxxiv, 285 pp.; processed.

The material is classified under five major heads: Patterns of bargaining, Wages and welfare plans, Incentives and restrictions, Layoffs, and Outlook.

Proceedings of the Conference on Industry-Wide Collective Bargaining, May 14, 1948. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Labor Relations Council, 1949. 87 pp. (Industry-Wide Collective Bargaining Series.) \$1.50.

An article on this series of reports was published in the Monthly Labor Review for June 1949 (p. 659).

Causes of Industrial Peace Under Collective Bargaining: Sharon Steel Corporation and United Steelworkers of America. By J. Wade Miller, Jr. Washington, National Planning Association, 1949. 57 pp. (Case Study No. 5.) \$1.

A Practical Guide to Collective Bargaining. By Bleick von Bleicken. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1948. 45 pp. (Reading Course in Executive Technique, Section III, Book 6.)

Varieties of Labor Relations. By Benjamin M. Selekman. (In *Harvard Business Review*, Boston, March 1949, pp. 175-199. \$1.50.)

Determinations of Craft or Class of the National Mediation Board, July 1, 1934-June 30, 1948. Washington, U. S. National Mediation Board, 1948. 538 pp. \$1.50, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Compilation of decisions, under the Railway Labor Act, in cases of disputes concerning the craft or class to which employees belonged.

Strikes in Essential Industries: A Way Out. By LeRoy Marceau and Richard A. Musgrave. (In *Harvard Business Review*, Boston, May 1949, pp. 286-292. \$1.50.)

Human Relations in Industry. By Charles E. Shaw. Berlin, Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.), Manpower Division, 1948. 29 pp.; processed. (Visiting Expert Series, No. 4.) In English and German.

Covers such subjects as currency reform, labor participation in management (*Mitbestimmungsrecht*), and increasing of production in Germany.

Available for reference in some of the larger public libraries and in libraries of some of the larger colleges and universities of the United States.

Industrial Disputes [in Great Britain] in 1948. (In *Ministry of Labor Gazette*, London, May 1949, pp. 164, 165. 9d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.)

The Transformation of the Collective Agreement in Soviet Law. By Morris L. Weisberg. (In *University of Chicago Law Review*, Chicago, Spring 1949, pp. 444-481. \$1.35.)

Analysis of the change in the character of collective agreements during the Soviet regime. It is stated that whereas in the early days of Soviet control the collective agreement "in theory and practice closely resembled agreements concluded in other countries between employers and trade-unions," this is no longer true since the Soviet trade-union system became part of the governmental structure. Workers no longer can negotiate new wage rates or labor conditions, and "the collective agreement functions as a system of legal obligations of the

enterprise and moral obligations of the workers directed toward the fulfillment of the national-economic plan."

Labor and Social Legislation

Administration of the Taft-Hartley Act. By Alvin L. Park. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1949. 27 pp. (Publications Series A, Vol. 3, No. 2.) 5 cents.

An attempt to explain, partially at least, some of the administrative interpretations and problems arising under the Taft-Hartley Act. According to the conclusions in the pamphlet, "some areas of the Act have been handled in such a way that some sort of conclusive pattern has been established."

The First Year under the Taft-Hartley Act. By Harold S. Roberts. Honolulu, University of Hawaii, Extension Division, 1948. 110 pp.; processed.

Code du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale (Textes Codifiés et Textes Annexes), [France]. Paris, Jurisprudence Générale Dalloz, 1949. 791 pp.

A Decade of Labor Legislation in India, 1937-48: I; II. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, April 1949, pp. 394-424; May 1949, pp. 506-536. 50 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

A Statement of the Laws of Nicaragua in Matters Affecting Business in its Various Aspects and Activities. Washington, Inter-American Development Commission, 1948. 99 pp.; processed. Available at \$3 from Pan American Union, Washington.

Includes a 26-page summary of labor and social legislation.

Przepisy Prawne o Ubezpieczeniach Społecznych. Warsaw, Zakład Ubezpieczeń Społecznych, 1948. 265 pp.

Compilation of effective prewar and postwar laws on social insurance in Poland.

Labor Organizations and Activities

The Organized Musicians: II. By Vern Countryman. (In *University of Chicago Law Review*, Vol. 16, No. 2, Chicago, Winter 1949, pp. 239-297. \$1.35.)

The first part of this article was published in the autumn 1948 issue of the *University of Chicago Law Review*.

Free Trade Unions Leave the W. F. T. U. London, Trades Union Congress, 1949. 15 pp.

The Trades Union Congress' policy on the World Federation of Trade Unions is outlined in a 7-page appendix to the above report, published separately.

Rift and Realignment in World Labor. By David Dubinsky. (In *Foreign Affairs*, New York, January 1949, pp. 232-246; also reprinted.)

The Catholic Church and the Knights of Labor. By Henry J. Browne. Washington, Catholic University of America Press, 1949. 415 pp., bibliography. (Studies in American Church History, Vol. XXXVIII.) \$4, paper cover; \$4.50, cloth.

Comprehensive treatment of events leading to formulation of the Catholic church's attitude toward trade-unions during the years the Knights of Labor existed, but limited principally to the period from 1879 to 1891. A well documented presentation is given of developments leading to the church's approval of Catholic workers' joining non-religious or "neutral" trade-unions which showed no antipathy toward religion.

The Trade-Union Role in the Reconstruction of Germany. By George Philipp Dietrich. Berlin, Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.), Manpower Division, 1949. 52 pp.; processed. (Visiting Expert Series, No. 6.) In English and German.

Covers the relationship between trade-unions and political parties and between trade-unions and works councils, influence of trade-unions on legislation, collective bargaining and settlement of industrial disputes, and cooperation between employers' associations and trade-unions.

Available for reference in some of the larger public libraries and in libraries of some of the larger colleges and universities of the United States.

Omvang der Vakbeweging in Nederland op 1 Januari 1948. Utrecht, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1949. 43 pp., charts.

Report on the trade-union movement in the Netherlands. As indicated in the title, the data are principally as of January 1, 1948, but there is general discussion as well as some figures extending the information to August 1948.

Migration and Migrants

Immigration Laws of the United States. By Helen Silving. New York, Oceana Publications, 1948. 84 pp. (Legal Almanac Series, No. 5.) \$1.

Deals with qualifications and conditions for entry of immigrants, grounds for exclusion, quota and visa requirements, and deportation procedure.

Reappraising Our Immigration Policy. Edited by Hugh Carter. (In *Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 262, Philadelphia, March 1949, pp. 1-192. \$1 to members, \$2 to nonmembers, of Academy.)

The papers in this symposium review the historic aspects of immigration, demographic factors in immigration policy, assimilation of the foreign born, and current immigration problems in the United States.

Notes on the Resettlement of Displaced Persons in New York State. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1949. 19 pp.; processed. (Special Labor News Memorandum No. 19.)

Conditions of Labor of Refugees and Displaced Persons. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, April 1949, pp. 425-451. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

European Migration Potential and Prospects. By Julius Isaac. (In *Population Studies*, Cambridge University Press, London, March 1949, pp. 379-412. 10s.)

Quest for Settlement: Summaries of Selected Economic and Geographic Reports on Settlement Possibilities for European Immigrants. New York, Refugee Economic Corporation, 1948. 82 pp. Free.

Minimum Wage

Report on Proceedings of the Women's Bureau 14th Minimum Wage Conference, Washington, D. C., December 6-8, 1948. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1949. 19 pp.; processed. Free.

State Minimum-Wage Orders Becoming Effective Since End of World War II. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1949. 20 pp.; processed. Free.

Occupations

Life Underwriting As a Professional Career. By Thomas B. Sweeney. New York, Harper & Bros., 1948. 49 pp. Rev. ed. \$1.

If You Are Considering Photography. By C. B. Neblette. Rochester, N. Y., Rochester Institute of Technology, Department of Photographic Technology, 1948. 31 pp., bibliographies. (Vocational Guidance Series, Pamphlet No. 2.) 10 cents.

The Retail Salesperson at Work. By Donald K. Beckley and William B. Logan. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1948. 342 pp., illus. (Publications in Business Education.) \$2.20.

How to Get a Job on a Ship. By Fredric E. Tyarks and Roy L. Pepperburg. Greenlawn, N. Y., Harian Publications, 1949. 44 pp.; processed. 3d ed., rev. 50 cents.

Professional Opportunities in National Youth Serving Organizations. By Robert H. Shaffer (section on Camping, by Charles Miller). Pasadena, Calif., Western Personnel Institute, 1949. 76 pp., bibliographies. \$1.50.

Information Sources for Small Businesses: A Selected List of Sources of Information on Beginning and Operating a Small Business. By James C. Yocum. Columbus, Ohio State University, Bureau of Business Research, 1948. 94 pp. (Small Business Handbook No. B-3.) Rev. ed. 50 cents.

Occupations Unlimited. By Edward S. Jones. Buffalo, N. Y., Foster & Stewart Publishing Corp., 1948. 251 pp., bibliography. \$2.95.

Personnel Management

Federal Employees in War and Peace—Selection, Placement, and Removal. By Frances T. Cahn. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1949. 253 pp. \$3.50.

Personnel Selection—Test and Measurement Techniques. By Robert L. Thorndike. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1949. 358 pp., diagrams. \$4.

Eight of the 11 chapters of this book cover technical problems in developing a personnel testing program and appraising its effectiveness. The last 3 deal with administrative problems in maintaining an efficient program "with good public acceptance." The volume is based on the author's earlier report, *Research Problems and Techniques* (Aviation Psychology Program Research Report No. 3, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1947), but is designed for more general application than that report, which grew out of the problems encountered and the techniques developed in the aviation psychology program during World War II.

Employee Merit Rating. By Joseph Tiffin. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1948. 52 pp., charts, forms. (Reading Course in Executive Technique, Section III, Book 3.)

Job Analysis. By J. K. Loudon and T. G. Newton. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1948. 86 pp., chart, forms. (Reading Course in Executive Technique, Section III, Book 2.)

Job Enthusiasm and Employee Morale. By James O. Rice. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1948. 56 pp. (Reading Course in Executive Technique, Section II, Book 1.)

Management and the Psychologist. A Practical Guide on Psychology for the Business Executive. By Paul S. Achilles. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1948. 64 pp., charts. (Reading course in Executive Technique, Section II, Book 4.)

Population

Our Aging Population. By Louis I. Dublin. [New York, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.], 1949. 11 pp.

Address at annual forum of New York Chapter of Chartered Life Underwriters, April 7, 1949.

Vieillessement de la Population et Prolongation de la Vie Active. By Jean Daric. Paris, Institut National d'Études Démographiques, 1948. 208 pp., maps, charts. (Travaux et Documents, Cahier No. 7.)

Demographic study concerning the aging of the French population and its social, economic, and political consequences. Results of a public opinion poll on various questions related to workers' retirement are contained in an appendix by Alain Girard (pp. 177-208).

The Russian Population Enigma. By Eugene M. Kulischer. (In *Foreign Affairs*, New York, April 1949, pp. 497-501. \$1.25.)

The writer analyzes certain recent estimates of the population of the Soviet Union, and concludes that the

estimate of the Chief of Propaganda of the Communist Party Central Committee, announced in January 1946 as 193,000,000, may be the best one, as it was prepared on information available only to the Soviet government.

Wages and Hours of Labor

Career Compensation for the Uniformed Forces—Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service. Report and recommendation for the Secretary of Defense by Advisory Commission on Service Pay. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1949. 2 vols., variously paged. 35 cents and \$1.50, respectively.

Volume 1 contains findings and recommendations; volume 2, called an appendix, contains detailed data supporting the findings and recommendations.

The recommendations were summarized in the *Monthly Labor Review* for June 1949 (p. 656).

Hourly Earnings in 10 Industries, Selected Wage Areas, September 1947–September 1948. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 20 pp. (Bull. No. 953.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Union Wages and Hours: The Baking Industry, July 1, 1948. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 43 pp. (Bull. No. 954.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Wage Chronology No. 7: Swift & Co., 1942–48. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 6 pp. (Serial No. R. 1954; preprint from *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1949.) Free.

Salaries of Social Workers in Michigan, 1948. By Lily Mary David. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1949. 3 pp. (Serial No. R. 1957; reprinted from *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1949.) Free.

Wage Policy for Management. By Sumner D. Charn. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co. in association with *Modern Industry Magazine*, 1949. 224 pp. \$2.75.

Discusses collective bargaining and wage and personnel administration with particular reference to the psychological factors involved. The main emphasis in the book is on adapting personnel practices to human motivation.

Wage Rates for Certain Classes of Civic Employees, [Canada], 1948. (In *Labor Gazette*, Department of Labor, Ottawa, May 1949, pp. 626, 627.)

Data are for police constables, firefighters, and laborers.

Local Variations in Wage Rates, [Great Britain]. (In *Ministry of Labor Gazette*, London, May 1949, pp. 157–161. 9d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.)

Reviews extent of local or area wage differentials and provisions regulating them in collective agreements or wage orders of statutory boards. Includes table showing number of grades and amounts of differentials between highest and lowest grades for adult male time workers, by industry.

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Pay Rolls

- 187 Table A-1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
- 188 Table A-2: Wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division
- 188 Table A-3: Wage and salary workers in manufacturing industries, by major industry group
- 189 Table A-4: Wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments for selected States
- 190 Table A-5: Wage and salary workers in manufacturing industries, by State
- 191 Table A-6: Production workers in manufacturing industries
- 194 Table A-7: Indexes of production-worker employment in manufacturing industries
- 196 Table A-8: Indexes of production-worker weekly pay rolls in manufacturing industries
- 199 Table A-9: Employees in selected nonmanufacturing industries
- 200 Table A-10: Indexes of employment in selected nonmanufacturing industries
- 200 Table A-11: Indexes of weekly pay rolls in selected nonmanufacturing industries
- 201 Table A-12: Federal civilian employment by branch and agency group
- 202 Table A-13: Federal civilian pay rolls by branch and agency group
- 203 Table A-14: Civilian Government employment and pay rolls in Washington, D. C., by branch and agency group
- 204 Table A-15: Personnel and pay in military branch of Federal Government

B.—Labor Turn-Over

- 204 Table B-1: Monthly labor turn-over rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries, by class of turn-over
- 205 Table B-2: Monthly labor turn-over rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries

C.—Earnings and Hours

- 207 Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries
- 218 Table C-2: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas
- 221 Table C-3: Average hourly earnings, gross and exclusive of overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries
- 221 Table C-4: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1939 dollars
- 222 Table C-5: Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1939 dollars
- 222 Table C-6: Earnings and hours of contract construction workers, by type of contractor

D.—Prices and Cost of Living

- 224 Table D-1: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities, by group of commodities
- 225 Table D-2: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families, by city, for selected periods
- 226 Table D-3: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families, by city and group of commodities
- 227 Table D-4: Indexes of retail prices of foods, by group, for selected periods
- 228 Table D-5: Indexes of retail prices of foods, by city
- 229 Table D-6: Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods
- 230 Table D-7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group of commodities, for selected periods
- 231 Table D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities

E.—Work Stoppages

- 232 Table E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes

F.—Building and Construction

- 232 Table F-1: Expenditures for new construction
- 233 Table F-2: Value of contracts awarded and force-account work started on federally financed new construction, by type of construction
- 234 Table F-3: Urban building authorized, by principal class of construction and by type of building
- 235 Table F-4: New nonresidential building authorized in all urban places, by general type and by geographic division
- 236 Table F-5: Number and construction cost of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by urban or rural location, and by source of funds

NOTE.—The October 1949 issue of the Monthly Labor Review will contain *employment and hours and earnings* information for a new listing of manufacturing industries based on the new Standard Industrial Classification structure. That classification system, currently being adopted by a number of Government agencies, redefines a number of industries and sets up new industrial groupings. The new series will also incorporate the reclassification of individual establishments to reflect postwar product or activity, in contrast to the prewar basis now in use. In addition, a new method for deriving production-worker employment will be instituted. The revised data will, therefore, result in improved comparability with other economic series. Owing to the extensive revisions now under way, it will be necessary to omit the June 1949 detailed employment and hours and earnings statistics for individual industries from the September issue of the Monthly Labor Review. June data are not available, in this issue, for Tables A-8, A-9, A-10, and A-11.

Summary sheets showing all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average weekly and hourly earnings by month from January 1947 will be available after September 1 on request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the industries for which revised data are desired.

A: Employment and Pay Rolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹ (in thousands)											
	1949						1948					
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept. ³	Aug.	July ³
Total, both sexes												
Total labor force ⁴	64,866	63,452	62,327	62,305	61,896	61,546	62,828	63,138	63,166	63,578	64,511	65,135
Civilian labor force.....	63,398	61,983	60,835	60,814	60,388	60,078	61,375	61,724	61,775	62,212	63,186	63,842
Unemployment.....	3,778	3,289	3,016	3,167	3,221	2,664	1,941	1,831	1,642	1,899	1,941	2,227
Employment.....	59,619	58,694	57,819	57,647	57,167	57,414	59,434	59,893	60,134	60,312	61,245	61,615
Nonagricultural.....	49,924	49,720	49,999	50,254	50,174	50,651	52,069	51,932	51,606	51,590	52,801	52,452
Worked 35 hours or more.....	40,924	41,315	40,761	40,761	40,830	41,314	43,425	40,036	42,451	30,372	42,305	32,404
Worked 15-34 hours.....	5,425	5,073	5,913	5,964	5,737	5,533	5,303	8,469	5,747	17,149	4,811	12,147
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	1,525	1,778	1,888	1,944	1,876	1,899	1,844	1,877	1,726	1,696	1,447	1,394
With a job but not at work ⁵	2,051	1,554	1,438	1,585	1,730	1,907	1,488	1,549	1,683	2,472	4,239	6,508
Agricultural.....	9,696	8,974	7,820	7,393	6,993	6,763	7,375	7,961	8,627	8,723	8,444	9,163
Worked 35 hours or more.....	7,400	7,159	5,656	4,973	4,591	4,299	5,235	5,485	6,811	6,705	6,122	7,011
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,952	1,474	1,700	1,833	1,776	1,725	1,680	1,997	1,455	1,636	1,669	1,767
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	228	211	243	357	367	392	265	279	223	218	249	203
With a job but not at work ⁵	116	130	221	231	260	345	196	201	140	165	405	184
Males												
Total labor force ⁴	46,282	45,337	45,143	45,000	44,721	44,614	45,012	45,182	45,229	45,453	46,525	46,715
Civilian labor force.....	44,832	43,886	43,668	43,525	43,229	43,161	43,573	43,782	43,851	44,101	45,215	45,437
Unemployment.....	2,598	2,366	2,205	2,433	2,417	2,011	1,411	1,231	1,088	1,251	1,326	1,448
Employment.....	42,233	41,521	41,463	41,092	40,812	41,150	42,162	42,551	42,763	42,850	43,889	43,989
Nonagricultural.....	34,796	34,411	34,714	34,622	34,689	35,193	35,991	36,079	36,016	35,960	36,836	36,633
Worked 35 hours or more.....	29,889	29,813	29,621	29,425	29,425	29,888	31,469	29,442	31,081	23,115	31,226	24,344
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,004	2,766	3,237	3,286	3,199	3,075	2,678	4,719	3,092	10,577	2,599	7,766
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	629	780	825	802	825	879	763	808	711	646	563	563
With a job but not at work ⁵	1,274	1,062	1,032	1,109	1,239	1,352	1,082	1,110	1,132	1,622	2,448	3,962
Agricultural.....	7,438	7,109	6,749	6,470	6,123	5,957	6,171	6,472	6,747	6,890	7,053	7,356
Worked 35 hours or more.....	6,453	6,249	5,372	4,738	4,344	4,102	4,813	5,007	5,772	5,858	5,663	6,152
Worked 15-34 hours.....	731	610	1,023	1,294	1,263	1,261	1,046	1,120	738	743	882	903
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	148	134	153	223	270	275	143	163	124	138	179	145
With a job but not at work ⁵	105	115	201	216	246	318	170	182	114	151	330	157
Females												
Total labor force ⁴	18,584	18,115	17,184	17,305	17,175	16,932	17,816	17,956	17,937	18,125	17,986	18,420
Civilian labor force.....	18,566	18,097	17,167	17,289	17,159	16,917	17,802	17,942	17,924	18,111	17,971	18,405
Unemployment.....	1,180	923	811	734	804	653	530	600	554	648	615	779
Employment.....	17,386	17,173	16,356	16,555	16,355	16,264	17,272	17,342	17,371	17,462	17,356	17,626
Nonagricultural.....	15,128	15,309	15,285	15,632	15,485	15,458	16,068	15,853	15,490	15,630	15,965	15,819
Worked 35 hours or more.....	11,035	11,502	11,140	11,336	11,405	11,426	11,956	10,594	11,370	7,257	11,079	8,066
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,421	2,307	2,676	2,678	2,538	2,458	2,625	3,750	2,655	6,572	2,212	4,381
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	896	998	1,063	1,142	1,051	1,020	1,081	1,069	1,015	950	884	831
With a job but not at work ⁵	777	502	406	476	491	555	406	439	451	850	1,791	2,546
Agricultural.....	2,258	1,865	1,071	923	870	806	1,204	1,489	1,880	1,833	1,391	1,807
Worked 35 hours or more.....	947	910	284	235	247	197	422	478	1,039	847	459	859
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,221	864	677	539	513	464	634	877	717	893	787	864
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	80	77	90	134	97	117	122	116	99	80	70	58
With a job but not at work ⁵	11	15	20	15	14	27	26	19	26	14	75	27

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Census survey week contains legal holiday.

³ Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the armed forces.

⁴ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁵ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

NOTE.—Explanatory notes outlining briefly the concepts, methodology, size of the reporting sample, and sources used in preparing data presented in tables A-2 through A-15 are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Employment and Pay Rolls—Detailed Report," which is available upon request.

TABLE A-2: Wage and Salary Workers in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division¹

(In thousands)

Industry division	1949						1948							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1943	1939
Total employment.....	43,736	43,666	43,939	43,893	44,019	44,350	46,088	45,739	45,877	45,889	45,478	45,098	45,009	42,042	30,287
Manufacturing.....	15,061	15,030	15,332	15,625	15,777	15,890	16,283	16,461	16,597	16,697	16,441	16,172	16,115	17,381	10,078
Mining.....	913	908	919	914	922	925	939	938	941	948	952	922	950	917	845
Anthracite.....	79	79	80	80	81	82	82	82	82	82	83	81	82	83	89
Bituminous coal.....	401	398	407	409	417	419	423	421	422	426	426	395	426	437	388
Metal.....	101	104	106	105	104	100	101	99	103	100	99	103	104	126	103
Quarrying and nonmetallic.....	91	91	91	87	85	87	93	95	96	98	98	97	97	90	76
Crude petroleum and natural gas production ¹	241	236	235	233	235	237	240	241	238	242	246	246	241	181	189
Contract construction ²	2,081	2,016	1,941	1,841	1,820	1,906	2,079	2,162	2,206	2,239	2,253	2,219	2,173	1,567	1,150
Transportation and public utilities.....	3,984	3,952	3,929	3,912	3,956	3,978	4,066	4,066	4,091	4,092	4,139	4,136	4,105	3,619	2,912
Transportation.....	2,725	2,702	2,679	2,663	2,703	2,729	2,809	2,809	2,836	2,832	2,869	2,873	2,860	2,746	2,080
Communication.....	728	728	731	732	736	734	740	740	740	741	747	745	734	488	391
Other public utilities.....	531	522	519	517	517	515	517	517	515	519	523	518	511	385	441
Trade.....	9,520	9,535	9,683	9,525	9,513	9,625	10,381	10,034	9,889	9,733	9,660	9,646	9,670	7,322	6,705
Finance.....	1,753	1,740	1,728	1,717	1,712	1,716	1,722	1,720	1,723	1,732	1,761	1,754	1,726	1,401	1,382
Service.....	4,641	4,665	4,634	4,597	4,560	4,549	4,624	4,644	4,641	4,647	4,622	4,645	4,663	3,786	3,228
Government.....	5,783	5,820	5,773	5,762	5,759	5,761	5,994	5,714	5,789	5,801	5,650	5,604	5,607	6,049	3,987
Federal.....	1,909	1,898	1,885	1,877	1,877	1,876	2,156	1,856	1,875	1,873	1,855	1,837	1,804	2,875	898
State and local.....	3,874	3,922	3,888	3,885	3,882	3,885	3,838	3,858	3,914	3,928	3,795	3,767	3,803	3,174	3,089

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and therefore differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1) in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics data cover all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in private nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month, and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month. Persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period would be counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. Data have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal

Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1949 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision.

² Includes well drilling and rig building.

³ These figures cover all employees of private firms whose major activity is construction. They are not directly comparable with the construction employment series presented in table 2, p. 1111, of the June 1947 issue of this publication, which include self-employed persons, working proprietors, and force-account workers and other employees of nonconstruction firms or public bodies who engage in construction work, as well as all employees of construction firms. An article presenting this other construction employment series appeared in the August 1947 issue of this publication, and will appear quarterly thereafter.

TABLE A-3: Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by Major Industry Group¹

(In thousands)

Major industry group	1949						1948								Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1943	1939	
All manufacturing.....	15,061	15,030	15,332	15,625	15,777	15,890	16,283	16,461	16,597	16,697	16,441	16,172	16,115	17,381	10,078	
Durable goods.....	7,430	7,451	7,656	7,807	7,898	8,005	8,222	8,303	8,318	8,294	8,188	8,165	8,122	10,297	4,357	
Nondurable goods.....	7,631	7,579	7,676	7,818	7,879	7,885	8,061	8,158	8,279	8,403	8,253	8,007	7,993	7,084	5,720	
Iron and steel and their products.....	1,708	1,736	1,787	1,836	1,868	1,892	1,935	1,952	1,955	1,945	1,928	1,897	1,904	2,034	1,171	
Electrical machinery.....	631	640	664	684	699	715	730	735	731	725	716	714	726	914	355	
Machinery, except electrical.....	1,338	1,387	1,441	1,487	1,515	1,536	1,560	1,563	1,569	1,569	1,564	1,571	1,577	1,585	690	
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.....	547	554	565	575	577	580	588	588	583	572	542	561	562	2,951	193	
Automobiles.....	958	902	961	960	952	972	980	977	982	985	953	984	918	845	466	
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	409	413	425	439	449	455	468	474	473	469	465	457	469	525	283	
Lumber and timber basic products.....	846	825	803	799	793	800	870	908	918	930	930	912	881	589	465	
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	503	503	513	518	527	529	552	562	562	558	552	542	550	429	385	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	490	491	497	509	518	526	539	544	545	541	538	527	535	422	349	
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures.....	1,205	1,206	1,219	1,272	1,313	1,323	1,358	1,368	1,371	1,384	1,397	1,364	1,418	1,330	1,235	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,231	1,244	1,307	1,365	1,366	1,310	1,327	1,340	1,353	1,348	1,329	1,235	1,263	1,060	894	
Leather and leather products.....	397	388	403	412	412	410	409	408	421	425	429	421	419	378	353	
Food.....	1,814	1,740	1,707	1,694	1,694	1,723	1,792	1,840	1,931	2,069	1,957	1,903	1,786	1,418	1,192	
Tobacco manufactures.....	97	96	95	96	96	96	100	103	103	101	99	96	98	103	105	
Paper and allied products.....	460	462	464	470	476	481	491	493	491	487	479	476	477	389	320	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	724	723	724	725	727	729	738	734	735	725	720	716	719	549	561	
Chemicals and allied products.....	722	737	759	774	777	784	788	790	789	785	775	751	762	873	421	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	740	739	737	737	737	738	740	742	740	745	746	747	745	170	147	
Rubber products.....	219	221	227	232	235	240	246	249	248	246	245	240	243	231	150	
Miscellaneous industries.....	522	523	534	541	546	551	572	591	597	588	577	558	563	563	311	

¹ Data include all full- and part-time production and nonproduction workers in manufacturing industries who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Data have been adjusted

to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision.

TABLE A-4: Wage and Salary Workers in Nonagricultural Establishments for Selected States¹

[In thousands]

Region and State	1949					1948								Annual average 1943
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	
New England:														
Maine.....	245	242	243	248	251	264	263	268	278	281	277	268	256	301
Vermont.....	94	93	93	94	95	99	99	100	101	102	101	101	99	91
Massachusetts.....	1,626	1,636	1,645	1,662	1,680	1,755	1,728	1,733	1,735	1,726	1,714	1,731	1,720	1,734
Rhode Island.....	259	263	267	273	276	288	289	289	290	286	287	289	288	313
Connecticut.....	709	721	729	739	751	781	778	780	780	774	772	778	777	799
Middle Atlantic:														
New York.....	5,422	5,437	5,429	5,454	5,481	5,699	5,649	5,661	5,653	5,618	5,589	5,570	5,521	5,268
New Jersey.....	1,503	1,516	1,520	1,523	1,538	1,586	1,585	1,594	1,604	1,599	1,589	1,592	1,576	1,732
Pennsylvania.....	3,504	3,533	3,540	3,549	3,581	3,701	3,671	3,668	3,660	3,627	3,586	3,609	3,579	3,480
East North Central:														
Indiana.....	1,144	1,158	1,154	1,165	1,176	1,225	1,215	1,220	1,237	1,203	1,205	1,207	1,197	1,191
Illinois.....	3,069	3,091	3,086	3,112	3,157	3,256	3,230	3,228	3,218	3,195	3,185	3,174	3,126	2,657
Wisconsin.....	960	959	957	961	971	1,006	1,000	1,003	1,018	1,007	1,016	993	977	888
West North Central:														
Minnesota.....	780	768	763	767	775	809	813	813	825	823	813	803	782	666
Missouri.....	1,097	1,099	1,096	1,096	1,109	1,154	1,141	1,150	1,140	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,128	1,081
Kansas.....	441	436	434	431	436	457	452	452	455	451	447	447	438	464
South Atlantic:														
Maryland.....	679	683	687	690	699	723	723	719	720	714	707	707	698	756
Georgia.....	714	722	726	727	730	753	751	753	749	747	736	742	739	733
East South Central:														
Tennessee.....	716	718	715	715	722	751	749	754	757	756	745	744	741	669
West South Central:														
Arkansas.....	284	286	286	284	289	305	299	301	300	297	296	296	292	277
Oklahoma.....	463	464	462	458	460	483	475	477	476	468	466	468	459	436
Texas.....	1,738	1,749	1,742	1,744	1,752	1,808	1,778	1,767	1,758	1,746	1,740	1,725	1,702	1,644
Mountain:														
Montana.....	142	139	137	135	137	142	142	143	143	142	141	139	136	117
Idaho.....	120	118	117	115	121	129	131	134	133	123	123	120	118	101
Wyoming.....	77	75	73	73	74	78	79	83	87	87	85	82	75	64
New Mexico.....	131	130	129	130	130	132	130	130	133	132	131	130	128	95
Arizona.....	151	153	153	154	154	159	156	155	154	154	155	155	155	142
Utah.....	182	181	174	169	168	184	186	191	195	189	189	184	180	187
Nevada.....	47	47	45	45	46	48	48	48	49	50	50	49	48	55
Pacific:														
Washington.....	662	662	653	641	646	688	692	704	707	693	687	671	648	726
California.....	2,988	2,987	2,963	2,970	2,996	3,117	3,086	3,123	3,162	3,147	3,109	3,078	3,046	3,065

¹ Revised data in all except the first three columns are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor or cooperating State agency. See table A-5 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

² Does not include contract construction.

³ Average for 1943 may not be strictly comparable with current data.

⁴ Correction.

TABLE A-5: Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by State¹

[In thousands]

Region and State	1949					1948								Annual average 1943 ²
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	
New England:														
Maine ³	98.4	98.3	102.0	106.3	107.8	109.9	110.6	113.3	120.4	121.5	117.1	111.8	105.9	144.4
New Hampshire ³	71.3	72.3	75.2	77.7	77.5	78.2	79.5	81.2	81.8	82.2	81.8	81.5	80.2	77.0
Vermont ³	32.5	33.0	34.0	35.0	35.4	36.3	36.7	36.9	37.3	37.9	37.1	37.8	37.7	41.3
Massachusetts	638.2	655.5	675.8	690.8	696.7	715.5	722.8	727.9	731.3	725.6	710.0	726.1	723.4	835.6
Rhode Island	119.0	122.4	128.2	134.3	136.1	139.5	142.1	142.8	144.7	144.1	144.8	146.5	147.0	169.4
Connecticut ³	340.3	354.4	367.4	379.0	387.6	394.2	399.8	400.6	399.9	396.3	394.7	402.5	405.8	504.2
Middle Atlantic:														
New York ³	1,706.1	1,742.3	1,790.0	1,809.0	1,807.8	1,853.1	1,884.7	1,896.9	1,900.0	1,878.4	1,818.4	1,842.7	1,829.5	2,115.7
New Jersey	658.8	675.2	694.9	702.3	707.2	724.7	740.9	747.8	750.4	743.9	732.8	741.8	740.7	951.1
Pennsylvania	1,362.7	1,393.2	1,429.8	1,447.0	1,461.7	1,498.9	1,504.0	1,508.1	1,508.1	1,498.0	1,481.2	1,495.4	1,489.4	1,579.3
East North Central:														
Ohio	1,101.1	1,131.4	1,163.7	1,180.5	1,190.6	1,210.4	1,224.6	1,226.5	1,231.8	1,224.5	1,216.4	1,228.2	1,221.3	1,363.3
Indiana	499.7	512.6	519.4	528.0	533.5	542.9	545.8	551.6	569.4	542.7	544.1	545.5	541.9	633.1
Illinois	1,125.5	1,147.6	1,171.1	1,191.7	1,211.5	1,234.5	1,242.7	1,243.3	1,243.8	1,231.0	1,227.4	1,228.7	1,203.5	1,263.7
Michigan	900.2	925.2	941.6	947.4	972.9	988.5	993.4	1,002.0	1,004.9	987.8	996.8	962.7	998.5	1,181.8
Wisconsin ³	393.2	399.0	407.8	411.4	415.5	426.5	430.7	431.8	445.9	434.5	447.9	429.7	420.0	442.8
West North Central:														
Minnesota ³	185.7	185.9	189.0	189.7	191.7	197.5	200.8	201.9	210.2	210.0	206.6	203.3	190.9	215.1
Iowa ³	142.2	144.8	149.9	152.3	153.9	155.9	153.8	153.9	153.9	153.0	152.1	149.8	135.1	161.7
Missouri ³	328.5	330.6	337.8	338.9	342.0	345.5	347.2	349.8	347.3	349.1	345.7	343.9	339.3	412.9
North Dakota	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.7	5.6
South Dakota	11.6	11.5	11.8	11.6	11.7	12.0	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.3	10.3
Nebraska	41.0	39.7	40.9	41.6	42.4	42.9	44.1	43.6	42.4	43.1	43.6	43.0	36.1	60.8
Kansas ³	86.1	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.6	87.8	87.8	88.3	87.5	87.6	87.6	87.6	80.7	144.2
South Atlantic:														
Delaware	44.2	44.5	44.4	44.8	44.5	44.8	45.2	46.3	48.9	48.2	46.6	46.6	45.8	55.2
Maryland	208.6	212.1	215.6	218.0	219.1	227.7	233.0	235.3	242.4	239.2	232.8	229.4	228.5	348.8
District of Columbia	17.5	17.0	17.1	16.8	16.7	17.1	17.0	16.9	17.0	16.7	17.2	17.1	17.2	15.6
Virginia	196.3	200.5	204.1	206.9	206.3	211.3	215.5	218.4	217.7	214.5	211.5	211.1	210.8	231.9
West Virginia	120.2	123.5	126.6	128.4	129.6	132.3	132.7	134.1	132.9	133.7	133.3	133.9	132.4	132.2
North Carolina ³	366.5	374.1	381.8	392.3	394.2	403.0	407.9	415.8	421.8	421.5	391.5	413.5	414.0	399.9
South Carolina	181.5	184.7	188.0	190.9	188.8	193.0	193.6	193.8	194.3	196.9	195.8	200.5	199.3	191.8
Georgia ³	252.4	259.7	263.5	265.7	266.6	271.7	277.6	279.9	279.4	280.1	273.6	276.3	275.0	302.9
Florida ³	91.0	92.2	96.6	99.5	99.3	99.7	97.3	90.7	89.9	88.2	88.0	90.0	93.2	136.0
East South Central:														
Kentucky	116.8	119.5	120.2	121.7	122.7	126.8	128.6	129.2	128.1	127.4	126.8	127.0	125.9	131.7
Tennessee ³	228.6	231.2	234.3	237.4	237.0	246.6	252.1	258.0	258.1	260.4	256.9	256.9	258.5	255.9
Alabama ³	207.6	212.1	218.9	220.8	223.3	224.8	228.7	229.1	228.3	228.9	227.4	227.2	228.5	258.5
Mississippi	75.1	75.0	79.7	81.2	83.5	86.6	87.0	87.2	87.4	90.6	91.3	89.5	88.1	95.1
West South Central:														
Arkansas ³	71.4	72.5	72.4	70.9	74.7	77.1	79.0	80.2	79.5	79.6	78.8	79.0	77.4	76.7
Louisiana ³	148.0	147.4	147.1	147.4	148.6	150.9	152.6	153.6	155.7	155.6	150.0	148.8	147.9	166.1
Oklahoma ³	61.3	61.7	62.8	63.5	64.3	66.7	67.4	67.9	67.2	66.9	66.7	68.9	65.2	99.7
Texas	333.0	331.8	336.2	337.9	343.1	353.3	358.0	352.8	351.4	353.6	352.9	354.8	341.7	424.8
Mountain:														
Montana	17.4	17.2	17.1	16.9	16.9	18.1	18.6	18.8	18.1	18.0	18.1	17.7	17.1	15.7
Idaho ³	18.4	17.3	16.8	16.7	18.0	20.9	23.4	26.0	24.8	20.1	20.6	18.8	18.1	15.9
Wyoming ³	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.4	7.1	7.3	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.1	5.1
Colorado	51.4	51.2	52.3	52.7	53.5	55.9	59.2	60.2	58.3	56.9	56.5	56.3	53.3	67.5
New Mexico ³	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.4	7.9
Arizona ³	15.5	15.6	15.2	14.8	14.6	15.2	15.1	14.8	13.8	15.1	15.8	15.4	15.2	19.4
Utah ³	26.7	26.6	25.9	25.5	25.5	27.7	30.9	31.6	32.8	29.1	29.4	26.7	25.2	33.5
Nevada ³	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	*3.5	*3.4	7.9
Pacific:														
Washington ³	170.9	171.8	170.4	163.4	163.5	174.5	184.8	192.9	192.8	183.7	180.6	164.2	150.5	285.6
Oregon	105.6	103.7	102.2	102.1	102.9	109.9	113.3	118.8	121.5	121.2	117.3	112.8	110.7	192.1
California	696.8	701.3	691.3	694.0	704.0	727.1	738.3	769.2	802.9	772.8	742.1	714.1	696.5	1,165.5

¹ Revised data in all except the first three columns are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor or cooperating State agency listed below.

² Average for 1943 may not be strictly comparable with current data for those States now based on Standard Industrial Classification.

³ Series based on Standard Industrial Classification. Data for New Hampshire may not be strictly comparable with those published prior to the current report.

Cooperating State Agencies:

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
 Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
 Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
 California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 3.
 Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor and Factory Inspection, Hartford 15.
 Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
 Florida—Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
 Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
 Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Industrial Accident Board, Boise.
 Illinois—Department of Labor, Chicago 1.
 Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 4.
 Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 9.
 Kansas—Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, Topeka.
 Kentucky—Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
 Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
 Maine—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Augusta.
 Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 2.
 Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.

Michigan—Department of Labor and Industry, Lansing 13.

Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, Department of Social Security, St. Paul 1.

Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.

Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.

Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.

Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.

New Hampshire—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bureau of Labor, Concord.

New Jersey—Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.

New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.

New York—Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Department of Labor, New York 17.

North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.

North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.

Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.

Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (manufacturing); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmanufacturing).

Rhode Island—Division of Census and Information, Department of Labor, Providence 2.

South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 10.

South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.

Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.

Texas—Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin 12.

Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.

Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.

Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 21.

Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.

Wisconsin—Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3.

Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A-6: Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries ¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1949						1948						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1943	1939
All manufacturing.....	11,862	11,847	12,129	12,404	12,561	12,673	13,059	13,238	13,375	13,488	13,245	12,987	12,959	14,560	8,192
Durable goods.....	5,980	6,002	6,188	6,325	6,420	6,525	6,736	6,810	6,822	6,803	6,709	6,681	6,662	8,727	3,611
Nondurable goods.....	5,882	5,845	5,941	6,079	6,141	6,148	6,323	6,428	6,553	6,685	6,536	6,306	6,297	5,834	4,581
Durable goods															
Iron and steel and their products.....	1,422	1,449	1,498	1,545	1,574	1,597	1,638	1,654	1,657	1,648	1,631	1,601	1,610	1,761	991
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....		532.8	542.8	547.3	547.6	543.0	543.0	538.1	535.0	535.1	535.8	526.5	523.0	516.7	388.
Gray-iron and semisteel castings.....		88.0	95.1	101.6	105.8	109.0	113.1	115.5	115.8	114.9	112.3	110.4	114.6	88.4	62.2
Malleable-iron castings.....		30.4	31.1	33.6	34.8	36.6	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.6	37.4	36.1	37.9	28.8	19.2
Steel castings.....		61.1	65.4	70.5	72.3	73.8	74.9	75.1	75.0	74.7	73.1	71.8	73.3	90.1	32.1
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....		25.2	26.8	28.6	28.6	29.8	30.0	29.9	29.3	29.4	29.5	28.9	28.9	18.0	17.6
Tin cans and other tinware.....		42.3	42.0	42.7	43.1	44.8	46.4	47.0	48.7	50.1	49.1	47.3	44.7	32.4	31.8
Wire drawn from purchased rods.....		23.6	25.6	26.9	27.7	28.5	28.7	28.7	29.1	28.6	28.4	28.0	28.7	36.0	22.0
Wirework.....		38.7	39.2	39.9	41.1	41.6	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.8	42.4	41.8	40.2	32.8	30.4
Cutlery and edge tools.....		20.3	21.2	21.9	22.7	23.2	24.3	25.0	24.3	23.9	22.5	21.8	22.1	21.8	15.4
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....		21.0	22.1	23.2	23.3	24.0	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.6	25.1	27.8	15.8
Hardware.....		44.4	47.2	49.3	50.8	52.1	54.2	54.1	53.8	53.5	53.0	52.2	52.7	45.3	35.7
Plumbers' supplies.....		31.5	35.7	37.4	39.6	41.4	42.4	42.6	42.4	41.3	40.4	38.8	40.3	25.0	26.2
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified.....		56.7	57.5	60.0	61.8	64.0	76.4	87.6	93.3	92.0	88.5	81.8	83.0	60.4	49.2
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....		52.0	54.0	57.4	60.0	63.3	65.3	66.1	66.6	65.3	63.9	60.0	63.8	64.4	32.3
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing.....		91.1	95.1	99.9	105.7	106.4	113.5	117.6	116.5	114.3	114.9	116.0	116.9	97.0	59.2
Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork.....		63.9	63.5	62.9	64.1	65.0	65.6	65.8	66.3	65.0	64.2	62.5	62.8	71.0	35.8
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim.....		9.3	9.3	9.6	9.9	10.3	11.0	11.3	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.4	10.4	12.8	7.7
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....		24.8	26.3	27.4	28.2	28.4	28.7	28.4	28.3	28.1	27.9	28.1	28.5	31.6	15.2
Forgings, iron and steel.....		34.4	35.8	37.0	37.6	38.1	38.4	38.2	37.4	36.9	35.3	35.1	34.9	43.6	16.4
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted.....		18.2	18.8	19.3	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.7	19.9	19.8	19.7	19.8	20.1	28.4	8.9
Screw-machine products and wood screws.....		29.7	31.6	32.9	33.8	35.1	35.7	35.9	35.5	35.0	35.1	35.2	35.9	53.8	18.0
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums.....		6.6	6.3	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.5	6.5
Firearms.....		22.7	23.0	22.9	22.4	22.6	22.4	22.4	22.1	21.7	21.4	21.5	21.4	71.7	5.3
Electrical machinery.....	459	467	486	505	521	536	552	557	553	548	538	535	547	741	259
Electrical equipment.....		309.8	326.4	339.8	347.4	354.5	363.4	367.9	367.1	368.6	363.9	362.3	367.7	497.5	182.7
Radio and phonographs.....		79.9	80.7	83.8	88.6	93.6	97.2	95.9	93.1	89.7	86.9	85.9	89.0	124.1	44.0
Communication equipment.....		77.7	78.7	81.3	85.3	88.4	91.8	93.5	92.4	89.7	87.5	87.0	90.3	119.3	32.5
Machinery, except electrical.....	999	1,045	1,092	1,133	1,158	1,179	1,202	1,204	1,209	1,208	1,202	1,209	1,217	1,293	529
Machinery and machine-shop products.....		442.8	458.1	476.6	489.9	499.1	506.0	505.6	506.7	509.0	502.2	505.9	511.8	586.0	207.6
Engines and turbines.....		47.4	49.2	50.6	51.5	52.3	52.6	52.5	52.1	50.5	51.5	52.4	52.1	79.5	18.7
Tractors.....		59.5	59.8	60.7	61.4	61.8	61.6	60.9	59.8	59.2	60.0	61.1	60.4	52.4	31.3
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors.....		74.1	75.8	76.2	76.0	76.5	77.1	76.2	75.9	72.8	72.6	74.9	76.3	45.1	28.5
Machine tools.....		40.5	41.7	42.5	43.3	44.1	47.3	47.5	47.6	48.0	47.8	46.8	47.0	109.7	36.6
Machine-tool accessories.....		47.2	49.8	50.9	52.0	53.5	54.4	54.5	54.7	55.3	55.1	51.8	55.4	105.4	25.8
Textile machinery.....		36.4	38.2	40.2	41.0	41.2	41.6	41.6	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.4	42.0	28.5	21.9
Pumps and pumping equipment.....		61.7	63.9	66.4	67.7	68.6	69.4	69.1	68.9	69.1	67.9	68.5	70.0	92.8	24.9
Typewriters.....		15.2	15.0	15.1	16.1	16.8	18.4	18.9	20.6	21.0	22.1	22.9	23.7	12.0	16.2
Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines.....		37.8	38.5	40.8	41.5	42.4	43.8	44.1	44.2	44.0	44.6	45.2	45.8	34.8	19.7
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic.....		8.5	8.4	8.6	9.6	10.2	12.5	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.7	16.4	13.3	7.5
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial.....		5.2	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.3	14.0	14.0	10.7	7.8
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment.....		61.1	66.6	72.9	73.8	76.3	79.3	79.5	81.0	81.7	82.3	84.3	84.8	54.4	35.2
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.....	415	421	431	439	442	444	453	453	449	439	414	430	434	2,508	159
Locomotives.....		24.6	25.2	25.9	25.9	25.7	26.5	26.5	26.6	26.5	17.2	26.4	26.3	34.1	6.5
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.....		52.3	53.2	55.4	56.7	56.2	56.1	55.9	54.5	54.5	54.6	54.5	55.0	60.5	24.5
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines.....		146.0	152.0	151.9	150.9	151.8	151.6	149.8	145.3	138.5	133.5	130.3	127.6	794.9	39.7
Aircraft engines.....		28.3	28.2	28.7	28.5	28.7	28.5	28.0	27.5	26.7	21.6	25.6	25.9	233.5	8.9
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding.....		78.8	79.8	83.8	85.9	87.8	92.7	94.5	97.3	97.5	99.5	103.4	108.9	1,225.2	69.2
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....		8.6	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.5	12.0	13.6	13.8	13.3	11.6	10.8	12.4	10.0	7.0
Automobiles.....	760	710	763	759	760	776	784	780	782	788	763	787	739	714	402
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	339	343	354	368	378	385	398	404	403	399	395	388	390	449	229
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals.....		41.4	41.4	41.1	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.4	41.2	40.2	41.4	41.9	42.0	56.4	27.6
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum.....		40.2	43.0	48.9	52.6	54.4	54.7	54.5	54.6	54.3	52.9	51.9	52.6	75.8	38.8
Clocks and watches.....		22.4	22.4	22.8	23.1	24.2	27.0	28.2	28.8	28.6	27.5	25.9	28.3	25.2	20.3
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings.....		23.9	25.1	25.5	26.0	26.0	26.8	27.5	27.5	27.1	26.3	25.8	26.3	20.5	14.4
Silverware and plated ware.....		24.5	25.4	26.0	26.7	27.0	28.0	28.3	28.1	27.7	27.4	26.5	27.4	15.1	12.1

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-6: Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1949						1948								Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1943	1939	
Durable goods—Continued																
Nonferrous metals and their products—Con.																
Lighting equipment.....		26.4	27.6	29.1	30.4	29.9	30.9	31.8	31.9	32.2	31.6	30.2	30.9	28.2	20.5	
Aluminum manufactures.....		36.4	37.7	38.7	38.7	39.7	40.6	40.9	40.1	38.5	39.5	39.3	42.3	79.4	23.5	
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified.....		30.7	31.3	32.1	32.9	34.3	36.4	37.1	37.3	37.0	37.3	36.8	36.4	37.9	18.7	
Lumber and timber basic products.....	758	738	719	714	710	720	785	821	831	843	844	829	799	535	420	
Sawmills and logging camps.....		601.8	581.4	576.9	569.4	574.4	632.4	667.2	678.2	691.4	692.1	681.1	654.5	435.8	313.7	
Planing and plywood mills.....		136.4	137.4	137.5	140.5	145.4	152.4	154.1	152.8	152.1	152.5	148.3	145.8	99.2	79.1	
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	413	413	423	429	437	440	462	470	470	466	461	452	459	366	328	
Mattresses and bedsprings.....		30.8	31.8	32.1	31.9	31.4	33.4	35.7	37.1	36.8	35.2	33.2	33.4	21.7	20.5	
Furniture.....		222.8	229.8	234.8	240.5	242.1	254.1	256.5	255.6	252.5	249.7	244.4	248.1	200.0	177.9	
Wooden boxes, other than cigar.....		31.4	30.7	30.4	30.8	31.8	35.1	35.6	34.9	34.4	34.6	35.6	35.6	35.4	28.3	
Caskets and other morticians' goods.....		16.6	16.7	17.5	18.0	18.7	18.8	19.5	19.2	19.5	19.4	18.9	19.4	14.2	13.9	
Wood preserving.....		17.2	17.3	16.7	16.5	16.6	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.3	17.7	17.2	16.8	12.4	12.6	
Wood, turned and shaped.....		30.9	31.8	32.1	32.1	32.5	33.4	33.9	34.5	34.3	34.6	33.6	35.4	26.4	24.6	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	415	416	422	433	440	448	462	467	468	464	461	450	458	360	294	
Glass and glassware.....		107.6	107.9	109.4	111.2	113.6	118.8	121.8	123.2	122.9	119.7	114.9	120.5	96.8	71.4	
Glass products made from purchased glass.....		12.0	12.5	13.2	14.0	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.4	13.9	13.9	14.3	14.2	11.3	10.0	
Cement.....		36.6	36.5	36.2	36.4	36.5	37.0	37.2	36.9	36.2	36.9	37.0	36.5	27.1	24.4	
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....		76.8	76.9	77.3	78.5	79.9	83.1	83.5	83.5	83.6	83.4	81.9	82.1	52.5	58.0	
Pottery and related products.....		56.1	58.6	59.7	60.4	60.2	61.6	61.5	61.0	60.3	60.0	57.0	59.0	45.0	33.8	
Gypsum.....		7.0	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.6	4.5	4.9	
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool.....		8.6	8.9	12.1	12.6	14.3	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.5	11.1	8.1	
Lime.....		10.3	10.6	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.7	9.3	9.5	
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....		19.3	19.1	19.1	18.9	18.4	19.2	19.0	19.0	18.9	19.0	18.7	18.5	12.5	18.5	
Abrasives.....		17.3	18.4	19.8	20.2	20.6	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.5	20.7	21.1	20.5	23.4	7.7	
Asbestos products.....		20.4	21.0	22.4	23.2	24.1	25.3	25.8	25.7	24.9	25.1	24.1	25.0	22.0	15.9	
Nondurable goods																
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures.....	1,087	1,087	1,099	1,149	1,190	1,200	1,236	1,245	1,249	1,261	1,274	1,243	1,295	1,237	1,144	
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares.....		454.6	465.4	479.3	490.6	494.9	507.5	508.9	511.4	516.9	521.5	509.9	527.7	526.3	418.4	
Cotton smallwares.....		12.3	12.4	12.7	12.6	12.8	13.1	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.4	14.0	17.8	14.1	
Silk and rayon goods.....		98.0	100.6	108.5	114.9	118.0	120.8	122.0	122.4	122.1	121.5	116.5	121.2	104.1	126.6	
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing.....		120.0	111.0	128.8	144.2	149.1	157.4	158.2	159.6	165.8	169.8	167.5	173.8	174.1	157.7	
Hosiery.....		131.8	134.3	136.9	139.0	137.7	140.5	142.3	141.7	141.7	143.7	135.3	145.6	125.9	168.0	
Knitted cloth.....		10.5	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.3	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.2	12.6	11.5	
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves.....		29.3	30.0	31.3	32.0	31.4	33.2	33.9	32.8	31.8	31.7	30.3	33.1	34.8	29.7	
Knitted underwear.....		38.9	40.4	40.4	40.7	40.4	43.6	46.1	47.9	49.1	50.1	50.2	51.8	44.9	40.7	
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted.....		88.2	89.8	90.3	91.1	90.2	92.5	91.9	91.5	91.1	91.7	91.0	93.1	80.2	70.6	
Carpets and rugs, wool.....		35.7	37.5	38.8	39.7	40.0	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.0	40.0	40.0	24.5	27.0	
Hats, fur-felt.....		10.1	8.6	11.1	11.6	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.5	12.5	13.3	12.3	13.4	11.0	15.4	
Jute goods, except felts.....		4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.8	
Cordage and twine.....		13.7	14.1	14.3	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.1	14.9	15.3	15.4	15.8	16.2	18.3	12.8	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,050	1,063	1,124	1,178	1,180	1,129	1,147	1,161	1,175	1,173	1,157	1,070	1,095	958	790	
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified.....		268.9	284.0	289.5	290.7	279.8	281.3	285.5	296.0	297.1	295.7	274.8	291.3	265.9	229.6	
Shirts, collars, and nightwear.....		69.5	69.2	68.6	67.4	63.5	60.8	70.4	70.7	70.1	69.6	68.5	72.4	67.2	74.0	
Underwear and neckwear, men's.....		18.3	18.5	19.0	18.8	17.4	19.0	19.4	18.9	18.1	17.9	16.7	18.2	16.3	17.0	
Work shirts.....		15.7	16.2	15.9	16.1	14.0	16.0	16.5	16.6	16.1	16.4	16.3	16.4	18.5	14.1	
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified.....		426.6	460.5	498.5	502.9	484.1	486.5	489.4	488.8	490.3	478.8	437.0	435.4	345.3	286.2	
Corsets and allied garments.....		17.3	17.4	18.4	18.4	18.8	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.0	18.6	17.3	18.1	16.5	18.8	
Millinery.....		19.8	22.6	24.9	24.3	22.1	20.9	19.4	22.6	21.6	21.7	19.4	17.5	23.3	25.5	
Handkerchiefs.....		5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.0	4.9	5.7	5.1	
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads.....		19.6	20.1	20.2	20.1	17.6	19.5	20.6	20.9	21.3	21.8	19.1	19.9	25.2	17.8	
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.....		28.2	27.6	27.1	25.1	24.0	25.6	26.3	25.5	24.8	24.1	22.2	22.1	24.0	11.2	
Textile bags.....		23.0	22.9	23.6	24.0	23.8	24.1	23.6	23.5	23.2	22.9	22.3	21.5	19.6	12.6	
Leather and leather products.....	351	343	358	368	368	365	364	363	376	379	383	375	373	340	347	
Leather.....		43.7	44.0	45.2	46.0	46.5	47.3	46.4	47.7	48.0	47.7	47.2	47.9	46.5	50.0	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....		15.6	16.2	17.3	17.4	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.6	17.9	18.1	17.7	17.8	19.2	20.0	
Boots and shoes.....		220.9	232.8	239.4	239.3	237.2	232.1	229.1	238.5	241.0	244.8	239.5	236.6	205.6	230.9	
Leather gloves and mittens.....		9.3	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.4	10.6	12.4	12.8	13.0	13.2	12.8	12.9	15.4	10.0	
Trunks and suitcases.....		13.0	13.3	11.9	11.8	11.0	13.1	14.6	14.6	14.3	13.8	13.3	13.3	13.7	8.3	
Food.....	1,252	1,192	1,164	1,155	1,153	1,182	1,253	1,306	1,400	1,537	1,418	1,364	1,257	1,056	855	
Slaughtering and meat packing.....		194.8	192.1	199.9	205.1	213.1	218.2	205.3	197.7	195.2	196.8	201.3	199.6	174.0	135.0	
Butter.....		36.7	35.5	35.8	33.1	33.3	34.9	34.6	35.5	36.6	38.2	39.6	40.5	33.2	20.1	
Condensed and evaporated milk.....		22.2	20.7	20.0	19.2	19.0	18.7	19.5	20.3	21.1	21.9	22.6	23.0	19.9	10.9	
Ice cream.....		31.0	27.8	25.5	24.4	23.5	23.9	24.3	26.2	29.6	31.8	32.8	31.6	23.0	17.6	
Flour.....		38.5	38.6	39.7	40.6	41.4	41.5	41.7	40.1	41.5	42.3	42.7	41.4	32.9	27.8	
Feeds, prepared.....		31.3	29.4	28.9	28.9	28.7	28.9	28.9	29.2	29.3	29.5	29.3	28.7	25.0	17.3	

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-6: Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries ¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1949						1948								Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1943	1939	
Nondurable goods—Continued																
Food—Continued																
Cereal preparations.....		13.4	13.0	13.4	13.1	12.8	12.5	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.8	13.9	13.0	11.4	8.4	
Baking.....		249.4	246.7	244.8	243.7	244.4	251.7	255.7	258.0	253.2	251.0	250.0	247.8	211.3	190.4	
Sugar refining, cane.....		24.8	25.1	25.2	24.7	24.6	24.2	22.4	22.4	25.0	25.3	25.8	22.1	16.7	15.9	
Sugar, beet.....		4.6	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.3	10.8	25.2	25.0	10.6	9.1	7.5	7.3	10.1	11.6	
Confectionery.....		63.7	67.5	68.7	71.1	74.1	82.4	89.8	88.9	81.1	71.6	63.0	64.5	59.5	55.7	
Beverages, nonalcoholic.....		42.7	39.7	38.8	37.8	38.7	39.5	40.4	43.0	46.6	49.6	50.3	46.2	32.2	23.8	
Malt liquors.....		78.9	74.4	77.7	73.3	74.7	77.9	80.7	81.3	86.0	87.8	88.2	83.1	54.3	40.5	
Canning and preserving.....		144.9	138.7	121.8	120.4	131.5	163.1	195.2	289.1	444.4	326.2	274.3	186.9	188.5	150.3	
Tobacco manufactures.....	83	82	81	82	83	83	87	90	90	88	86	83	85	91	93	
Cigarettes.....		34.1	33.4	33.0	32.8	33.5	34.1	35.1	35.1	34.9	34.5	33.6	33.3	33.9	27.4	
Cigars.....		40.5	40.2	42.2	42.3	42.1	45.2	47.2	46.5	44.9	44.1	41.7	43.6	47.5	55.8	
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff.....		7.0	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.7	9.3	10.1	
Paper and allied products.....	371	373	375	381	386	391	401	403	401	398	394	388	390	324	265	
Paper and pulp.....		196.7	197.8	200.3	202.4	204.5	207.0	206.6	206.0	206.7	206.7	205.8	204.2	160.3	137.8	
Paper goods, other.....		60.1	60.2	61.0	61.5	62.2	63.5	63.6	63.5	62.7	61.8	60.5	61.7	50.2	37.7	
Envelopes.....		12.0	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.3	12.3	12.5	10.2	8.7	
Paper bags.....		15.1	15.4	16.1	16.4	16.5	16.7	17.0	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.4	17.5	13.1	11.1	
Paper boxes.....		87.9	88.6	90.2	91.9	94.5	99.9	101.5	99.8	97.0	94.8	90.9	92.8	89.6	69.3	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	431	431	431	432	433	436	443	442	442	436	432	430	433	331	328	
Newspapers and periodicals.....		153.6	152.8	152.2	150.4	149.7	152.3	151.0	150.7	149.4	147.7	146.8	146.9	113.0	118.7	
Printing; book and job.....		179.2	180.0	181.0	184.2	186.5	188.7	187.8	188.8	185.4	183.1	183.0	184.4	138.7	127.6	
Lithographing.....		29.4	29.7	29.5	29.5	30.1	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.1	25.9	26.3	
Bookbinding.....		33.4	33.1	33.4	33.4	33.9	34.5	35.1	34.9	34.4	34.8	33.3	35.1	29.4	25.8	
Chemicals and allied products.....	534	549	570	586	588	594	597	599	600	597	586	567	574	734	288	
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....		44.7	45.0	45.3	46.0	47.1	47.6	48.1	48.7	48.6	49.7	49.1	49.1	38.2	28.3	
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides.....		65.7	66.3	65.8	66.5	66.4	64.4	64.8	64.4	64.2	63.9	63.4	63.6	56.0	27.5	
Perfumes and cosmetics.....		10.9	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.2	12.2	12.9	12.8	12.5	12.4	10.8	10.9	14.1	10.4	
Soap.....		25.1	25.8	26.4	26.3	26.4	26.5	26.5	27.2	27.0	25.1	24.0	23.7	17.9	15.3	
Rayon and allied products.....		54.8	57.6	63.6	65.2	65.1	64.8	63.9	63.9	63.7	64.9	64.4	64.3	54.0	48.3	
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified.....		192.9	198.4	202.7	204.7	209.4	211.2	210.7	210.0	210.9	211.2	202.0	207.6	144.5	69.9	
Explosives and safety fuses.....		25.8	25.9	26.5	26.7	27.1	27.4	27.4	27.7	27.6	27.8	27.4	26.7	112.0	7.3	
Compressed and liquefied gases.....		8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.9	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.1	7.8	4.0	
Ammunition, small-arms.....		5.4	6.2	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.8	154.1	4.3	
Fireworks.....		2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.5	28.2	1.2	
Cottonseed oil.....		16.3	18.5	20.5	21.4	23.8	25.7	27.2	27.3	23.4	14.3	12.5	12.7	20.4	15.3	
Fertilizers.....		32.0	38.1	38.8	34.1	30.6	28.7	28.7	28.8	28.7	26.8	25.5	27.2	27.5	18.8	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	164	163	162	162	162	162	164	167	162	168	170	170	170	125	106	
Petroleum refining.....		111.9	112.2	112.8	113.1	112.9	113.3	113.7	107.6	114.0	115.9	117.0	116.6	83.1	73.2	
Coke and byproducts.....		32.4	32.0	31.9	32.0	32.3	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.4	32.4	31.8	31.7	25.5	21.7	
Paving materials.....		3.4	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.5	
Roofing materials.....		14.4	13.8	13.5	13.5	13.4	15.1	17.2	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.4	17.7	13.1	8.1	
Rubber products.....	172	174	179	183	187	191	196	199	198	197	195	191	195	194	121	
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....		84.3	85.7	85.8	86.5	88.4	89.6	91.2	90.0	91.4	91.5	90.9	91.9	90.1	54.2	
Rubber boots and shoes.....		18.6	19.4	19.9	20.6	22.4	23.5	23.2	22.9	22.5	22.0	20.7	21.8	23.8	14.8	
Rubber goods, other.....		71.5	73.6	77.1	79.8	80.1	82.6	84.5	84.7	82.9	80.8	79.2	81.7	79.9	51.9	
Miscellaneous industries.....	387	388	398	403	411	415	435	453	460	451	441	425	430	445	244	
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment.....		31.0	31.1	31.1	30.8	30.6	30.2	30.3	29.5	29.0	28.1	28.0	27.7	86.7	11.3	
Photographic apparatus.....		35.9	37.2	37.2	37.6	38.4	39.6	39.6	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.0	38.3	35.5	17.7	
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods.....		25.4	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.1	26.3	26.0	26.4	26.1	26.0	23.9	25.6	33.3	11.9	
Pianos, organs, and parts.....		10.1	11.3	11.5	12.2	12.6	13.3	13.5	13.9	13.5	13.3	12.3	13.5	12.2	7.8	
Games, toys, and dolls.....		34.1	34.6	33.6	33.8	32.3	39.5	46.6	49.4	48.1	45.3	42.4	41.1	19.1	19.1	
Buttons.....		11.8	11.8	12.4	12.6	12.5	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0	12.5	12.9	13.1	11.2	
Fire extinguishers.....		2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	9.3	1.0	

¹ Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Data for the individual industries comprising the major industry groups with the exception of the industries in the transportation equipment except automobiles group,

have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series desired. Data shown for the three most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised figures in any column other than the first three are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data.

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries¹

(1939 average=100)

Industry group and industry	1949						1948						Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July		June	1943
All manufacturing.....	144.8	144.6	148.1	151.4	153.3	154.7	159.4	161.6	163.3	164.6	161.7	158.5	158.2	177.7
Durable goods.....	165.6	166.2	171.4	175.2	177.8	180.7	186.5	188.6	188.9	188.4	185.8	185.0	184.5	241.7
Nondurable goods.....	128.4	127.6	129.7	132.7	134.1	134.2	138.0	140.3	143.0	145.9	142.7	137.7	137.8	127.4
Durable goods														
Iron and steel and their products.....	143.4	146.2	151.1	155.9	158.8	161.1	165.2	166.8	167.1	166.2	164.5	161.4	162.4	177.6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	137.2	139.7	140.9	141.0	139.8	139.8	139.8	138.5	137.7	137.7	137.9	135.5	134.6	133.0
Gray-iron and semisteel castings.....	141.4	152.9	163.3	170.0	175.1	181.7	185.6	186.1	184.7	180.5	177.4	184.2	142.1	142.1
Malleable-iron castings.....	158.3	161.8	174.6	180.9	190.3	203.1	200.8	200.3	200.8	194.6	188.0	197.0	149.6	149.6
Steel castings.....	190.7	204.1	220.1	225.6	230.3	233.6	234.2	234.1	233.1	228.1	224.1	228.8	281.1	281.1
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	143.1	152.3	162.8	162.4	169.3	170.3	169.9	166.3	167.0	167.8	164.5	164.5	162.5	162.5
Tin cans and other tinware.....	133.2	132.3	134.4	135.8	140.9	145.9	148.0	153.2	157.7	154.4	148.8	140.8	102.0	102.0
Wire drawn from purchased rods.....	107.5	116.6	122.6	126.2	129.6	130.8	130.6	132.5	130.3	129.1	127.5	130.7	163.8	163.8
Wirework.....	127.4	129.0	131.2	135.3	136.9	138.8	138.4	138.4	140.8	139.6	137.6	132.4	108.0	108.0
Cutlery and edge tools.....	131.7	137.5	142.3	147.5	150.3	157.8	162.1	167.7	164.9	146.0	141.2	143.6	141.3	141.3
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	137.3	144.4	151.6	152.5	157.1	159.3	160.3	160.8	161.6	160.6	160.8	163.9	181.5	181.5
Hardware.....	124.7	132.4	138.3	142.4	146.1	152.0	151.8	150.9	150.0	148.8	146.4	147.9	127.1	127.1
Plumbers' supplies.....	119.9	135.9	142.6	151.0	157.9	161.5	162.4	161.7	157.2	154.0	147.8	153.7	95.3	95.3
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	115.4	117.0	122.2	125.7	130.3	155.3	178.3	189.8	187.2	180.1	166.4	168.2	122.9	122.9
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	161.1	167.2	177.9	185.8	196.1	202.3	204.7	206.4	202.3	198.1	185.9	197.5	199.4	199.4
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing.....	153.9	160.7	168.9	178.7	179.8	191.9	198.8	196.9	193.1	194.2	196.1	197.6	163.9	163.9
Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work.....	179.9	178.7	177.2	180.6	182.9	184.7	185.3	186.7	183.0	180.8	176.0	176.9	200.0	200.0
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim.....	119.5	120.1	124.5	128.4	133.0	141.7	145.7	144.1	142.1	141.2	134.2	133.7	164.9	164.9
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	162.5	172.7	180.2	185.0	186.6	188.4	186.3	185.6	184.6	183.1	184.5	187.3	207.4	207.4
Forgings, iron and steel.....	210.0	218.7	225.9	229.4	232.6	234.2	233.2	228.1	225.1	215.6	214.5	213.3	266.3	266.3
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted.....	204.4	211.4	216.6	219.9	219.3	219.2	220.7	223.6	222.2	221.1	222.1	225.1	318.5	318.5
Screw-machine products and wood screws.....	164.9	175.3	182.6	187.6	194.5	197.8	199.3	196.8	194.3	194.5	195.3	199.1	298.8	298.8
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums.....	102.4	97.7	107.6	113.2	118.1	120.6	120.3	122.1	124.2	125.9	122.4	121.7	131.8	131.8
Firearms.....	425.5	430.9	429.0	421.3	424.9	421.3	421.3	414.9	406.4	401.0	403.0	402.6	1340.4	1340.4
Electrical machinery.....	177.2	180.4	187.5	194.9	201.2	206.9	213.1	215.1	213.4	211.5	207.7	206.6	211.1	285.9
Electrical equipment.....	169.6	178.7	186.0	190.2	194.1	199.0	201.4	201.0	201.8	199.2	198.3	201.3	272.4	272.4
Radio and phonographs.....	181.6	183.5	190.4	201.3	212.8	221.0	218.1	211.7	203.8	197.6	195.3	202.3	282.0	282.0
Communication equipment.....	239.4	242.4	250.5	262.8	272.4	282.9	288.0	284.7	276.2	260.5	268.1	278.2	367.5	367.5
Machinery, except electrical.....	189.0	197.7	206.7	214.4	219.1	223.1	227.5	227.9	228.7	228.7	227.4	228.8	230.4	244.7
Machinery and machine-shop products.....	213.3	220.6	229.5	236.0	240.4	243.7	243.5	244.0	245.1	241.9	243.7	246.5	282.2	282.2
Engines and turbines.....	254.2	263.7	271.4	275.9	280.4	281.9	281.2	279.1	270.8	276.3	281.0	279.5	426.4	426.4
Tractors.....	190.2	191.2	194.0	196.3	197.8	197.0	194.6	191.2	189.4	192.0	195.2	193.0	167.5	167.5
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors.....	259.9	265.7	267.0	266.5	268.3	270.1	267.1	266.1	255.2	254.5	262.6	267.4	158.1	158.1
Machine tools.....	110.6	113.8	116.1	118.2	120.5	129.3	129.7	130.0	131.2	130.5	127.9	128.4	299.5	299.5
Machine-tool accessories.....	182.8	192.7	197.3	201.2	207.3	210.6	211.1	211.9	214.0	213.5	200.7	214.5	408.1	408.1
Textile machinery.....	166.4	174.6	183.5	187.0	188.2	190.0	189.7	190.1	190.7	191.0	188.9	191.6	130.1	130.1
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	248.2	256.8	266.8	272.3	275.9	277.6	277.6	276.8	278.0	273.1	275.5	281.4	372.9	372.9
Typewriters.....	93.8	92.8	93.3	99.6	103.4	113.2	116.6	126.8	129.8	136.5	141.0	145.9	73.8	73.8
Cash registers; adding and calculating machines.....	192.0	195.6	207.3	210.9	215.5	222.5	224.1	224.8	228.1	226.7	229.8	232.9	177.0	177.0
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic.....	113.2	112.5	114.8	128.5	136.4	167.3	207.3	210.6	210.3	208.7	209.9	220.0	178.8	178.8
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial.....	66.2	193.6	193.4	191.8	192.1	191.4	189.8	188.6	186.4	182.4	178.8	178.6	136.6	136.6
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment.....	173.8	189.5	207.4	210.0	216.9	225.6	226.0	230.4	232.3	234.1	239.9	241.3	154.9	154.9
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.....	261.5	265.0	271.3	276.6	278.3	280.0	285.3	285.7	282.9	275.3	260.8	270.6	273.7	1580.1
Locomotives.....	381.0	390.2	400.1	399.8	397.3	410.1	409.6	410.7	409.0	405.6	407.4	406.5	526.8	526.8
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.....	213.4	217.0	225.8	231.2	229.3	228.6	227.8	222.1	222.2	222.8	222.3	224.4	246.5	246.5
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines.....	367.9	383.0	382.8	380.3	382.5	382.1	377.4	366.2	349.2	336.4	328.5	321.5	2003.5	2003.5
Aircraft engines.....	318.4	317.4	322.4	321.1	323.2	320.9	315.0	309.0	300.1	243.2	257.4	290.8	2625.7	2625.7
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding.....	113.8	115.2	121.0	124.0	126.8	133.9	136.5	140.5	140.8	143.7	149.3	157.2	1769.4	1769.4
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....	123.1	125.2	128.2	128.3	136.4	171.6	194.6	197.4	190.3	165.8	154.4	177.5	143.7	143.7
Automobiles.....	188.9	176.4	189.6	188.7	188.8	193.0	194.8	193.9	194.4	195.9	189.7	195.5	183.6	177.5
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	147.8	149.6	154.3	160.7	164.9	168.0	173.6	176.1	176.0	173.9	172.4	169.2	173.9	196.0
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals.....	149.9	149.9	148.8	147.1	147.3	149.1	150.0	149.1	145.5	150.0	151.7	151.8	204.3	204.3
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum.....	103.7	110.7	126.0	135.6	140.1	141.0	140.4	140.7	140.0	136.2	133.7	135.5	195.2	195.2
Clocks and watches.....	110.3	110.4	112.4	113.9	119.3	133.3	139.0	141.9	141.1	135.3	127.8	139.5	124.2	124.2
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings.....	165.7	173.6	176.9	180.3	180.3	185.3	190.3	187.7	182.3	178.4	182.1	141.8	141.8	141.8
Silverware and plated ware.....	202.3	209.2	214.5	219.8	223.0	230.8	233.5	231.5	228.5	226.2	218.3	225.5	124.5	124.5
Lighting equipment.....	129.0	134.6	142.2	148.6	146.1	151.0	155.2	155.6	157.3	154.1	147.6	150.8	137.8	137.8
Aluminum manufactures.....	154.5	160.0	164.4	164.2	168.6	172.5	173.6	170.5	163.5	167.9	166.7	179.5	337.4	337.4
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified.....	163.5	166.8	171.0	175.4	182.7	194.4	197.9	199.0	197.2	198.7	196.1	193.9	201.9	201.9
Lumber and timber basic products.....	180.2	175.6	170.9	169.9	168.9	171.2	186.7	195.4	197.7	200.6	200.8	197.3	190.0	127.3
Sawmills and logging camps.....	191.9	185.4	183.9	181.5	183.1	201.6	212.7	216.2	220.4	220.7	217.2	208.7	139.0	139.0
Planting and plywood mills.....	172.4	173.7	173.8	177.7	183.8	192.6	194.8	193.2	192.3	192.8	187.2	184.2	126.4	126.4

See footnote, table A-6.

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average = 100]

Industry group and industry	1949						1948						Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1943
Durable goods—Continued														
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	126.0	125.8	128.8	130.8	133.2	134.1	140.7	143.1	143.3	142.0	140.5	137.8	139.8	111.7
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	150.2	154.9	156.6	155.6	152.9	162.9	162.9	173.9	180.9	179.5	171.7	161.9	163.0	105.9
Furniture.....	125.3	129.1	132.0	135.2	136.1	142.8	142.8	144.2	143.6	141.9	140.3	137.4	139.4	112.4
Wooden boxes, other than cigar.....	110.9	108.4	107.4	108.8	112.2	124.1	124.1	125.7	123.3	121.5	122.3	125.6	125.6	125.4
Caskets and other morticians' goods.....	119.7	120.0	125.6	129.2	134.4	135.0	140.1	138.4	140.1	139.6	135.6	139.7	102.4	102.4
Wood preserving.....	136.9	137.6	133.3	131.0	131.8	135.4	135.5	136.0	137.9	141.0	137.1	133.6	98.7	98.7
Wood, turned and shaped.....	125.6	129.5	130.6	130.7	132.3	136.1	138.0	140.4	139.7	140.9	136.7	144.0	107.4	107.4
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	141.2	141.7	143.9	147.6	150.0	152.5	157.4	158.9	159.4	158.2	157.0	153.2	156.0	122.5
Glass and glassware.....	150.7	151.2	153.4	155.8	159.2	165.5	165.5	170.6	172.6	172.3	167.8	161.0	168.9	139.9
Glass products made from purchased glass.....	119.4	124.9	131.8	140.0	143.6	147.0	147.3	143.8	139.1	138.5	143.0	142.0	113.1	113.1
Cement.....	150.3	149.9	148.6	149.5	149.8	152.1	153.0	151.5	148.5	151.7	151.8	150.0	111.5	111.5
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	132.4	132.4	133.2	135.2	137.7	143.1	143.9	143.9	144.0	143.7	141.0	141.4	96.5	96.5
Pottery and related products.....	165.9	173.1	176.5	178.5	177.9	182.0	181.7	180.4	178.3	177.3	168.6	174.5	132.9	132.9
Gypsum.....	142.8	147.3	148.9	148.8	150.4	151.5	157.6	160.7	158.5	157.1	157.4	154.4	91.2	91.2
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool.....	106.2	110.1	149.3	155.9	176.3	191.9	183.6	182.6	181.7	180.8	180.6	178.5	137.2	137.2
Lime.....	108.6	111.6	109.0	110.2	110.3	112.7	112.6	113.4	114.1	114.3	114.6	113.3	98.7	98.7
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	104.3	103.3	103.0	102.2	99.6	103.9	102.6	102.9	102.1	102.5	101.0	99.6	67.4	67.4
Abrasive.....	223.2	237.7	256.2	261.3	265.7	266.9	264.6	265.7	264.6	267.4	272.7	265.0	302.2	302.2
Asbestos products.....	128.4	132.2	140.8	146.1	151.8	159.4	162.5	161.7	157.0	157.9	151.7	157.5	138.2	138.2
Nondurable goods														
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures.....	95.0	95.0	96.1	100.4	104.0	104.9	108.0	108.9	109.2	110.3	111.4	108.7	113.2	108.2
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares.....	108.7	111.2	114.6	117.3	118.3	121.3	121.6	122.2	123.6	124.7	121.9	126.1	125.8	125.8
Cotton smallwares.....	87.7	88.4	90.2	89.9	90.7	93.2	94.2	95.1	95.4	96.2	95.3	99.4	126.6	126.6
Silk and rayon goods.....	77.4	79.5	85.7	90.8	93.2	95.4	96.4	96.7	96.5	95.9	92.0	95.8	82.2	82.2
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing.....	76.1	70.4	81.7	91.5	94.6	99.8	100.4	101.2	105.2	107.7	106.3	110.3	110.4	110.4
Hosiery.....	78.5	79.9	81.5	82.8	82.0	83.6	84.7	84.4	84.3	85.5	80.5	86.7	74.9	74.9
Knitted cloth.....	90.9	92.9	94.2	94.9	94.8	97.2	99.3	98.0	95.9	97.5	96.7	96.8	109.4	109.4
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves.....	98.4	100.8	105.2	107.7	105.7	111.8	114.2	110.2	107.1	106.6	101.8	111.5	117.2	117.2
Knitted underwear.....	95.6	99.3	99.1	99.9	99.3	107.1	113.3	117.7	120.6	123.0	123.2	127.1	110.4	110.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted.....	124.8	127.1	127.8	129.0	127.7	130.9	130.1	129.5	129.0	129.8	128.8	131.9	113.6	113.6
Carpets and rugs, wool.....	132.0	138.6	143.6	146.8	148.0	150.7	150.7	150.9	150.6	148.1	148.0	148.1	90.8	90.8
Hats, fur-felt.....	65.6	55.9	72.3	75.3	76.0	75.8	78.4	74.6	81.4	86.7	80.1	87.0	71.3	71.3
Jute goods, except felts.....	111.3	113.1	111.2	111.5	112.2	113.5	114.3	107.1	104.5	114.3	112.6	114.2	110.6	110.6
Cordage and twine.....	106.9	110.1	112.3	114.4	115.1	116.7	117.8	116.8	119.5	120.7	124.0	127.0	143.4	143.4
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	133.0	134.6	142.3	149.2	149.5	143.0	145.3	147.0	148.8	148.6	146.5	135.6	138.6	121.4
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified.....	117.1	123.7	126.1	126.6	121.8	122.5	124.4	128.9	129.4	128.8	119.7	126.9	115.5	115.5
Shirts, collars, and nightwear.....	94.0	93.5	92.7	91.2	85.9	90.3	95.2	95.6	94.8	94.1	92.6	97.9	90.9	90.9
Underwear and neckwear, men's.....	108.2	109.2	111.8	111.0	102.6	111.9	114.3	111.3	107.0	105.5	98.5	107.4	96.3	96.3
Work shirts.....	111.5	114.9	112.7	114.2	99.4	112.9	117.1	117.5	113.8	116.3	115.7	116.1	131.3	131.3
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified.....	149.0	160.9	174.2	175.7	169.1	170.0	171.0	170.8	171.3	167.3	152.7	152.1	120.6	120.6
Corsets and allied garments.....	92.1	92.8	98.0	98.0	100.4	103.4	102.8	103.0	101.5	99.0	92.4	96.5	88.1	88.1
Millinery.....	77.5	88.4	97.5	95.3	86.5	82.0	76.0	88.4	84.8	85.2	76.2	68.4	91.5	91.5
Handkerchiefs.....	99.6	103.0	105.1	103.0	106.0	107.6	108.4	104.4	98.8	96.2	77.7	96.6	113.1	113.1
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads.....	110.1	112.9	113.9	112.9	99.2	109.9	116.2	117.5	119.9	122.8	107.5	112.2	141.9	141.9
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.....	252.7	247.2	243.1	224.4	214.5	228.8	235.6	228.5	222.4	215.5	198.9	197.7	214.9	214.9
Textile bags.....	182.3	181.9	187.4	190.5	188.5	190.9	187.2	186.2	183.6	181.6	176.6	170.2	155.7	155.7
Leather and leather products.....	101.0	98.9	103.3	106.0	106.0	105.0	104.8	104.5	108.3	109.3	110.4	108.1	107.4	98.1
Leather.....	87.4	87.9	90.3	91.9	92.9	94.6	92.8	95.4	96.0	95.3	94.3	95.7	92.9	92.9
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	78.0	81.3	86.8	87.1	85.9	85.1	85.1	88.1	89.8	90.7	88.6	88.9	96.0	96.0
Boots and shoes.....	95.7	100.8	103.7	103.6	102.7	100.5	99.2	103.3	104.4	106.0	103.7	102.5	89.0	89.0
Leather gloves and mittens.....	92.7	95.7	100.3	97.0	93.6	106.0	124.1	128.2	129.9	132.1	127.8	128.8	153.7	153.7
Trunks and suitcases.....	156.2	159.6	142.9	141.9	132.3	157.3	175.6	175.2	171.8	166.0	159.6	159.3	161.2	161.2
Food.....	146.6	139.6	136.3	135.2	134.9	138.3	146.6	152.9	163.8	179.9	166.0	159.7	147.1	123.5
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	144.2	142.2	148.0	151.9	157.8	161.5	152.0	146.4	144.5	145.7	149.1	147.8	128.9	128.9
Butter.....	182.3	176.4	168.1	164.5	165.4	173.4	172.1	176.2	181.7	189.8	196.8	201.2	165.2	165.2
Condensed and evaporated milk.....	203.8	189.8	183.5	176.7	174.9	172.1	179.6	186.3	194.3	201.4	207.4	211.2	182.6	182.6
Ice cream.....	176.0	157.7	144.9	138.4	133.4	135.7	137.8	148.6	167.9	180.7	186.3	179.1	130.7	130.7
Flour.....	138.7	139.0	142.9	146.3	149.2	149.4	150.2	144.5	149.4	152.2	153.7	149.0	118.5	118.5
Feeds, prepared.....	181.4	170.1	167.4	167.4	166.1	167.5	167.3	169.1	170.0	170.8	169.7	166.5	145.0	145.0
Cereal preparations.....	160.2	155.1	159.7	156.8	152.8	149.8	156.8	158.0	157.6	165.6	165.7	155.2	136.0	136.0
Baking.....	131.0	129.6	128.6	128.0	128.3	132.2	134.3	135.5	133.0	131.8	131.3	130.2	111.0	111.0
Sugar refining, cane.....	156.1	158.4	159.0	155.6	154.7	152.8	141.4	141.0	157.4	159.1	162.4	139.1	105.1	105.1
Sugar, beet.....	39.8	37.0	37.2	41.7	45.2	93.0	217.0	215.2	91.0	78.0	65.0	63.0	86.8	86.8
Confectionery.....	114.3	121.2	123.3	127.6	133.0	147.9	161.2	159.5	145.6	128.5	113.0	115.8	106.7	106.7
Beverages, nonalcoholic.....	179.1	166.4	162.8	158.5	162.2	165.7	169.7	180.5	195.4	207.9	210.9	194.0	135.1	135.1
Malt liquors.....	195.0	183.8	192.1	181.3	184.7	192.5	199.5	200.9	212.6	217.0	218.0	205.5	134.1	134.1
Canning and preserving.....	96.4	92.3	81.0	80.1	87.5	108.5	129.9	192.3	295.7	217.0	182.5	124.3	125.4	125.4
Tobacco manufactures.....	89.0	87.4	86.5	88.4	88.6	80.3	93.3	96.5	95.9	93.9	92.5	88.5	90.6	97.2
Cigarettes.....	124.3	121.9	120.2	119.8	122.0	124.2	127.9	128.2	127.3	125.8	122.4	121.2	123.8	123.8
Cigars.....	72.5	71.9	75.6	75.8	75.5	80.9								

See footnote, table A-6.

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued
[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1949						1948						Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July		June
Nondurable goods—Continued														
Paper and allied products.....	139.9	140.4	141.4	143.6	145.4	147.5	151.1	151.7	151.0	149.8	148.6	146.1	146.9	122.2
Paper and pulp.....	142.8	143.6	145.4	146.9	149.4	150.2	150.0	149.5	150.0	150.0	149.4	148.2	148.2	116.3
Paper goods, other.....	159.3	159.5	161.6	163.0	164.9	168.2	168.6	168.4	166.1	163.9	160.2	163.6	163.6	133.1
Envelopes.....	137.9	142.0	144.1	145.9	147.2	150.4	150.5	148.0	145.2	141.4	140.9	144.0	144.0	116.9
Paper bags.....	136.1	139.0	144.9	147.5	148.5	150.5	152.6	160.1	159.9	159.2	156.3	157.8	157.8	118.0
Paper boxes.....	126.7	127.8	130.1	132.5	136.3	144.0	146.3	144.0	139.9	136.7	131.0	133.9	133.9	129.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	131.4	131.5	131.4	131.6	132.1	132.9	135.2	134.7	134.8	133.0	131.8	131.1	132.3	100.8
Newspapers and periodicals.....	129.4	128.8	128.3	126.8	126.1	128.3	127.2	127.0	125.9	124.4	123.7	123.8	123.8	95.2
Printing; book and job.....	140.4	141.1	141.8	144.3	146.2	147.8	147.1	147.9	145.3	143.5	143.4	144.5	144.5	108.7
Lithographing.....	111.9	113.0	112.4	112.3	114.5	119.3	119.7	119.7	118.5	118.9	118.9	118.3	118.3	98.5
Bookbinding.....	129.6	128.3	129.7	129.5	131.5	133.8	136.0	135.3	133.7	134.8	129.1	136.3	136.3	114.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	185.4	190.4	197.7	203.3	203.9	206.1	207.0	207.8	208.1	207.1	203.3	196.6	199.2	254.5
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	158.0	159.1	160.2	162.7	166.7	168.2	170.2	172.1	172.0	175.7	173.6	173.6	173.6	135.1
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides.....	238.7	240.7	238.9	241.6	241.2	233.9	235.3	234.1	233.2	232.1	230.2	231.1	231.1	203.6
Perfumes and cosmetics.....	104.5	105.2	104.4	105.5	107.1	116.8	124.1	122.7	119.7	119.0	104.1	105.0	105.0	135.8
Soap.....	164.3	169.2	173.0	172.3	173.3	173.5	173.9	178.4	177.2	164.7	157.6	155.4	157.1	117.1
Rayon and allied products.....	113.3	119.2	131.6	134.9	134.6	134.0	132.3	132.3	131.8	134.3	133.2	133.0	133.0	111.7
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified.....	275.9	283.9	290.0	292.7	299.5	302.1	301.4	300.3	301.6	302.1	288.9	296.9	296.9	206.7
Explosives and safety fuses.....	353.9	355.8	363.6	366.6	371.7	375.2	375.4	379.3	379.2	380.7	376.1	365.7	365.7	1536.9
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	220.6	223.2	224.3	225.1	232.8	239.2	247.9	247.0	247.0	253.1	252.1	254.2	254.2	197.3
Ammunition, small-arms.....	125.1	144.9	159.2	164.0	165.7	167.7	171.5	173.7	174.2	173.9	180.2	181.5	181.5	3585.4
Fireworks.....	229.4	238.6	212.4	227.3	227.2	208.0	220.6	227.4	243.3	231.8	190.2	212.2	212.2	2426.5
Cottonseed oil.....	106.8	121.5	134.2	140.0	155.6	168.3	178.0	179.0	183.3	93.8	82.0	83.0	83.0	133.4
Fertilizers.....	169.7	202.3	206.0	180.9	162.2	152.1	152.4	152.9	152.3	142.2	135.6	144.4	146.2	146.2
Products of petroleum and coal.....	155.1	154.1	153.2	152.6	152.8	153.0	155.0	157.7	152.7	159.1	160.3	160.7	160.3	117.6
Petroleum refining.....	152.8	153.3	154.1	154.4	154.2	154.8	155.3	155.7	155.7	158.3	159.8	159.2	159.2	113.4
Coke and byproducts.....	149.6	147.6	146.9	147.4	148.9	147.8	148.2	147.8	149.2	149.3	146.7	145.9	145.9	117.4
Paving materials.....	139.4	124.8	92.3	87.8	91.4	105.0	113.6	117.2	118.0	113.5	108.8	107.1	107.1	87.0
Roofing materials.....	177.6	171.0	167.3	167.2	165.8	186.7	211.9	223.3	222.7	219.4	215.5	218.2	218.2	161.2
Rubber products.....	142.3	144.2	147.8	151.0	154.5	157.8	161.8	164.5	163.5	162.8	160.9	157.7	161.6	160.3
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	155.5	158.1	158.2	159.5	163.0	165.3	168.2	165.9	168.6	168.7	167.6	169.4	169.4	166.1
Rubber boots and shoes.....	125.2	130.9	133.9	138.8	151.1	158.0	156.2	154.0	151.2	148.3	139.4	146.9	146.9	160.5
Rubber goods, other.....	137.9	142.0	148.7	153.9	154.4	159.2	162.9	163.4	159.9	155.8	152.7	157.5	157.5	154.1
Miscellaneous industries.....	158.1	158.5	162.7	164.8	167.9	169.4	177.7	184.9	187.8	184.2	180.1	173.9	175.7	181.7
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment.....	274.1	274.9	274.6	272.2	270.4	267.1	268.1	261.0	256.7	248.8	247.4	244.5	244.5	766.4
Photographic apparatus.....	203.0	210.7	210.4	212.8	217.1	223.9	224.1	224.5	224.4	224.5	220.9	216.6	216.6	200.9
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods.....	213.4	217.6	219.6	221.5	219.6	221.5	218.7	221.8	219.7	218.3	201.0	215.6	215.6	280.3
Pianos, organs, and parts.....	129.1	145.0	147.7	156.3	161.8	170.8	173.7	178.2	173.6	170.4	157.3	173.7	173.7	156.2
Games, toys, and dolls.....	178.6	181.2	175.9	177.1	168.8	206.9	243.9	258.7	251.7	236.9	221.8	214.8	214.8	99.7
Buttons.....	105.2	105.3	110.0	112.0	111.1	116.2	116.6	117.0	116.1	116.2	111.2	114.8	114.8	116.6
Fire extinguishers.....	203.6	202.8	202.7	204.5	246.0	272.6	281.0	281.8	271.3	269.1	271.8	270.6	270.6	913.1

¹ See footnote, table A-6.TABLE A-8: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries¹
[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1949						1948								Annual average
	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1943	
All manufacturing.....		329.4	336.1	349.6	357.8	363.1	377.6	379.3	382.9	382.2	374.7	360.0	359.0	334.4	
Durable goods.....		367.2	379.3	390.9	402.7	412.7	430.1	430.3	435.7	423.7	418.8	403.0	401.3	469.5	
Nondurable goods.....		292.4	293.8	309.2	314.0	314.7	326.3	329.5	331.2	341.6	331.6	318.0	317.6	202.3	
Durable goods															
Iron and steel and their products.....		306.6	320.1	336.7	348.4	356.7	371.4	373.6	376.0	365.0	360.5	336.9	340.5	311.4	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....		283.4	295.4	299.8	303.7	304.6	305.1	303.4	305.0	300.3	295.8	269.9	268.4	222.3	
Gray-iron and semisteel castings.....		281.6	309.4	345.1	376.2	395.8	424.1	429.4	436.1	433.3	417.1	398.2	421.5	261.1	
Malleable-iron castings.....		327.8	346.5	384.8	424.9	468.6	520.8	505.7	512.2	493.1	478.8	448.8	468.1	278.9	
Steel castings.....		383.9	417.0	470.6	496.7	506.0	525.2	528.0	523.2	504.4	498.6	464.3	494.7	403.5	
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....		313.7	355.3	423.4	453.8	475.5	471.2	470.9	445.7	437.1	432.7	414.3	422.0	177.2	
Tin cans and other tinware.....		302.8	295.2	306.1	306.5	317.7	340.3	334.7	351.6	391.7	364.9	353.2	310.8	161.6	
Wire drawn from purchased rods.....		202.3	215.2	243.0	260.0	268.3	271.4	271.3	276.2	263.8	262.5	242.8	243.3	255.3	
Wirework.....		299.3	296.4	312.1	323.0	332.0	334.7	331.6	333.2	322.5	326.6	315.1	295.7	202.6	
Cutlery and edge tools.....		311.4	318.7	338.8	353.8	371.2	394.3	405.8	392.1	374.9	359.3	335.7	343.6	279.5	

See footnote, table A-6.

^{*} See note on page 186.

TABLE A-8: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries¹—Con.

[1939 average = 100]

Industry group and industry	1949						1948								Annual average
	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1948	
Durable goods—Continued															
Iron and steel and their products—Continued															
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)		294.4	315.4	341.6	348.5	361.3	372.5	373.8	376.3	366.3	373.4	358.7	370.8	334.1	
Hardware		277.9	298.5	324.0	335.0	347.0	370.8	367.4	363.1	349.2	347.1	325.0	340.9	245.8	
Plumbers' supplies		256.8	283.0	306.3	321.8	343.3	378.3	376.9	381.9	338.7	338.7	316.7	329.0	161.7	
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified		244.6	250.0	260.8	261.7	277.2	350.4	400.0	448.4	426.7	416.9	371.0	379.2	210.9	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings		318.0	332.5	379.5	400.6	418.1	454.6	466.5	474.3	447.6	436.4	414.7	431.4	360.6	
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		366.8	380.1	403.5	429.3	440.0	481.0	491.9	482.6	453.7	467.9	452.0	462.9	307.0	
Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work		392.3	378.7	385.2	394.8	398.5	406.8	406.2	409.4	371.9	384.5	346.7	363.7	364.3	
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim		271.4	272.3	281.2	297.4	311.7	341.8	344.6	340.1	340.4	328.5	287.5	309.1	292.6	
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		337.5	375.0	402.8	413.8	429.9	445.1	433.6	428.0	415.5	424.6	401.0	412.8	382.0	
Forgings, iron and steel		429.9	455.8	490.2	529.4	540.5	548.5	544.8	533.6	513.4	475.8	449.6	454.1	507.9	
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted		437.8	464.3	476.2	501.4	499.1	497.2	515.8	505.1	487.1	495.4	473.0	467.3	610.9	
Screw-machine products and wood screws		347.1	370.4	398.0	421.3	441.3	453.5	450.5	453.0	433.1	429.4	426.8	436.9	560.4	
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums		268.2	256.0	265.2	301.9	321.0	349.4	328.8	329.8	306.9	338.0	301.4	313.3	247.0	
Firearms		1005.8	980.9	1016.1	1011.1	1007.6	1005.6	1018.0	998.7	963.1	927.8	952.7	945.9	2934.8	
Electrical machinery		386.0	401.7	424.1	442.2	454.3	474.6	479.2	474.4	465.4	454.8	436.3	440.0	488.0	
Electrical equipment		360.3	381.6	403.3	420.3	427.0	444.1	447.8	445.4	442.2	434.7	418.3	419.2	475.6	
Radios and phonographs		427.4	423.7	454.0	478.3	507.3	551.4	539.7	509.1	489.4	468.9	456.9	458.6	505.0	
Communication equipment		483.8	489.0	506.4	524.1	547.2	564.3	587.6	591.6	567.3	550.6	513.4	534.8	538.2	
Machinery, except electrical		406.8	423.4	448.5	463.0	473.7	491.6	486.9	491.7	484.0	482.3	473.6	480.7	443.7	
Machinery and machine-shop products		443.1	457.6	484.7	501.9	517.7	532.6	527.3	531.5	523.2	520.0	507.9	519.6	501.8	
Engines and turbines		536.2	549.9	579.2	601.9	609.9	639.3	620.1	622.1	581.9	594.5	585.4	601.4	849.4	
Tractors		338.5	342.7	358.0	366.8	374.6	369.6	358.4	364.1	360.5	369.1	369.2	355.5	256.7	
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors		577.6	591.6	601.2	607.6	599.0	613.7	592.4	597.9	577.1	559.3	574.2	595.4	298.6	
Machine tools		198.9	205.4	211.8	218.6	224.2	249.3	248.1	250.3	248.3	246.8	239.0	242.9	503.9	
Machine-tool accessories		321.0	341.1	359.7	367.4	384.0	395.7	387.1	391.8	391.0	400.8	361.6	383.5	671.1	
Textile machinery		379.1	399.1	423.7	429.2	437.8	461.4	452.0	453.2	458.9	454.3	438.6	459.1	230.1	
Pumps and pumping equipment		548.4	564.1	594.0	619.9	609.7	632.9	625.5	620.1	615.0	605.0	605.0	616.5	761.8	
Typewriters		206.2	190.4	201.6	220.4	229.5	265.7	271.1	255.0	286.8	298.0	319.2	325.2	143.8	
Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines		417.9	428.0	456.3	461.8	474.2	494.2	487.9	481.3	492.3	489.2	507.0	505.9	341.6	
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic		252.8	238.2	236.4	259.4	274.5	316.6	470.0	484.2	460.6	469.3	439.2	480.9	301.5	
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial		154.2	451.1	479.4	481.5	490.1	504.1	501.9	491.6	478.8	460.4	432.3	439.5	292.3	
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		361.5	369.4	430.1	449.8	460.8	490.0	486.2	508.7	493.3	491.4	486.0	508.9	264.5	
Transportation equipment, except automobiles		570.2	573.9	599.4	607.5	610.3	635.5	611.8	613.3	581.8	547.7	552.4	561.2	3080.3	
Locomotives		887.3	905.4	930.5	891.4	934.4	1024.4	942.5	909.4	948.4	599.4	907.3	913.7	1107.3	
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad		481.7	478.9	533.9	563.4	557.1	565.9	535.4	526.6	477.3	516.9	467.9	492.5	457.9	
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines		795.2	796.2	819.2	829.8	814.6	838.5	830.7	794.9	746.1	698.4	661.1	649.2	3496.3	
Aircraft engines		581.3	582.9	587.0	604.9	617.2	618.9	601.3	599.7	570.0	453.7	533.1	517.5	4528.7	
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		239.0	245.5	259.5	261.7	272.3	288.6	262.4	291.2	283.1	290.6	304.5	321.7	3594.7	
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts		254.6	258.6	264.1	260.7	274.4	353.7	468.2	474.3	424.5	374.2	301.8	345.7	253.6	
Automobiles		394.5	430.3	415.7	441.5	455.3	451.2	438.9	451.3	425.9	419.1	423.3	385.7	321.2	
Nonferrous metals and their products		316.1	327.0	345.3	363.6	372.2	391.2	391.9	394.2	386.3	379.3	360.6	368.2	354.5	
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals		343.4	347.9	343.8	339.2	344.2	342.1	340.0	344.6	342.4	345.7	338.6	329.7	353.9	
Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum		191.5	200.2	242.3	276.5	296.9	309.8	298.2	308.0	307.0	298.5	284.3	278.3	353.4	
Clocks and watches		271.9	273.5	279.4	282.8	295.9	335.9	348.1	353.0	348.6	334.9	304.5	332.2	238.4	
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings		334.7	342.5	368.2	375.7	370.5	402.3	407.3	397.0	383.8	365.9	345.7	372.5	211.8	
Silverware and plated ware		407.3	448.5	459.0	506.4	512.7	554.3	572.0	565.0	555.4	519.4	481.8	527.4	212.8	
Lighting equipment		291.5	309.1	317.3	347.2	319.8	335.4	343.1	340.0	345.6	328.2	317.0	305.9	240.4	
Aluminum manufactures		306.9	320.2	332.6	341.0	349.8	357.5	360.2	355.7	325.8	332.9	316.8	338.5	591.6	
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified		370.8	372.3	387.6	397.9	422.8	453.3	452.3	467.4	443.9	454.5	434.1	438.1	357.6	
Lumber and timber basic products		452.3	427.8	413.9	395.7	418.2	465.6	499.7	519.2	523.3	538.8	502.9	488.5	215.1	
Sawmills and logging camps		501.7	469.3	451.8	423.1	450.7	503.5	549.7	575.3	584.4	604.6	563.3	543.3	238.3	
Planing and plywood mills		426.8	424.2	416.4	425.6	439.9	481.5	484.9	491.9	478.6	485.4	455.3	456.1	197.8	
Furniture and finished lumber products		296.1	299.2	310.7	315.7	317.9	345.4	349.2	354.9	344.5	337.3	320.4	326.0	183.9	
Mattresses and bedsprings		316.6	330.5	346.9	343.6	326.8	351.3	371.2	414.3	411.5	385.5	354.1	347.9	165.7	
Furniture		295.3	299.7	313.8	320.5	323.0	354.4	356.7	358.1	344.2	334.8	317.5	325.7	185.3	
Wooden boxes, other than cigar		284.4	261.8	258.2	263.7	274.0	313.9	320.7	325.0	315.7	327.3	318.6	325.7	215.8	
Caskets and other morticians' goods		236.1	234.2	256.5	269.6	282.6	282.4	287.8	284.9	289.7	289.0	273.4	283.4	159.3	
Wood preserving		388.9	386.2	364.4	350.6	362.1	372.4	378.3	383.3	379.3	382.8	378.0	358.1	181.9	
Wood, turned and shaped		291.0	303.7	313.8	315.2	317.3	331.1	328.3	338.7	323.8	332.1	313.9	322.8	175.5	
Stone, clay, and glass products		321.5	323.5	335.9	344.5	349.5	366.9	366.9	372.1	361.2	358.9	334.2	347.1	189.1	
Glass and glassware		345.8	342.7	356.1	366.8	371.9	385.3	384.0	395.8	383.2	369.3	327.9	360.5	208.3	
Glass products made from purchased glass		267.9	279.8	289.2	313.9	322.9	350.7	344.6	329.0	310.9	309.3	293.4	308.5	165.9	
Cement		320.9	312.2	306.5	303.6	308.1	312.2	315.2	316.1	310.4	322.5	319.2	314.0	156.5	
Brick, tile, and terra cotta		321.8	320.7	322.6	329.0	330.8	355.5	356.5	362.4	353.5	358.6	335.7	338.1	135.8	
Pottery and related products		347.8	367.3	384.6	392.1	386.8	404.1	407.5	399.8	374.0	383.4	345.2	364.2	191.9	

See footnote, table A-6.

*See note on page 186.

TABLE A-8: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries¹—Con.

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1949						1948						Annual average	
	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1943
Durable goods—Continued														
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued														
Gypsum		296.9	310.7	328.5	342.3	343.9	378.5	387.7	397.1	386.5	380.1	353.2	352.7	151.7
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool		265.6	266.2	363.4	359.1	454.9	493.0	495.7	493.8	491.8	484.7	491.6	475.7	223.8
Lime		298.5	304.8	303.5	296.8	304.3	313.0	322.3	326.9	323.8	324.5	309.9	311.9	171.6
Marble, granite, slate, and other products		208.1	201.5	198.9	197.1	190.6	204.2	190.9	196.8	194.2	195.6	184.9	185.9	90.8
Abrasives		448.8	462.6	537.1	556.4	574.9	580.7	583.3	594.6	588.5	576.3	571.6	578.8	480.2
Asbestos products		305.6	302.8	334.4	351.9	362.2	398.9	406.7	414.5	402.7	395.6	377.5	385.4	254.6
Nondurable goods														
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures														
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares		278.6	294.3	319.6	332.9	331.9	352.7	348.9	350.0	354.9	357.4	342.0	365.9	215.9
Cotton smallwares		210.5	206.6	211.8	214.4	213.8	224.2	222.1	222.5	228.7	227.3	226.5	238.0	214.6
Silk and rayon goods		215.0	218.9	239.5	267.3	276.2	293.4	299.1	299.4	301.3	295.2	276.9	292.2	138.6
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing		190.3	172.6	208.3	245.6	258.5	275.0	268.8	265.7	286.1	297.8	295.5	311.5	199.5
Hosiery		179.9	182.8	190.5	193.6	192.2	201.8	210.3	208.8	201.1	202.8	184.2	199.8	109.6
Knitted cloth		211.5	222.9	229.1	225.4	226.3	227.0	232.9	228.7	219.7	228.4	224.4	223.2	174.7
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves		231.5	229.5	256.8	260.7	258.1	264.6	272.7	249.8	250.5	244.1	228.2	260.8	192.7
Knitted underwear		219.0	224.0	240.2	235.9	231.0	256.1	273.6	291.2	297.3	313.2	305.2	324.9	183.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted		295.9	306.2	320.1	321.3	309.0	327.7	316.8	311.6	310.7	309.2	299.8	320.6	174.9
Carpets and rugs, wool		311.5	322.4	362.8	370.0	382.1	389.8	393.5	393.2	387.5	381.5	368.4	371.8	145.2
Hats, fur-felt		140.3	103.6	160.6	175.6	177.8	176.8	164.5	162.9	180.9	200.3	171.8	197.4	121.5
Jute goods, except felts		257.3	264.8	262.9	269.5	271.1	283.6	285.9	266.8	248.4	282.2	273.0	277.5	196.4
Cordage and twine		245.9	257.8	276.1	276.1	278.9	288.6	291.5	284.7	283.7	286.4	288.2	306.5	240.3
Apparel and other finished textile products														
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified		249.8	263.0	288.7	286.0	269.6	271.9	276.0	280.5	301.1	300.3	272.6	290.0	174.9
Shirts, collars, and nightwear		231.8	225.1	230.5	218.7	197.5	211.5	234.5	231.8	230.0	223.7	221.9	234.0	143.6
Underwear and neckwear, men's		293.5	287.8	322.5	312.8	281.0	320.3	333.6	309.9	301.3	294.1	269.6	289.1	166.5
Work shirts		274.4	288.2	288.5	289.7	241.7	271.0	288.7	309.7	301.0	299.7	290.5	294.2	220.4
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		288.4	307.9	380.0	394.4	378.7	370.7	380.6	351.0	390.2	380.3	326.6	310.7	184.4
Corsets and allied garments		210.6	204.4	226.1	224.4	223.8	233.3	236.3	233.1	225.8	217.0	201.1	210.8	137.1
Millinery		133.9	170.2	228.8	213.4	168.2	148.4	121.6	169.2	177.7	172.5	144.7	115.5	123.3
Handkerchiefs		229.6	245.0	279.1	286.0	279.7	295.8	303.9	289.3	259.4	241.0	181.3	231.0	184.0
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads		278.3	275.5	296.7	289.3	240.4	265.2	283.8	286.2	289.5	291.2	241.5	252.0	230.2
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.		589.8	569.5	576.6	533.6	483.9	560.4	576.2	553.1	502.5	501.3	453.3	464.6	370.3
Textile bags		417.9	402.4	414.8	432.7	438.9	455.7	438.7	441.0	435.5	413.6	394.8	373.1	233.0
Leather and leather products														
Leather		188.8	186.2	195.3	202.2	204.6	210.9	202.0	206.3	206.5	207.3	203.6	205.2	140.6
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		149.6	160.7	180.6	184.4	177.4	178.1	166.5	175.3	185.2	189.5	178.6	179.9	142.2
Boots and shoes		202.7	220.1	239.6	239.6	234.4	227.5	212.3	227.6	238.7	242.9	230.6	225.3	142.0
Leather gloves and mittens		184.0	185.1	203.6	201.1	194.2	209.9	259.4	266.8	274.5	285.4	267.4	273.6	239.4
Trunks and suitcases		348.5	340.8	311.4	301.2	256.3	343.2	417.5	401.4	393.3	376.2	339.5	339.5	240.3
Food														
Slaughtering and meat packing		296.0	284.9	297.9	307.8	343.8	365.6	336.2	305.4	303.5	296.0	318.8	329.2	188.6
Butter		412.5	390.1	376.1	367.6	369.3	380.9	379.0	384.7	397.8	418.5	432.6	429.8	231.0
Condensed and evaporated milk		504.1	466.6	446.5	428.0	416.1	407.4	424.4	435.6	473.7	492.5	509.9	520.3	268.5
Ice cream		354.8	316.5	292.1	280.0	265.7	270.4	273.9	291.2	333.5	348.4	365.8	341.5	170.6
Flour		302.2	296.0	309.1	330.8	363.3	346.6	351.9	355.2	360.7	368.6	368.3	339.9	182.9
Feeds, prepared		459.5	424.6	408.5	385.0	391.9	396.0	405.9	405.8	415.4	405.0	400.0	391.7	230.0
Cereal preparations		358.0	345.7	367.6	356.0	338.1	326.8	342.3	341.6	326.0	349.5	377.5	353.7	223.3
Baking		281.0	276.2	269.7	271.7	265.6	279.5	280.8	286.6	282.6	273.5	273.5	270.8	153.0
Sugar refining, cane		351.7	324.7	340.1	346.4	343.0	316.9	285.3	286.4	348.2	369.5	378.5	295.0	152.8
Sugar, beet		89.3	84.3	85.7	98.5	110.6	194.2	528.9	455.8	207.7	161.1	138.6	130.6	119.6
Confectionery		256.2	270.1	285.7	290.9	304.6	347.0	388.7	376.4	345.7	296.2	255.4	261.8	157.6
Beverages, nonalcoholic		325.9	293.5	283.9	277.0	276.1	284.7	287.1	298.6	340.9	349.0	387.1	342.6	163.2
Malt liquors		382.9	345.8	363.1	333.8	333.3	359.5	377.4	371.8	417.2	419.6	435.7	389.9	180.5
Canning and preserving		258.8	242.8	213.3	215.6	226.7	280.0	313.7	337.1	835.0	525.4	469.2	314.8	216.0
Tobacco manufactures														
Cigarettes		259.5	256.3	257.7	239.8	249.9	269.2	264.4	279.0	268.1	288.3	270.0	263.1	172.0
Cigars		162.9	182.2	167.7	169.2	174.8	192.1	207.4	197.2	187.4	180.9	171.1	175.8	141.0
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff		151.8	151.7	159.8	161.4	166.3	178.5	173.1	180.7	176.1	173.3	164.1	166.7	132.3
Paper and allied products														
Paper and pulp		321.0	322.5	332.2	341.0	348.6	357.9	364.7	359.1	362.9	363.6	357.7	347.7	181.6
Paper goods, other		364.8	360.3	368.1	380.5	381.2	394.7	392.8	381.2	372.3	365.1	355.3	358.4	193.2
Envelopes		273.0	286.5	292.4	297.8	302.8	317.5	317.3	307.0	298.3	290.0	272.9	284.0	165.7
Paper bags		324.5	334.9	358.1	358.7	355.4	364.5	365.3	361.4	360.2	392.7	380.0	364.4	183.4
Paper boxes		280.8	279.6	292.5	296.5	305.6	335.3	344.5	342.1	328.0	318.6	294.9	304.8	189.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries														
Newspapers and periodicals		264.7	260.0	255.3	247.8	242.7	258.9	253.3	252.2	253.6	240.6	235.5	238.1	111.7
Printing: book and job		304.9	301.8	307.5	307.0	309.4	316.0	307.9	305.4	304.8	297.6	296.0	299.3	137.3
Lithographing		221.0	218.7	218.9	216.3	218.6	233.3	234.5	235.5	233.1	231.8	223.5	230.3	124.9
Bookbinding		302.5	302.6	305.7	300.0	305.4	310.6	315.1	309.7	307.8	310.2	291.8	310.0	174.8

See footnote, table A-6.

*See note on page 186.

TABLE A-8: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries¹—Con.

(1939 average=100)

Industry group and industry	1949						1948							Annual average
	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1943
Nondurable goods—Continued														
Chemicals and allied products.....	425.9	434.9	449.0	454.2	459.1	462.3	461.9	460.1	462.5	450.6	432.7	434.9	422.5	
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	311.7	315.1	311.4	315.5	317.2	325.5	329.9	338.4	339.3	345.1	343.0	335.6	197.2	
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides.....	531.5	525.7	529.9	535.7	534.5	514.4	514.9	506.9	491.1	485.3	480.6	486.7	286.3	
Perfumes and cosmetics.....	221.8	220.0	222.2	223.2	230.3	247.4	261.9	252.2	243.0	237.4	204.3	213.7	180.6	
Foap.....	369.7	370.3	384.5	385.5	385.0	404.1	405.3	412.2	400.7	365.7	344.3	343.1	174.5	
Rayon and allied products.....	256.1	260.9	294.7	304.0	304.5	305.3	300.1	296.7	297.5	302.7	289.6	280.2	168.2	
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified.....	581.3	597.2	609.3	621.6	639.3	639.7	637.5	628.6	641.6	629.1	600.4	613.6	336.9	
Explosives and safety fuses.....	720.6	694.8	714.4	729.7	707.6	746.9	749.1	763.8	796.0	798.3	760.2	737.6	2,361.8	
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	477.2	481.3	489.1	490.9	487.7	483.8	491.0	488.5	513.9	512.0	518.2	505.4	325.3	
Ammunition, small-arms.....	294.1	280.8	346.9	385.3	380.6	395.2	403.7	409.4	411.2	403.1	420.8	411.2	6,734.4	
Fireworks.....	567.1	588.6	537.9	559.9	587.4	541.4	544.2	552.7	621.0	630.2	507.0	572.5	5,063.9	
Cottonseed oil.....	312.4	348.7	400.0	409.9	470.2	539.9	555.4	559.8	459.3	261.7	230.1	228.3	230.4	
Fertilizers.....	518.6	593.7	591.0	506.8	453.2	427.5	415.3	430.8	436.1	408.9	396.7	414.5	272.2	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	343.8	340.6	339.4	339.2	349.6	345.5	354.9	344.8	345.6	358.2	353.4	342.2	184.3	
Petroleum refining.....	334.6	332.0	334.7	334.2	346.4	338.2	343.9	324.7	326.1	345.5	344.9	330.8	176.7	
Coke and byproducts.....	348.9	349.8	346.6	351.0	358.4	350.7	346.7	349.5	353.2	350.8	329.5	330.1	183.4	
Paving materials.....	308.4	274.1	204.9	191.3	185.8	239.5	240.2	276.3	279.1	264.3	248.1	235.0	144.8	
Roofing materials.....	422.1	406.3	379.7	373.1	368.5	413.2	507.0	577.7	558.3	548.7	531.9	523.3	267.2	
Rubber products.....	294.5	291.4	298.4	309.8	320.6	332.7	341.9	345.5	344.9	347.2	329.7	330.2	263.9	
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	292.9	285.2	287.8	288.8	294.5	299.6	312.9	318.2	326.2	341.0	329.8	322.0	265.7	
Rubber boots and shoes.....	275.4	276.1	261.6	301.5	351.1	388.2	377.2	369.0	355.9	344.1	321.7	329.7	268.8	
Rubber goods, other.....	303.0	306.2	330.1	348.3	353.9	370.0	378.7	383.0	370.8	356.3	331.9	343.7	255.8	
Miscellaneous industries.....	350.9	359.5	373.5	381.4	384.2	406.8	420.8	422.6	411.8	397.4	375.0	386.7	322.7	
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment.....	593.9	589.6	598.1	596.3	588.1	578.6	576.9	555.5	530.1	505.9	487.2	491.0	1,356.9	
Photographic apparatus.....	401.3	415.4	426.6	432.1	440.7	455.1	455.4	450.2	450.5	444.1	443.8	438.8	311.5	
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods.....	430.8	439.1	447.2	452.5	452.9	455.7	447.8	451.9	444.4	439.6	393.1	421.6	439.0	
Pianos, organs, and parts.....	254.8	306.5	311.7	329.1	341.3	381.2	389.5	387.6	369.1	361.7	327.9	362.7	295.1	
Games, toys, and dolls.....	428.8	410.3	434.3	429.4	410.2	501.4	633.2	651.1	613.5	566.8	521.2	510.6	169.7	
Buttons.....	234.6	242.9	258.4	263.0	267.4	281.7	273.6	275.4	271.9	275.3	254.0	271.7	204.1	
Fire extinguishers.....	521.4	503.7	512.6	515.5	601.7	635.1	638.1	616.9	606.1	566.7	573.0	595.6	1,622.9	

¹ See footnote, table A-6.

* See note on page 186.

TABLE A-9: Employees in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1949						1948							Annual average	
	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1943	1939
Mining:¹															
Coal:															
Anthracite.....	73.9	74.9	75.3	76.2	77.2	77.0	77.0	76.6	77.5	77.7	76.2	77.4	78.4	83.6	
Bituminous.....	381	389	392	399	401	405	403	404	408	408	378	407	419	372	
Metal.....	93.2	94.8	94.1	92.8	89.8	90.1	88.5	92.0	89.4	88.4	91.7	92.8	112.7	92.6	
Iron.....	33.3	33.3	32.1	32.0	32.0	32.3	32.1	32.8	33.4	33.7	33.7	33.7	35.3	21.1	
Copper.....	27.0	27.6	27.8	26.7	24.2	24.4	23.9	27.0	26.9	26.5	26.6	26.7	33.3	25.0	
Lead and zinc.....	16.1	17.0	17.1	17.0	16.9	16.9	16.6	16.2	13.0	12.0	15.0	16.2	21.6	16.3	
Gold and silver.....	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.3	7.7	26.0	
Miscellaneous.....	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	14.8	4.2	
Quarrying and nonmetallic.....	81.5	81.4	78.2	76.6	77.8	83.4	85.3	86.6	87.8	87.8	87.1	86.8	80.9	68.5	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production ²	129.8	128.9	129.2	129.6	129.5	129.6	130.4	129.9	133.2	137.1	136.6	133.5	103.2	114.4	
Transportation and public utilities:															
Class I railroads.....	1,237	1,215	1,198	1,231	1,255	1,306	1,329	1,345	1,350	1,356	1,361	1,352	1,355	988	
Street railways and busses ³	239	241	242	242	243	244	245	246	248	248	246	249	227	194	
Telephone.....	634	637	637	640	638	642	642	642	643	647	644	633	402	318	
Telegraph ⁴	31.9	32.4	32.4	32.8	33.3	33.9	34.2	34.5	34.7	35.1	36.0	36.1	46.9	37.6	
Electric light and power.....	284	283	282	282	281	282	282	281	284	286	283	279	211	244	
Service:															
Hotels (year-round).....	364	360	361	364	365	370	372	375	373	369	375	379	344	323	
Power laundries ⁵	220	216	216	217	221	224	224	229	232	233	239	238	252	196	
Cleaning and dyeing ⁶	90.1	88.0	84.1	83.3	84.5	86.3	87.5	89.4	88.7	89.7	92.6	94.7	78.0	58.2	

¹ Unless otherwise noted, data include all employees. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.² Includes production and related workers only.³ Data have been adjusted to levels indicated by Federal Security Agency data through 1946 and have been carried forward from 1946 benchmark levels, thereby providing consistent series.⁴ Does not include well drilling or rig building.⁵ Includes all employees at middle of month. Excludes employees of switching and terminal companies. Class I railroads include those with over \$1,000,000 annual revenue. Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.⁶ Includes private and municipal street-railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.⁷ Includes all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

* See note on page 186.

TABLE A-10: Indexes of Employment in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries ¹

[1939 average = 100]

Industry group and industry	1949						1948						Annual average	
	June *	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July		June	1943
Mining: ¹														
Coal:														
Anthracite.....		88.4	89.6	90.1	91.1	92.3	92.0	92.1	91.7	92.7	92.9	91.1	92.6	93.7
Bituminous.....		102.5	104.7	105.4	107.3	107.9	109.0	108.3	108.8	109.7	109.7	101.8	109.6	112.9
Metal.....		100.6	102.4	101.6	100.2	97.0	97.3	95.6	99.3	96.5	95.5	99.1	100.2	121.7
Iron.....		157.6	157.7	152.1	151.7	151.4	152.7	152.1	155.4	158.2	159.6	159.5	159.6	167.4
Copper.....		107.9	110.5	111.4	106.8	96.7	97.7	95.6	107.9	107.7	106.0	106.6	106.9	133.2
Lead and zinc.....		98.9	104.4	104.8	104.3	104.1	103.6	101.9	99.8	79.8	74.0	92.2	99.7	132.7
Gold and silver.....		34.6	34.9	35.0	35.1	34.3	33.6	31.6	30.9	31.4	31.1	32.2	31.9	29.7
Miscellaneous.....		187.3	187.6	188.5	191.7	188.0	189.4	183.2	188.6	188.9	190.0	191.3	188.6	352.0
Quarrying and nonmetallic.....		119.0	118.9	114.2	111.9	113.6	121.8	124.6	126.5	128.3	128.2	127.3	126.8	118.2
Crude petroleum and natural gas production ²		113.4	112.6	112.9	113.2	113.2	113.2	114.0	113.5	116.4	119.8	119.4	116.7	90.2
Transportation and public utilities:														
Class I railroads ³		125.3	123.0	121.3	124.6	127.1	132.2	134.6	136.2	136.7	137.3	137.9	136.9	137.2
Street railways and busses ⁴		123.2	124.3	124.9	125.1	125.4	125.9	126.2	126.9	127.9	128.1	127.2	128.3	117.0
Telephone.....		199.6	200.4	200.5	201.6	200.8	202.2	202.1	201.9	202.3	203.7	202.8	199.4	126.7
Telegraph ⁵		84.7	86.1	86.0	87.1	88.6	90.0	90.7	91.6	92.3	93.3	95.7	96.0	124.7
Electric light and power.....		116.3	116.0	115.6	115.5	115.1	115.6	115.5	115.1	116.2	117.1	115.8	114.1	86.3
Trade: ⁶														
Wholesale.....		112.6	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.9	117.8	118.3	118.1	117.1	117.0	116.2	115.3	95.9
Retail.....		109.5	113.0	109.3	109.1	111.7	129.0	119.4	116.0	113.4	111.2	112.0	113.6	99.9
Food.....		111.5	112.5	112.0	111.8	111.6	114.6	113.8	113.8	112.0	112.3	113.8	115.5	106.2
General merchandise.....		119.4	128.2	119.0	118.7	126.0	177.1	146.4	135.3	127.2	120.8	121.3	124.8	116.9
Apparel.....		112.4	123.9	108.8	106.3	110.9	135.0	122.5	119.4	113.9	105.1	108.0	115.4	110.1
Furniture and housefurnishings.....		88.9	89.2	89.8	90.1	91.1	97.5	93.8	92.2	91.6	90.1	90.5	91.2	67.7
Automotive.....		109.2	108.2	107.1	107.3	108.9	113.7	111.7	110.0	110.1	111.1	109.8	108.4	63.0
Lumber and building materials.....		116.0	115.9	114.0	115.0	117.6	123.9	126.6	127.8	128.0	129.6	128.2	126.3	91.5
Service:														
Hotels (year-round).....		112.9	111.6	112.0	112.9	113.3	114.6	115.3	116.2	115.7	114.6	116.2	117.6	106.6
Power laundries ⁷		112.2	110.3	110.2	110.8	113.1	114.2	114.6	116.7	118.4	119.0	122.1	121.5	128.7
Cleaning and dyeing ⁸		154.9	151.2	144.5	143.3	145.3	148.4	150.5	153.7	152.5	154.3	159.2	162.9	134.0

¹ See footnote 1, table A-9.² See footnote 2, table A-9.³ See footnote 3, table A-9.⁴ See footnote 4, table A-9.⁵ See footnote 5, table A-9.⁶ See footnote 6, table A-9.⁷ See footnote 7, table A-9.⁸ Includes all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.⁹ See note on page 186.TABLE A-11: Indexes of Weekly Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries ¹

[1939 average = 100]

Industry group and industry	1949						1948								Annual average
	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1943	
Mining: ¹															
Coal:															
Anthracite.....		215.8	195.7	160.1	168.3	238.6	224.6	216.0	260.4	247.3	260.3	193.3	246.0	146.1	
Bituminous.....		323.8	326.1	309.0	341.0	355.3	355.0	343.1	358.5	355.1	365.8	293.0	344.2	203.3	
Metal.....		226.9	235.2	237.4	228.6	225.1	224.4	215.3	224.9	211.2	210.4	202.2	208.2	184.9	
Iron.....		372.5	374.3	368.2	364.7	363.1	358.0	353.2	371.6	361.0	355.8	331.5	345.0	257.9	
Copper.....		255.6	277.1	277.3	252.9	241.2	244.4	232.2	255.6	247.6	254.8	242.4	232.9	214.6	
Lead and zinc.....		255.6	265.6	285.7	276.1	280.3	277.8	265.4	252.7	199.2	189.1	193.2	238.1	226.7	
Gold and silver.....		62.7	64.3	63.9	66.2	61.9	62.4	56.6	56.4	54.1	56.1	57.1	54.2	37.2	
Miscellaneous.....		390.2	388.4	396.0	396.2	410.3	408.2	374.1	384.7	382.4	387.5	383.0	360.7	560.7	
Quarrying and nonmetallic.....		320.0	309.6	286.8	281.2	290.2	321.2	329.5	345.2	342.4	348.5	329.7	329.1	199.6	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production ²		242.7	235.8	233.1	236.7	245.1	235.7	235.3	230.7	235.6	251.0	240.8	227.1	128.0	
Transportation and public utilities:															
Class I railroads.....		(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Street railways and busses ³		227.2	227.2	229.2	230.6	231.3	233.4	231.2	235.7	233.4	235.2	232.2	231.2	155.7	
Telephone.....		348.2	342.0	344.9	346.2	337.2	339.7	349.7	338.8	335.4	331.7	336.1	327.1	144.9	
Telegraph ⁴		208.4	210.6	206.8	208.6	210.9	212.6	215.3	217.4	220.4	225.5	233.2	228.5	159.3	
Electric light and power.....		211.3	208.1	206.1	206.3	206.7	206.4	205.8	204.5	204.3	204.9	202.8	196.4	109.2	
Trade: ⁵															
Wholesale.....		218.7	218.7	217.4	219.3	222.7	224.0	224.2	222.5	220.8	220.6	215.3	211.8	127.0	
Retail.....		219.4	223.4	214.5	214.4	222.6	251.4	228.4	223.5	219.4	218.1	218.6	218.3	120.6	
Food.....		232.2	234.4	231.7	232.4	231.9	234.8	229.7	227.4	226.0	229.0	232.9	231.9	129.2	
General merchandise.....		234.3	244.0	227.5	225.0	248.3	340.8	270.3	252.7	238.3	231.8	233.6	236.5	135.9	
Apparel.....		210.4	238.1	200.0	198.7	211.9	254.7	226.9	222.2	210.8	195.5	202.1	214.3	133.9	
Furniture and housefurnishings.....		178.6	176.1	177.1	180.3	186.8	201.1	182.5	184.3	179.9	178.5	176.7	179.6	86.5	
Automotive.....		225.9	220.3	212.7	210.4	216.5	224.7	219.0	215.6	217.0	219.6	213.4	209.6	84.7	
Lumber and building materials.....		242.2	237.5	231.9	234.4	239.8	251.0	254.7	261.3	258.3	264.6	257.3	252.8	120.7	
Service:															
Hotels (year-round) ⁶		238.9	232.0	233.1	236.3	236.5	238.6	237.9	238.7	235.3	233.7	234.4	236.3	138.7	
Power laundries ⁷		230.1	221.2	219.2	219.8	228.5	227.6	226.8	227.6	232.9	228.1	240.6	238.3	167.0	
Cleaning and dyeing ⁸		322.4	308.9	278.9	271.1	284.3	291.3	289.3	300.0	296.8	287.2	308.0	324.8	185.4	

¹ See footnote 1, table A-9.² See footnote 2, table A-9.³ See footnote 3, table A-9.⁴ See footnote 4, table A-9.⁵ Not available.⁶ See footnote 6, table A-9.⁷ See footnote 7, table A-9.⁸ See footnote 8, table A-10.⁹ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.¹⁰ See note on page 186.

TABLE A-12: Federal Civilian Employment by Branch and Agency Group¹

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations ²
		Total	Defense agencies ⁴	Post Office Department ⁵	All other agencies			
Total (including areas outside continental United States)								
1939.....	908,596	935,493	207,979	319,474	408,040	5,373	2,260	25,470
1943.....	3,183,235	3,138,838	2,304,782	364,092	469,994	6,171	2,636	35,590
1948: June.....	2,038,187	1,998,790	916,857	442,588	639,345	7,308	3,459	28,630
July.....	2,065,672	2,026,086	919,784	452,932	653,370	7,305	3,477	28,804
August.....	2,073,720	2,034,538	924,555	455,549	654,434	7,341	3,495	28,346
September.....	2,083,614	2,044,087	933,214	457,003	653,870	7,377	3,485	28,665
October.....	2,076,011	2,036,951	931,918	458,414	646,619	7,355	3,500	28,205
November.....	2,078,623	2,039,218	934,509	459,685	645,024	7,443	3,537	28,425
December.....	2,380,186	2,340,902	937,178	759,268	644,456	7,343	3,512	28,429
1949: January.....	2,089,545	2,050,385	933,670	475,836	640,879	7,414	3,538	28,208
February.....	2,089,040	2,049,809	935,216	475,022	639,570	7,420	3,552	28,260
March.....	2,089,806	2,050,601	934,433	474,945	641,223	7,482	3,558	28,185
April.....	*2,095,814	*2,056,193	*934,969	476,440	644,784	7,478	3,572	28,571
May.....	2,106,926	2,067,982	935,966	479,722	652,294	7,480	3,566	27,899
June.....	2,114,767	2,076,036	934,661	482,447	658,928	7,498	3,571	27,662
Continental United States								
1939.....	926,659	897,602	179,381	318,802	399,419	5,373	2,180	21,504
1943.....	2,913,534	2,875,928	2,057,696	363,297	454,935	6,171	2,546	28,889
1948: June.....	1,808,240	1,775,838	724,683	440,977	610,178	7,308	3,388	21,706
July.....	1,839,560	1,806,926	732,217	451,339	623,370	7,305	3,406	21,923
August.....	1,854,242	1,821,574	742,925	453,926	624,723	7,341	3,424	21,903
September.....	1,868,589	1,836,008	756,500	455,372	624,136	7,377	3,409	21,795
October.....	1,868,846	1,836,310	762,682	456,708	616,920	7,355	3,426	21,755
November.....	1,876,443	1,843,888	770,286	457,972	615,630	7,443	3,462	21,650
December.....	2,181,744	2,149,306	777,474	756,549	615,283	7,343	3,437	21,658
1949: January.....	1,895,969	1,863,573	777,679	474,100	611,794	7,414	3,463	21,519
February.....	1,897,665	1,865,217	781,956	473,289	609,972	7,420	3,476	21,552
March.....	1,897,224	1,864,685	780,782	473,215	610,688	7,482	3,481	21,576
April.....	1,905,131	1,872,635	784,077	474,679	613,879	7,478	3,495	21,523
May.....	1,918,278	1,885,936	787,045	477,940	620,951	7,480	3,489	21,373
June.....	1,929,461	1,897,276	790,087	480,651	626,538	7,498	3,494	21,193

¹ Employment represents an average for the year or is as of the first of the month. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Exclude seamen and trainees who are hired and paid by private steamship companies having contracts with the Maritime Commission, included by Civil Service Commission starting January 1947; (2) exclude substitute rural mail carriers, included by the Civil Service Commission since September 1945; (3) include in December the additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (4) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (5) the Panama R. R. Co. is shown under Government corporations here, but is included under the executive branch by the Civil Service Commission; (6) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

² From 1939 through June 1943, employment was reported for all areas monthly and employment within continental United States was secured by deducting the number of persons outside the continental area, which was estimated from actual reports as of January 1939 and 1940 and of July 1941

and 1943. From July 1943, through December 1946, employment within continental United States was reported monthly and the number of persons outside the country (estimated from quarterly reports) was added to secure employment in all areas. Beginning January 1947, employment is reported monthly both inside and outside continental United States.

³ Data for current months cover the following corporations: Federal Reserve banks, mixed ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Panama R. R. Co. Data for earlier years include at various times the following additional corporations: Inland Waterways Corporation, Spruce Production Corporation, and certain employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department. Corporations not included in this column are under the executive branch.

⁴ Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

⁵ For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1. Employment figures include fourth-class postmasters in all months. Prior to July 1945, clerks at third-class post offices were hired on a contract basis and therefore, because of being private employees, are excluded here. They are included beginning July 1945, however, when they were placed on the regular Federal pay roll by congressional action.

*Revised.

TABLE A-13: Federal Civilian Pay Rolls by Branch and Agency Group¹

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive ²				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations ³
		Total	Defense agencies ⁴	Post Office Department ⁵	All other agencies			
Total (including areas outside continental United States)								
1939.....	\$1,787,292	\$1,692,824	\$357,628	\$586,347	\$748,849	\$14,767	\$6,691	\$43,010
1944 ⁶	8,301,111	8,206,411	6,178,387	864,947	1,163,077	18,127	9,274	67,299
1948: June.....	505,345	495,792	225,440	102,653	167,699	2,536	1,279	5,738
July.....	528,447	518,639	223,968	121,677	172,994	2,600	1,301	5,907
August.....	543,481	533,561	229,273	122,320	181,968	2,695	1,390	5,835
September.....	547,847	537,909	232,975	121,908	183,086	2,694	1,453	5,731
October.....	533,871	523,860	225,675	124,095	174,090	2,656	1,454	5,901
November.....	550,353	540,393	235,507	125,130	179,756	2,682	1,419	5,859
December.....	624,586	614,399	245,159	178,899	190,341	2,722	1,468	5,997
1949: January.....	537,916	527,868	230,653	121,598	175,617	2,657	1,352	6,039
February.....	518,293	508,471	220,788	119,978	167,705	2,650	1,306	5,866
March.....	575,946	565,652	250,618	124,348	190,686	2,763	1,455	6,076
April.....	545,442	535,420	233,826	124,018	177,576	2,722	1,311	5,989
May.....	561,492	551,319	242,059	122,342	186,918	2,762	1,429	5,982
June.....	559,192	548,841	237,845	122,829	188,167	2,792	1,441	6,028
Continental United States								
1944 ⁶	\$7,628,017	\$7,540,825	\$5,553,166	\$862,271	\$1,125,388	\$18,127	\$8,878	\$60,187
1948: June.....	461,406	452,520	189,974	102,306	160,249	2,536	1,242	5,090
July.....	487,067	478,016	191,686	121,263	165,067	2,600	1,263	5,188
August.....	501,815	492,593	197,058	121,906	173,629	2,695	1,351	5,176
September.....	506,309	497,084	200,912	121,479	174,693	2,694	1,414	5,117
October.....	491,324	482,045	192,530	123,633	165,882	2,656	1,413	5,210
November.....	509,114	499,801	203,323	124,667	171,811	2,682	1,379	5,250
December.....	581,370	571,845	211,614	178,151	182,080	2,722	1,428	5,375
1949: January.....	498,625	489,363	200,204	121,154	168,005	2,657	1,314	5,201
February.....	481,197	472,025	192,441	119,540	160,044	2,650	1,268	5,254
March.....	534,033	524,509	218,474	123,889	182,146	2,763	1,414	5,347
April.....	504,343	495,065	202,609	123,556	168,810	2,722	1,272	5,284
May.....	521,414	511,956	212,447	121,886	177,623	2,762	1,387	5,309
June.....	519,273	509,775	208,778	122,370	178,627	2,792	1,400	5,306

¹ Data are from a series revised June 1947 to adjust pay rolls, which from July 1945 until December 1946 were reported for pay periods ending during the month, to cover the entire calendar month. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

² From 1939 through May 1943, pay rolls were reported for all areas monthly. Beginning June 1943, some agencies reported pay rolls for all areas and some reported pay rolls for the continental area only. Pay rolls for areas outside continental United States from June 1943 through November 1946 (except for the National Military Establishment for which these data were reported monthly during most of this period) were secured by multiplying employment in these areas (see footnote 2, table A-12, for derivation of the employ-

ment) by the average pay per person in March 1944, as revealed in a survey as of that date, adjusted for the salary increases given in July 1945 and July 1946. Beginning December 1946 pay rolls for areas outside the country are reported monthly by most agencies.

³ See footnote 3, table A-12.

⁴ See footnote 4, table A-12.

⁵ Beginning July 1945, pay is included of clerks at third-class post offices who previously were hired on a contract basis and therefore were private employees and of fourth-class postmasters who previously were recompensed by the retention of a part of the postal receipts. Both these groups were placed on a regular salary basis in July 1945 by congressional action.

⁶ Data are shown for 1944, instead of 1943 as in the other Federal tables, because pay rolls for employment in areas outside continental United States are not available prior to June 1943.

TABLE A-14: Civilian Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C., by Branch and Agency Group¹

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies ¹	Post Office Department ²	All other agencies		
Employment ⁴									
1939.....	143,548	13,978	129,570	123,773	18,761	5,099	99,913	5,373	424
1943.....	300,914	15,874	285,040	278,363	144,319	8,273	125,771	6,171	506
1948: June.....	229,526	18,848	210,678	202,782	67,592	7,387	127,803	7,308	588
July.....	233,306	19,294	214,014	206,110	69,056	7,499	129,555	7,305	599
August.....	234,253	18,882	215,371	207,438	70,217	7,486	129,735	7,341	592
September.....	235,063	18,853	216,210	208,245	70,771	7,551	129,923	7,377	588
October.....	234,544	18,564	215,980	208,036	70,666	7,589	129,781	7,355	589
November.....	236,478	19,065	217,413	209,373	71,084	7,702	130,587	7,443	597
December.....	242,659	18,764	223,895	215,955	72,219	12,015	131,721	7,343	597
1949: January.....	237,526	18,880	218,646	210,629	71,202	7,623	131,804	7,414	603
February.....	238,909	19,062	219,847	211,823	71,723	7,613	132,487	7,420	604
March.....	239,898	19,095	220,803	212,719	71,991	7,625	133,103	7,482	602
April.....	241,442	19,358	222,084	214,004	72,359	7,750	133,895	7,478	602
May.....	242,379	19,144	223,235	215,142	72,545	7,755	134,842	7,480	613
June.....	243,861	19,732	224,129	216,019	72,440	7,749	135,830	7,498	612
Pay rolls (in thousands)									
1939.....	\$305,741	\$25,226	\$280,515	\$264,541	\$37,825	\$12,524	\$214,192	\$14,765	\$1,209
1943.....	737,792	32,884	704,908	685,510	352,007	20,070	313,433	17,785	1,613
1948: June.....	66,658	4,561	62,097	59,350	19,250	2,300	37,800	2,536	211
July.....	67,208	3,461	63,747	60,931	20,235	2,651	38,045	2,600	216
August.....	71,251	3,480	67,771	64,848	21,114	2,695	41,039	2,695	228
September.....	73,551	4,607	68,944	66,020	22,141	2,722	41,157	2,694	230
October.....	70,755	4,450	66,305	63,421	20,908	2,684	39,829	2,656	228
November.....	73,223	4,528	68,695	65,782	21,656	2,750	41,376	2,682	231
December.....	78,680	4,742	73,938	70,972	22,526	3,704	44,742	2,722	244
1949: January.....	71,434	4,647	66,787	63,904	20,687	2,132	41,085	2,657	226
February.....	68,569	4,418	64,151	61,283	19,984	2,070	39,229	2,650	218
March.....	77,219	4,801	72,418	69,411	22,190	2,121	45,100	2,763	244
April.....	71,671	4,577	67,094	64,146	20,491	2,085	41,570	2,722	226
May.....	74,215	4,676	69,539	66,540	21,020	2,082	43,438	2,762	237
June.....	74,679	4,772	69,907	66,875	20,995	2,090	43,790	2,792	240

¹ Data for the legislative and judicial branches and District of Columbia Government are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Include in December the temporary additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (2) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (3) exclude persons working without compensation or for \$1 a year or month, included by the Civil Service Commission from June through November 1943; (4) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

Beginning January 1942, data for the executive branch cover, in addition to the area inside the District of Columbia, the adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia which are defined by the Bureau of the Census as in the metropolitan area. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded.

² See footnote 4, table A-12.

³ For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1.

⁴ Yearly figures represent averages. Monthly figures represent (1) the number of regular employees in pay status on the first day of the month plus the number of intermittent employees who were paid during the preceding month for the executive branch, (2) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending just before the first of the month for the legislative and judicial branches, and (3) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month for the District of Columbia Government.

TABLE A-15: Personnel and Pay in Military Branch of Federal Government ¹

[In thousands]

Year and month	Personnel (average for year or as of first of month) ²						Type of pay				
	Total	Army ³	Air Force	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Total	Pay rolls ⁴	Mustering-out pay ⁵	Family allowances ⁶	Leave payments ⁷
1939.....	345	* 102	(9)	124	19	10	\$331,523	\$331,523			
1943.....	8,944	* 6,733	(9)	1,744	311	156	11,181,079	10,148,745		\$1,032,334	
1948: June.....	1,439	546	384	407	82	20	277,368	243,239	\$5,756	26,476	\$1,898
July.....	1,463	552	388	420	84	20	276,590	246,422	2,516	26,353	1,290
August.....	1,514	579	400	430	86	21	278,234	244,547	3,955	27,756	1,976
September.....	1,548	609	401	432	86	21	292,040	251,398	9,292	28,115	3,238
October.....	1,585	636	406	438	84	21	294,843	259,175	5,818	28,253	1,598
November.....	1,610	647	410	446	85	21	298,971	264,137	5,733	28,534	567
December.....	1,628	662	410	449	85	22	294,061	260,046	5,221	28,605	190
1949: January.....	1,644	677	412	447	86	22	299,593	265,618	5,023	28,709	243
February.....	1,687	712	416	450	87	22	290,041	257,503	4,202	28,163	85
March.....	1,681	703	417	451	87	22	289,063	255,340	4,531	29,108	84
April.....	1,666	689	417	450	87	23	292,446	258,961	4,391	29,037	57
May.....	1,649	673	418	449	86	23	284,790	250,549	4,678	29,517	46
June.....	1,638	664	418	447	85	23	289,632	255,114	5,275	29,254	* -10

¹ Except for Army personnel for 1939 which is from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, all data are from reports submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the various military branches. Because of rounding, totals will not necessarily add to the sum of the items shown.

² Includes personnel on active duty, the missing, those in the hands of the enemy, and those on terminal leave through October 1, 1947, when lump-sum terminal-leave payments at time of discharge were started.

³ Prior to March 1944, data include persons on induction furlough. Prior to June 1942 and after April 1945, Philippine Scouts are included.

⁴ Pay rolls are for personnel on active duty; they include payment of personnel while on terminal leave through September 1947. For officers this applies to all prior periods and for enlisted personnel back to October 1, 1946 only. Beginning October 1, 1947, they include lump-sum terminal-leave payments made at time of discharge. Coast Guard pay rolls for all periods and Army pay rolls through April 1947 represent actual expenditures. Other data represent estimated obligations based on an average monthly personnel

count. Pay rolls for the Navy and Coast Guard include cash payments for clothing-allowance balances in January, April, July, and October.

⁵ Represents actual expenditures.

⁶ Represents Government's contribution. The men's share is included in the pay rolls.

⁷ Leave payments were authorized by Public Law 704 of the 79th Congress and were continued by Public Law 254 of the 80th Congress to enlisted personnel discharged prior to September 1, 1946, for accrued and unused leave, and to officers and enlisted personnel then on active duty for leave accrued in excess of 60 days. Value of bonds (representing face value, to which interest is added when bonds are cashed) and cash payments are included. Lump-sum payments for terminal leave, which were authorized by Public Law 350 of the 80th Congress, and which were started in October 1947, are excluded here and included under pay rolls.

⁸ Separate figures for Army and Air Force not available. Combined data shown under Army.

⁹ Credit balance.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B-1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over ¹

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total accession:												
1949.....	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	* 3.4							
1948.....	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	* 2.7
1947.....	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946.....	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1939 ²	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8
Total separation:												
1949.....	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	* 4.9							
1948.....	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947.....	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946.....	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1939 ²	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit:												
1949.....	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	* 1.6							
1948.....	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947.....	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946.....	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1939 ².....	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1949.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	* 2.2							
1948.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946.....	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939 ².....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off:												
1949.....	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	* 3.0							
1948.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947.....	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1939 ²	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military:												
1949.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	* 2.1							
1948.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not precisely comparable to those shown by the Bureau's employment and pay-roll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and pay-roll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included; printing and publishing, and certain seasonal industries, such as canning and preserving,

are not covered. Plants on strike are also excluded. See Note, table B-2.

² Preliminary figures.

³ Prior to 1943, rates relate to wage earners only.

⁴ Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

⁵ Including temporary, indeterminate (of more than 7 days' duration), and permanent lay-offs.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous, including military	
	May ²	Apr.	May ²	Apr.	May ²	Apr.	May ²	Apr.	May ²	Apr.	May ²	Apr.
MANUFACTURING												
Durable goods.....	3.2	3.0	5.3	4.8	1.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	3.4	2.9	0.1	0.1
Nondurable goods.....	3.5	2.8	4.4	4.7	1.5	1.7	.2	.2	2.6	2.7	.1	.1
<i>Durable goods</i>												
Iron and steel and their products.....	2.1	2.0	4.9	4.3	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	3.4	2.8	.1	.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	1.5	1.6	3.6	2.5	1.1	1.1	.2	.1	2.1	1.1	.2	.2
Gray-iron castings.....	2.9	3.0	7.0	7.4	1.5	1.7	.4	.5	4.9	5.0	.2	.2
Malleable-iron castings.....	2.3	1.4	5.6	7.6	1.2	1.6	.2	.4	4.0	5.4	.2	.2
Steel castings.....	1.6	1.4	6.6	9.0	1.0	1.3	.2	.2	5.3	7.4	.1	.1
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	1.5	.8	1.6	9.8	.5	1.0	.1	.1	.9	8.6	.1	.1
Tin cans and other tinware.....	4.5	2.6	5.0	4.5	1.0	1.6	.1	.4	3.8	2.4	.1	.1
Wire products.....	1.6	2.2	3.3	4.2	.8	.8	.1	.1	2.1	3.1	.3	.2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	2.1	1.7	2.9	4.0	1.0	1.3	.4	.3	1.4	2.4	.1	(³)
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	.8	1.4	4.9	4.3	.9	1.0	.3	.3	3.5	2.9	.2	.1
Hardware.....	1.8	2.2	6.8	4.9	.9	1.3	.3	.4	5.5	3.1	.1	.1
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment.....	3.4	3.4	8.2	7.3	1.4	1.3	.2	.6	6.4	5.3	.2	.1
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	3.3	2.2	6.8	6.3	1.6	1.5	.3	.2	4.9	4.5	(³)	.1
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing.....	3.2	4.1	5.5	6.2	1.5	1.6	.3	.2	3.6	4.3	.1	.1
Fabricated structural-metal products.....	5.5	4.8	4.1	3.7	1.4	1.3	.5	.4	2.1	1.9	.1	.1
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	1.9	1.0	5.6	6.8	.6	1.1	.2	.2	4.6	5.4	.2	.1
Forgings, iron and steel.....	1.6	1.2	7.9	4.0	1.3	.9	.2	.2	6.3	2.7	.1	.2
Electrical machinery.....	1.7	1.8	4.9	5.1	1.0	1.1	.1	.2	3.7	3.7	.1	.1
Electrical equipment for industrial use.....	.8	1.1	4.5	3.6	.8	.9	(³)	.1	3.5	2.4	.2	.2
Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs.....	3.7	3.3	4.2	5.1	1.6	1.7	.3	.3	2.3	3.0	(³)	.1
Communication equipment, except radios.....	.5	.9	3.5	2.8	.6	.7	.1	.1	2.6	1.9	.2	.1
Machinery, except electrical.....	1.7	1.7	4.8	4.6	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	3.5	3.2	.1	.1
Engines and turbines.....	1.9	3.0	11.2	7.5	.8	1.4	.2	.3	10.1	5.7	.1	.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	2.7	2.3	4.3	3.1	1.6	1.6	.3	.3	2.2	1.0	.2	.2
Machine tools.....	.7	.7	3.9	2.7	.5	.5	.1	.1	3.2	2.0	.1	.1
Machine-tool accessories.....	2.8	2.6	6.6	5.8	.8	.8	.2	.3	5.5	4.6	.1	.1
Metal working machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	.9	1.1	4.0	4.0	.8	1.0	.2	.3	2.9	2.6	.1	.1
General industrial machinery, except pumps.....	1.2	1.2	4.7	4.4	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	3.4	3.1	.1	.1
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	1.2	2.2	3.2	2.6	.8	1.0	.3	.2	1.8	1.2	.3	.2
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.....	5.7	5.2	6.6	6.8	1.7	1.8	.3	.4	4.5	4.5	.1	.1
Aircraft.....	4.2	3.4	3.5	4.8	2.0	2.2	.2	.5	1.2	2.0	.1	.1
Aircraft parts, including engines.....	2.2	2.3	3.2	2.0	.9	1.1	.2	.3	2.1	.5	(³)	.1
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	12.7	12.1	15.7	15.8	1.8	1.8	.4	.4	13.4	13.5	.1	.1
Automobiles.....	6.7	4.4	7.7	4.3	2.9	2.1	.4	.3	4.2	1.7	.2	.2
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	8.4	5.0	8.0	3.8	3.7	2.4	.4	.3	3.7	1.0	.2	.1
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	4.1	4.5	7.0	5.2	1.8	1.5	.4	.3	4.6	3.2	.2	.2
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	1.9	2.0	5.7	6.1	.9	1.1	.1	.2	4.6	4.7	.1	.1
Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium.....	1.4	2.2	3.2	4.2	1.0	1.2	.2	.2	1.9	2.6	.1	.2
Rolling and drawing of copper alloys.....	.9	.9	5.5	7.4	.4	.6	(³)	(³)	5.0	6.7	.1	.1
Lighting equipment.....	4.4	2.5	3.7	5.2	1.0	1.8	(³)	.1	2.5	3.2	.2	.1
Nonferrous metal foundries, except aluminum and magnesium.....	2.0	1.6	6.6	6.8	1.2	.9	.2	.2	5.0	5.5	.2	.2
Lumber and timber basic products.....	5.3	6.2	4.8	5.2	2.9	3.3	.2	.3	1.6	1.5	.1	.1
Sawmills.....	5.6	5.5	4.6	5.2	2.8	3.1	.2	.3	1.6	1.6	(³)	.1
Planing and plywood mills.....	2.3	2.7	4.5	3.6	2.3	1.6	.2	.3	1.8	1.6	.2	.1
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	3.7	3.4	6.3	6.3	1.9	2.3	.4	.4	3.9	3.5	.1	.1
Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings.....	3.6	3.4	6.2	6.7	1.8	2.4	.4	.4	3.9	3.8	.1	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2.8	2.6	3.8	4.1	1.1	1.3	.2	.2	2.4	2.5	.1	.1
Glass and glass products.....	3.6	3.1	4.8	5.2	.8	.9	.2	.1	3.7	4.1	.1	.1
Cement.....	2.7	2.4	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.3	.3	.3	.2	.6	(³)	.1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.5	1.7	1.8	.3	.2	1.5	1.4	.1	.1
Pottery and related products.....	1.6	1.8	3.7	4.7	1.6	2.2	.2	.3	1.8	2.1	.1	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous, including military	
	May ²	Apr.	May ²	Apr.	May ²	Apr.	May ²	Apr.	May ²	Apr.	May ²	Apr.
MANUFACTURING—Continued												
<i>Nondurable goods</i>												
Textile-mill products.....	2.9	2.6	5.0	5.5	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.2	3.4	3.7	0.1	0.1
Cotton.....	2.7	2.5	5.9	5.4	1.7	1.7	.2	.2	3.9	3.4	.1	.1
Silk and rayon goods.....	2.9	2.4	4.1	5.2	1.2	1.4	.2	.2	2.6	3.5	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing.....	6.9	5.4	7.1	14.3	.8	1.0	.2	.2	5.9	12.8	.2	.1
Hosiery, full-fashioned.....	1.6	1.5	3.4	3.1	1.5	1.6	.1	.2	1.8	1.3	(³)	(³)
Hosiery, seamless.....	3.1	2.4	5.6	5.4	2.0	2.0	(³)	.1	3.6	3.3	(³)	(³)
Knitted underwear.....	3.1	4.0	3.7	4.6	1.7	2.3	.3	.2	1.7	2.0	(³)	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted.....	1.3	1.3	3.6	2.4	.7	.9	.2	.3	2.6	1.2	.1	(³)
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	3.7	3.0	6.5	5.2	2.4	2.7	.4	.2	3.7	2.3	(³)	(³)
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats.....	2.9	2.2	8.4	4.8	1.5	1.8	.1	.1	6.8	2.9	(³)	(³)
Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments.....	4.2	3.8	5.5	4.8	3.3	3.4	.3	.1	1.9	1.3	(³)	(³)
Leather and leather products.....	2.5	2.1	3.2	4.1	1.9	2.2	.2	.2	1.1	1.6	(³)	.1
Leather.....	1.4	2.1	2.4	2.8	.9	.9	.1	.1	1.3	1.7	.1	.1
Boots and shoes.....	2.7	2.0	3.3	4.3	2.1	2.4	.2	.3	1.0	1.5	(³)	.1
Food and kindred products.....	6.5	4.7	4.6	5.8	1.8	2.0	.4	.4	2.3	3.3	.1	.1
Meat products.....	7.6	5.2	4.9	7.0	1.7	1.9	.4	.4	2.6	4.6	.2	.1
Grain-mill products.....	3.1	2.2	3.8	2.7	2.0	1.5	.4	.2	1.3	.9	.1	.1
Bakery products.....	4.0	4.2	4.3	3.7	2.4	2.5	.4	.5	1.5	.7	(³)	(³)
Tobacco manufactures.....	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.1	1.5	1.8	.2	.2	1.6	1.0	.1	.1
Paper and allied products.....	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.8	1.1	1.1	.2	.2	1.0	1.4	.1	.1
Paper and pulp.....	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.6	.9	.9	.2	.2	1.0	1.4	.1	.1
Paper boxes.....	2.4	1.9	3.1	3.7	1.6	1.7	.3	.3	1.1	1.5	.1	.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.4	1.1	3.3	3.2	.6	.6	.2	.2	2.4	2.3	.1	.1
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	1.9	1.7	2.6	2.7	.7	.7	.2	.2	1.6	1.7	.1	.1
Rayon and allied products.....	1.1	.9	4.6	6.1	.5	.5	.3	.4	3.7	5.1	.1	.1
Industrial chemicals, except explosives.....	1.0	.9	3.3	2.8	.5	.5	.1	.1	2.6	2.1	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	.6	.8	1.0	1.2	.3	.4	.1	.1	.5	.5	.1	.2
Petroleum refining.....	.5	.6	.9	1.0	.2	.3	.1	.1	.5	.5	.1	.1
Rubber products.....	1.9	2.4	4.0	4.3	1.1	1.2	.1	.1	2.7	2.9	.1	.1
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	1.6	2.0	3.0	3.3	.7	.6	.1	.1	2.1	2.4	.1	.2
Rubber footwear and related products.....	2.5	2.7	4.9	4.9	1.8	1.9	.2	.1	2.8	2.7	.1	.2
Miscellaneous rubber industries.....	2.0	3.2	5.2	6.1	1.2	1.9	.2	.3	3.7	3.8	.1	.1
Miscellaneous industries.....	1.8	1.7	3.9	4.7	.9	1.0	.1	.1	2.8	3.5	.1	.1
NONMANUFACTURING												
Metal mining.....	3.6	5.0	6.4	4.9	3.7	3.5	.3	.3	2.2	.9	.2	.2
Iron-ore.....	2.0	5.0	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.1	.2	.1	.1	.7	.2	.2
Copper-ore.....	3.9	4.2	11.0	5.8	5.5	4.7	.2	.2	5.1	.8	.2	.1
Lead- and zinc-ore.....	3.7	4.1	6.2	6.1	3.5	4.0	.5	.6	2.0	1.4	.2	.1
Coal mining:												
Anthracite.....	1.7	1.5	2.7	1.8	1.5	1.0	(³)	(³)	.9	.5	.3	.3
Bituminous.....	2.0	2.3	3.5	3.2	1.8	1.9	.1	.1	1.4	1.0	.2	.2
Public utilities:												
Telephone.....	(⁴)	1.0	(⁴)	1.6	(⁴)	1.1	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.3	(⁴)	.1
Telegraph.....	(⁴)	1.2	(⁴)	1.8	(⁴)	.9	(⁴)	(³)	(⁴)	.8	(⁴)	.1

¹ Since January 1943 manufacturing firms reporting labor turn-over information have been assigned industry codes on the basis of current products. Most plants in the employment and pay-roll sample, comprising those which were in operation in 1939, are classified according to their major activity at that time, regardless of any subsequent change in major products. Labor turn-over data, beginning in January 1943, refer to wage and salary workers.

Employment information for wage and salary workers is available for major manufacturing industry groups (table A-3); for individual industries these data refer to production workers only (table A-6).

² Preliminary figures.

³ Less than 0.05.

⁴ Not available.

NOTE: Explanatory notes outlining the concepts, sources, size of the reporting sample, and methodology used in preparing the data presented in tables B-1 and B-2 are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Labor Turn-Over," which is available upon request.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

MANUFACTURING

Year and month	All manufacturing									Iron and steel and their products								
	All manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods			Total: Iron and steel and their products			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Gray-iron and semi-steel castings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	37.7	\$0.633	\$26.50	38.0	\$0.698	\$21.78	37.4	\$0.582	\$27.52	37.2	\$0.739	\$29.88	35.3	\$0.845	\$25.93	37.1	\$0.699
1941: January.....	26.64	39.0	.683	30.48	40.7	.749	22.75	37.3	.610	31.07	40.4	.769	33.60	38.7	.869	30.45	41.2	.739
1948: May.....	51.86	39.9	1.301	54.81	40.1	1.366	48.65	39.6	1.230	57.39	40.3	1.423	60.54	39.9	1.515	55.15	39.3	1.403
June.....	52.85	40.2	1.316	56.13	40.5	1.385	49.37	39.8	1.242	57.70	40.3	1.431	59.54	39.3	1.515	57.85	40.7	1.422
July.....	52.95	39.8	1.332	56.21	40.0	1.407	49.49	39.5	1.252	57.71	39.6	1.457	60.37	38.7	1.559	56.66	39.8	1.426
August.....	54.05	40.1	1.349	58.19	40.7	1.431	49.79	39.5	1.262	60.52	40.3	1.501	65.10	39.6	1.642	58.26	40.3	1.447
September.....	54.19	39.8	1.362	57.95	40.0	1.448	50.37	39.6	1.272	60.69	39.7	1.528	66.02	39.3	1.679	59.44	40.2	1.480
October.....	54.65	40.0	1.366	59.41	40.9	1.452	49.70	39.1	1.271	62.17	40.8	1.525	67.02	40.4	1.657	59.27	40.2	1.475
November.....	54.56	39.8	1.372	58.71	40.4	1.454	50.18	39.1	1.282	61.72	40.5	1.526	66.27	40.0	1.657	58.45	39.8	1.472
December.....	55.01	40.0	1.376	59.23	40.7	1.456	50.52	39.3	1.287	61.95	40.5	1.528	66.00	39.8	1.656	58.88	40.0	1.472
1949: January.....	54.51	39.5	1.380	58.69	40.2	1.460	50.04	38.7	1.293	61.20	40.0	1.530	66.34	40.0	1.658	57.14	39.0	1.467
February.....	54.12	39.3	1.377	58.21	39.9	1.459	50.01	38.8	1.289	60.70	39.7	1.529	65.67	39.9	1.647	56.06	38.1	1.471
March.....	53.59	39.0	1.374	57.37	39.4	1.455	49.68	38.6	1.287	59.78	39.1	1.529	65.04	39.5	1.646	53.90	36.7	1.470
April.....	52.62	38.3	1.374	56.82	39.0	1.457	48.32	37.6	1.285	58.52	38.3	1.528	64.59	39.3	1.643	51.43	35.2	1.463
May.....	52.86	38.5	1.373	56.82	39.0	1.457	49.00	38.1	1.286	58.06	38.1	1.524	63.14	38.6	1.635	50.80	34.8	1.460
Iron and steel and their products—Continued																		
Year and month	Malleable-iron castings			Steel castings			Cast-iron pipe and fittings			Tin cans and other tinware			Wirework			Cutlery and edge tools		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$24.16	36.0	\$0.671	\$27.97	36.9	\$0.759	\$21.33	36.4	\$0.581	\$23.61	38.8	\$0.611	\$25.96	38.1	\$0.683	\$23.11	39.1	\$0.601
1941: January.....	28.42	40.2	.707	32.27	41.4	.780	25.42	40.5	.626	25.31	39.8	.639	28.27	39.7	.712	25.90	40.5	.652
1948: May.....	57.21	40.4	1.415	60.49	41.3	1.463	51.07	40.2	1.271	50.98	40.2	1.273	55.11	40.5	1.367	50.22	41.2	1.217
June.....	57.46	40.1	1.430	61.60	41.7	1.479	52.74	40.9	1.288	53.04	41.0	1.295	55.82	40.6	1.373	50.36	41.4	1.216
July.....	57.37	39.9	1.441	58.71	40.0	1.467	51.94	40.5	1.281	56.99	42.0	1.362	57.36	40.0	1.422	50.03	40.5	1.235
August.....	59.44	40.2	1.470	61.79	41.4	1.492	52.84	40.6	1.302	57.04	41.6	1.368	58.11	40.3	1.443	51.77	41.6	1.245
September.....	59.24	39.4	1.505	61.27	39.8	1.539	53.93	41.1	1.309	60.03	42.8	1.401	56.91	39.2	1.451	51.25	41.3	1.240
October.....	61.68	40.6	1.517	63.36	41.0	1.544	55.08	41.7	1.319	55.46	40.3	1.378	59.74	40.8	1.463	52.49	42.0	1.248
November.....	60.71	39.9	1.527	63.92	41.3	1.547	56.97	42.9	1.326	54.51	40.1	1.363	59.47	40.5	1.468	52.89	41.7	1.267
December.....	61.49	40.1	1.532	63.79	41.2	1.547	57.06	42.9	1.330	56.23	41.3	1.363	60.05	40.5	1.481	52.78	41.6	1.269
1949: January.....	59.08	39.0	1.512	62.21	40.3	1.542	57.99	42.4	1.367	54.45	39.9	1.363	60.18	40.7	1.477	51.96	41.3	1.260
February.....	56.49	37.6	1.502	62.57	40.5	1.545	57.72	42.4	1.360	54.58	39.9	1.367	59.20	40.3	1.469	50.46	40.2	1.257
March.....	52.76	35.6	1.482	60.55	39.4	1.538	53.71	40.0	1.343	54.97	40.1	1.372	59.12	40.1	1.472	50.39	39.9	1.265
April.....	51.34	34.5	1.492	57.86	37.7	1.533	47.93	36.1	1.327	53.92	39.3	1.372	57.17	38.9	1.470	48.85	38.8	1.262
May.....	49.52	33.7	1.466	57.03	37.5	1.520	45.03	34.0	1.322	54.80	40.0	1.370	58.44	39.6	1.476	49.81	40.0	1.249
Iron and steel and their products—Continued																		
Year and month	Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)			Hardware			Plumbers' supplies			Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified			Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings			Stamped and enamelled ware and galvanizing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$24.49	39.7	\$0.618	\$23.13	38.9	\$0.593	\$25.80	38.2	\$0.676	\$25.25	38.1	\$0.666	\$26.19	37.6	\$0.697	\$23.92	38.1	\$0.627
1941: January.....	29.49	44.7	.662	28.24	40.9	.621	27.13	39.0	.696	26.07	38.7	.678	30.98	42.5	.732	26.32	39.4	.666
1948: May.....	54.01	41.6	1.299	50.84	40.4	1.253	56.93	41.0	1.388	54.18	39.7	1.366	56.90	40.7	1.396	53.75	40.3	1.332
June.....	54.96	42.1	1.308	52.22	40.6	1.285	56.51	40.4	1.401	55.95	40.2	1.392	57.68	40.7	1.418	53.64	40.2	1.330
July.....	54.11	41.2	1.314	50.27	38.8	1.295	56.48	40.2	1.405	55.26	39.7	1.392	59.42	41.0	1.448	52.62	38.6	1.363
August.....	56.53	42.2	1.342	52.62	40.3	1.306	58.12	40.7	1.429	57.04	40.5	1.411	58.18	40.3	1.444	54.80	39.8	1.378
September.....	55.09	40.6	1.356	52.62	39.5	1.331	56.78	38.7	1.466	56.24	39.5	1.424	58.39	40.3	1.450	53.37	38.4	1.397
October.....	56.80	41.6	1.366	54.30	40.8	1.331	62.31	41.4	1.506	58.12	40.9	1.423	60.66	41.0	1.479	55.97	39.9	1.403
November.....	56.54	41.2	1.373	54.61	40.9	1.334	61.27	40.9	1.499	55.02	39.0	1.410	60.17	40.6	1.482	56.23	40.1	1.403
December.....	56.80	41.5	1.368	55.04	41.2	1.336	62.01	41.3	1.501	55.29	39.2	1.412	59.34	40.3	1.478	57.14	40.4	1.414
1949: January.....	55.85	41.0	1.364	53.70	40.1	1.341	57.26	38.6	1.483	52.21	37.4	1.396	56.61	38.9	1.454	55.63	39.3	1.414
February.....	55.52	40.7	1.366	52.93	39.6	1.335	56.00	37.7	1.485	51.43	36.6	1.407	57.25	39.3	1.457	54.92	38.9	1.411
March.....	54.76	40.0	1.369	52.84	39.5	1.339	56.45	37.8	1.492	52.62	37.4	1.410	56.29	38.6	1.459	54.78	38.9	1.408
April.....	53.09	39.0	1.361	50.66	38.0	1.334	54.69	36.8	1.485	52.55	37.2	1.417	52.28	36.1	1.448	54.08	38.3	1.410
May.....	52.10	38.5	1.355	50.23	37.9	1.326	57.04	38.5	1.482	52.37	37.0	1.419	52.08	36.1	1.443	54.59	38.6	1.416

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Iron and steel and their products—Continued																	
	Fabricated structural and ornamental metal work			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Forgings, iron and steel			Screw-machine products and wood screws			Steel barrels, kegs, and drums		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$27.95	38.5	\$0.727				\$26.04	37.7	\$0.690	\$29.45	38.4	\$0.767						
1941: January.....	31.01	41.8	.743				29.58	41.9	.706	36.75	45.0	.818						
1948: May.....	57.16	41.2	1.388	58.55	41.0	1.412	57.88	42.2	1.371	62.64	40.0	1.566	56.06	42.1	1.331	55.31	40.4	1.369
June.....	57.84	41.2	1.395	61.49	42.7	1.439	58.76	42.3	1.386	64.74	40.7	1.580	55.65	41.9	1.328	55.41	40.5	1.369
July.....	55.39	39.4	1.398	56.45	39.4	1.435	57.37	41.5	1.383	63.44	40.0	1.585	55.85	41.2	1.355	53.24	38.6	1.381
August.....	59.92	41.1	1.447	61.80	42.2	1.465	60.97	42.3	1.440	66.59	40.4	1.647	56.52	41.2	1.366	58.39	39.9	1.462
September.....	57.25	39.2	1.448	63.75	42.7	1.489	59.43	40.8	1.454	68.82	40.6	1.695	56.77	41.0	1.386	53.74	36.5	1.468
October.....	61.83	42.3	1.462	62.98	42.4	1.478	60.87	41.5	1.464	70.63	41.4	1.708	58.61	41.8	1.400	58.59	39.7	1.477
November.....	61.74	41.9	1.472	62.43	42.1	1.483	61.41	42.0	1.458	70.61	41.2	1.715	57.39	41.2	1.393	59.33	40.1	1.479
December.....	61.79	42.2	1.465	63.87	42.9	1.488	62.77	42.6	1.472	71.27	41.7	1.708	58.15	41.6	1.398	62.86	41.6	1.511
1949: January.....	61.22	41.5	1.468	61.92	42.0	1.476	60.72	41.4	1.462	70.57	41.3	1.708	57.62	41.2	1.400	58.85	39.7	1.482
February.....	61.40	41.6	1.470	61.29	41.4	1.480	59.05	40.1	1.469	70.16	41.1	1.706	56.98	40.7	1.400	57.72	38.9	1.483
March.....	61.01	41.3	1.476	59.98	40.7	1.474	58.94	39.9	1.473	65.85	39.3	1.675	55.50	39.5	1.405	53.34	36.4	1.465
April.....	59.72	40.4	1.475	59.64	40.3	1.480	57.26	39.0	1.462	63.38	38.2	1.661	53.81	38.6	1.395	56.72	38.6	1.471
May.....	61.52	41.2	1.491	59.86	40.6	1.476	54.71	37.7	1.445	62.38	37.4	1.664	53.53	38.4	1.395	56.73	39.3	1.446
Iron and steel and their products—Continued																		
Electrical machinery																		
Firearms			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical equipment			Radios and phonographs			Communication equipment			Total: Machinery, except electrical			
1939: Average.....	\$27.28	41.3	\$0.660	\$27.09	38.6	\$0.702	\$27.95	38.7	\$0.722	\$22.34	38.5	\$0.581	\$28.74	38.3	\$0.751	\$29.27	39.3	\$0.746
1941: January.....	35.09	48.6	.722	31.84	42.4	.761	33.18	43.4	.765	24.08	38.2	.632	32.47	41.4	.784	34.36	44.0	.781
1948: May.....	61.42	41.9	1.466	53.70	39.6	1.357	55.41	39.9	1.390	46.97	38.8	1.211	53.59	39.3	1.364	59.33	41.2	1.441
June.....	63.10	42.1	1.489	54.86	40.0	1.372	56.67	40.3	1.408	48.10	39.1	1.229	54.06	39.7	1.366	60.50	41.4	1.461
July.....	63.06	42.4	1.489	55.46	39.4	1.407	57.24	39.5	1.449	49.45	39.7	1.247	53.82	38.8	1.387	59.83	40.6	1.478
August.....	61.73	42.1	1.468	57.49	40.0	1.439	59.18	40.0	1.478	50.21	39.3	1.279	57.56	40.3	1.429	61.45	41.0	1.498
September.....	63.23	42.3	1.493	57.72	40.0	1.443	59.37	40.0	1.486	50.66	39.6	1.278	57.80	40.6	1.426	61.31	40.6	1.510
October.....	64.47	42.3	1.523	58.17	40.2	1.448	60.04	40.3	1.492	50.74	39.5	1.285	58.21	40.6	1.435	62.25	41.0	1.518
November.....	64.44	42.2	1.528	58.29	40.3	1.446	60.18	40.3	1.493	52.09	40.4	1.288	57.15	40.1	1.426	61.92	40.7	1.520
December.....	63.76	41.4	1.541	58.29	40.3	1.446	60.45	40.5	1.493	52.49	40.3	1.301	55.86	39.5	1.413	62.68	41.1	1.525
1949: January.....	63.29	41.0	1.544	57.41	39.7	1.446	59.53	39.9	1.492	50.18	39.0	1.286	56.19	39.5	1.424	61.60	40.5	1.521
February.....	64.45	41.3	1.554	57.57	39.7	1.450	59.82	40.0	1.498	50.08	38.9	1.287	55.59	39.2	1.418	61.34	40.3	1.523
March.....	63.26	40.3	1.571	56.93	39.1	1.456	58.73	39.2	1.498	50.25	38.8	1.294	56.43	39.1	1.443	60.66	39.8	1.524
April.....	60.81	38.5	1.580	56.05	38.6	1.452	57.87	38.8	1.491	48.50	37.8	1.289	56.40	38.8	1.455	59.47	39.1	1.521
May.....	63.29	40.0	1.581	55.96	38.7	1.446	57.45	38.7	1.485	49.55	38.5	1.286	56.42	38.9	1.452	59.77	39.4	1.517
Machinery, except electrical—Continued																		
Machinery and machine-shop products			Engines and turbines			Tractors			Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors			Machine tools			Machine-tool accessories			
1939: Average.....	\$28.76	39.4	\$0.730	\$28.67	37.4	\$0.767	\$32.13	38.3	\$0.839	\$26.46	37.0	\$0.716	\$32.25	42.9	\$0.752	\$31.78	40.9	\$0.777
1941: January.....	34.00	43.7	.777	36.50	44.1	.827	36.03	41.5	.868	29.92	39.5	.757	40.15	50.4	.797	37.90	50.0	.758
1948: May.....	59.05	41.6	1.418	63.46	41.2	1.543	54.12	35.5	1.526	50.44	40.7	1.461	60.63	42.0	1.443	63.19	41.8	1.514
June.....	59.51	41.6	1.432	63.59	40.2	1.581	61.83	40.8	1.516	61.31	41.1	1.493	61.75	42.0	1.469	62.23	41.4	1.504
July.....	58.81	40.7	1.444	61.53	38.8	1.588	63.30	41.1	1.541	60.22	40.0	1.504	61.09	41.6	1.469	62.71	41.3	1.518
August.....	60.73	41.3	1.470	63.78	40.0	1.599	64.33	40.5	1.586	60.37	39.7	1.529	61.85	41.6	1.486	65.17	41.4	1.574
September.....	60.42	40.7	1.486	63.66	39.4	1.621	63.70	40.4	1.578	62.20	40.5	1.537	62.11	41.6	1.492	63.43	40.6	1.564
October.....	61.76	41.3	1.495	66.10	40.6	1.634	63.76	40.4	1.578	61.45	40.0	1.534	63.31	41.8	1.514	64.40	41.0	1.570
November.....	61.46	41.0	1.499	65.27	40.1	1.629	61.67	39.3	1.569	60.59	39.6	1.531	62.84	41.5	1.513	63.87	40.8	1.566
December.....	62.11	41.5	1.499	66.90	41.1	1.632	62.84	40.0	1.572	62.18	40.1	1.552	63.09	41.6	1.516	65.54	41.7	1.572
1949: January.....	61.20	40.8	1.499	64.31	39.9	1.616	63.46	40.4	1.573	61.04	39.4	1.549	61.07	40.6	1.504	64.35	41.1	1.565
February.....	60.52	40.4	1.499	64.32	39.9	1.626	62.60	40.1	1.563	62.35	40.0	1.557	60.57	40.2	1.507	63.65	40.6	1.568
March.....	60.04	40.0	1.500	63.11	39.2	1.619	61.84	39.5	1.567	61.56	39.5	1.557	59.84	39.7	1.509	63.84	40.5	1.576
April.....	58.94	39.4	1.497	61.67	38.5	1.606	60.07	38.4	1.563	60.88	39.1	1.559	58.99	39.1	1.510	61.99	39.3	1.577
May.....	59.00	39.7	1.487	62.37	39.0	1.610	59.63	38.1	1.562	60.75	39.1	1.562	58.94	38.9	1.514	61.64	39.2	1.574

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.
MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Machinery, except electrical—Continued																	
	Textile machinery			Typewriters			Cash registers; adding, and calculating machines			Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic			Sewing machines, domestic and industrial			Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$26.19	39.8	\$0.660	\$23.98	37.3	\$0.643	\$30.38	37.2	\$0.821									
1941: January.....	30.13	44.6	.677	26.40	39.1	.675	34.78	41.4	.846									
1948: May.....	61.28	43.3	1.417	53.31	41.2	1.294	64.55	41.5	1.570	57.39	41.3	1.390	64.89	41.8	1.551	56.72	40.5	1.402
June.....	62.53	43.3	1.443	53.75	41.2	1.305	66.43	41.5	1.614	59.29	41.8	1.417	65.99	42.5	1.553	59.47	40.5	1.467
July.....	60.61	42.1	1.440	54.62	41.5	1.317	67.45	41.5	1.639	57.05	39.5	1.445	65.19	41.5	1.571	57.22	38.6	1.482
August.....	62.21	42.3	1.470	52.78	40.6	1.300	66.00	40.8	1.628	61.27	41.2	1.486	68.04	43.1	1.578	59.40	39.2	1.514
September.....	62.86	42.4	1.483	53.31	40.5	1.316	66.04	40.4	1.646	59.32	39.5	1.500	69.17	43.1	1.604	60.07	39.5	1.522
October.....	62.26	42.1	1.480	48.51	36.9	1.316	65.51	40.0	1.646	62.13	41.5	1.498	70.20	43.7	1.608	62.60	40.6	1.540
November.....	62.24	41.8	1.490	56.11	40.9	1.371	66.63	40.8	1.644	61.04	40.7	1.499	71.30	44.0	1.618	61.02	40.0	1.526
December.....	63.58	42.3	1.498	56.63	41.3	1.372	67.99	40.9	1.673	51.12	35.1	1.458	71.02	44.0	1.608	61.60	40.0	1.541
1949: January.....	62.24	41.6	1.490	53.59	39.5	1.356	67.33	40.3	1.679	54.40	37.7	1.444	68.94	42.8	1.601	60.32	39.3	1.535
February.....	61.39	41.0	1.468	52.39	38.9	1.348	66.97	40.2	1.676	54.56	38.0	1.436	67.83	42.4	1.589	60.94	39.6	1.539
March.....	61.78	41.1	1.494	52.16	38.6	1.350	67.30	40.2	1.683	55.68	38.7	1.438	66.98	42.0	1.583	58.99	38.7	1.524
April.....	61.15	40.6	1.496	49.62	36.4	1.363	66.90	39.9	1.683	57.18	39.8	1.438	62.95	39.9	1.561	55.45	36.5	1.518
May.....	60.97	40.2	1.507	53.15	39.1	1.359	66.54	39.7	1.683	60.30	41.4	1.456	62.93	41.2	1.472	59.13	38.8	1.523
Transportation equipment, except automobiles																		
Year and month	Total: Transportation equipment, except automobiles			Locomotives			Cars, electric- and steam-railroad			Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines			Aircraft engines			Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$30.51	38.9	\$0.785	\$28.33	36.7	\$0.771	\$26.71	36.0	\$0.741	\$30.34	41.5	\$0.745	\$36.58	44.1	\$0.835	\$31.91	38.0	\$0.835
1941: January.....	35.69	43.1	.828	34.79	42.8	.814	29.57	38.5	.768	34.13	44.7	.776	42.16	47.2	.892	37.69	42.0	.893
1948: May.....	59.30	40.0	1.481	64.57	40.1	1.610	58.07	40.2	1.446	57.74	40.4	1.428	61.02	40.9	1.494	60.40	39.4	1.531
June.....	59.27	39.8	1.489	64.58	39.7	1.626	58.46	39.9	1.467	57.99	40.4	1.436	62.14	40.6	1.532	59.76	39.2	1.525
July.....	58.95	39.2	1.503	64.00	38.4	1.665	56.19	38.3	1.466	57.89	40.0	1.449	64.79	40.6	1.594	59.49	38.8	1.532
August.....	60.53	39.7	1.527	64.76	38.7	1.674	61.81	40.5	1.526	59.68	40.5	1.475	65.11	41.1	1.583	58.87	37.7	1.564
September.....	60.74	39.0	1.556	66.52	39.7	1.677	63.16	40.8	1.548	62.45	40.6	1.507	66.26	41.2	1.609	58.62	36.6	1.606
October.....	62.70	39.8	1.575	63.74	38.3	1.663	63.16	40.8	1.548	62.45	40.6	1.507	66.26	41.2	1.609	58.62	36.6	1.606
November.....	61.98	39.3	1.579	66.29	39.0	1.698	62.74	40.2	1.562	63.30	40.9	1.537	67.75	41.7	1.623	60.52	37.5	1.616
December.....	64.34	40.6	1.585	71.90	40.5	1.774	66.03	42.0	1.571	63.11	40.9	1.541	67.30	41.7	1.616	63.21	39.1	1.614
1949: January.....	62.92	39.9	1.577	67.71	39.7	1.705	64.78	41.4	1.566	61.24	39.8	1.537	66.63	41.3	1.615	62.97	39.0	1.614
February.....	63.04	40.1	1.572	64.20	39.2	1.637	65.05	41.3	1.574	62.75	40.6	1.544	65.74	40.9	1.606	61.78	38.6	1.601
March.....	62.37	39.7	1.571	66.90	39.7	1.687	63.01	40.3	1.562	61.56	39.9	1.538	63.60	40.0	1.591	62.80	39.1	1.605
April.....	60.99	38.8	1.572	66.79	39.4	1.694	58.79	37.9	1.550	59.80	39.0	1.530	64.11	40.1	1.597	62.43	38.3	1.630
May.....	62.09	39.5	1.572	67.26	39.8	1.692	60.44	38.6	1.557	62.18	40.3	1.541	63.75	40.0	1.592	61.40	38.2	1.608
Transportation equipment, except automobiles—Con.																		
Year and month	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts			Automobiles			Nonferrous metals and their products											
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Total: Nonferrous metals and their products			Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals			Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum			Clocks and watches		
1939: Average.....				\$32.91	35.4	\$0.929	\$26.74	38.9	\$0.687	\$26.67	38.2	\$0.699	\$28.77	39.6	\$0.729	\$22.27	37.9	\$0.587
1941: January.....				37.69	38.9	.969	30.47	41.4	.736	29.21	38.7	.755	35.96	44.0	.818	23.90	38.9	.614
1948: May.....	\$55.54	39.4	1.410	54.44	35.2	1.548	54.96	40.6	1.355	57.33	41.5	1.390	57.42	40.1	1.431	48.27	40.1	1.205
June.....	54.07	37.5	1.442	61.30	37.7	1.624	55.91	40.8	1.369	57.96	41.3	1.403	59.35	41.2	1.440	48.89	40.1	1.219
July.....	54.28	37.6	1.445	63.48	38.5	1.649	56.34	40.1	1.404	59.75	41.2	1.449	61.61	40.8	1.511	48.96	39.8	1.230
August.....	62.67	41.6	1.508	64.67	38.9	1.664	57.97	40.7	1.424	61.74	41.4	1.493	63.37	41.0	1.547	50.80	40.7	1.249
September.....	61.79	41.1	1.503	62.74	37.4	1.676	58.73	40.8	1.438	63.39	41.6	1.522	63.36	40.8	1.552	50.76	40.3	1.259
October.....	66.51	42.9	1.551	67.29	39.9	1.689	59.25	41.2	1.440	62.01	41.4	1.497	63.20	40.8	1.549	51.11	40.4	1.266
November.....	66.68	43.6	1.529	65.41	38.6	1.693	58.80	40.8	1.440	60.78	40.6	1.498	61.33	39.8	1.541	51.47	40.3	1.277
December.....	57.12	38.8	1.472	66.90	39.4	1.696	59.45	41.2	1.444	61.59	41.0	1.503	63.34	41.0	1.546	51.78	40.1	1.292
1949: January.....	55.69	37.9	1.468	68.10	39.8	1.711	58.48	40.5	1.444	62.88	41.1	1.531	61.43	40.1	1.533	50.78	39.7	1.281
February.....	56.24	38.3	1.467	67.66	39.8	1.700	58.31	40.3	1.447	61.88	40.8	1.516	59.12	38.7	1.528	50.73	39.5	1.286
March.....	57.02	39.1	1.458	63.48	37.9	1.675	56.58	39.4	1.436	61.62	40.9	1.505	55.67	36.7	1.516	50.79	39.6	1.283
April.....	57.25	39.3	1.456	65.22	38.8	1.681	55.91	38.8	1.441	62.34	41.1	1.510	52.39	34.7	1.512	50.34	39.4	1.279
May.....	57.32	39.3	1.460	64.43	37.7	1.709	55.64	38.8	1.434	61.52	40.6	1.504	53.55	35.4	1.513	50.13	39.1	1.283

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Nonferrous metals and their products—Continued												Lumber and timber basic products					
	Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings			Silverware and plated ware			Lighting equipment			Aluminum manufactures			Total: Lumber and timber basic products			Sawmills and logging camps		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$26.36	39.4	\$0.660	\$26.03	40.7	\$0.643	\$25.73	37.1	\$0.693	\$27.49	39.3	\$0.699	\$19.06	39.0	\$0.489	\$18.29	38.4	\$0.476
1941: January.....	26.43	39.1	.664	27.37	41.4	.666	28.19	39.3	.717	32.85	42.0	.782	20.27	38.9	.521	19.59	38.4	.510
1948: May.....	50.59	39.8	1.271	62.00	45.5	1.363	51.75	37.7	1.373	52.83	39.7	1.332	47.39	42.5	1.115	45.06	41.3	1.095
June.....	52.10	40.9	1.274	62.24	45.5	1.367	53.19	37.5	1.419	52.13	39.1	1.333	48.43	42.8	1.131	47.37	42.6	1.113
July.....	49.30	39.8	1.240	58.55	43.7	1.340	56.31	38.6	1.460	52.79	37.3	1.414	48.14	41.9	1.149	47.29	41.7	1.133
August.....	51.07	40.3	1.267	60.79	44.6	1.365	55.88	38.4	1.454	55.16	38.9	1.419	50.64	43.1	1.175	49.90	42.9	1.162
September.....	51.86	40.3	1.290	64.35	46.2	1.392	57.64	39.4	1.463	55.41	38.7	1.432	49.22	41.8	1.178	48.31	41.6	1.162
October.....	52.74	40.8	1.296	64.67	46.0	1.407	57.13	39.3	1.453	58.04	40.2	1.444	49.60	42.5	1.167	48.45	42.2	1.148
November.....	54.35	41.5	1.310	64.78	46.0	1.409	57.91	39.7	1.460	57.73	40.1	1.440	48.30	41.6	1.160	47.14	41.3	1.141
December.....	55.23	41.7	1.326	63.50	45.0	1.409	58.05	39.7	1.463	57.68	40.1	1.437	47.02	41.4	1.136	45.54	41.0	1.110
1949: January.....	52.25	40.4	1.295	60.79	43.4	1.401	57.34	39.0	1.472	57.41	40.2	1.428	46.07	41.1	1.121	44.90	41.0	1.095
February.....	52.77	40.6	1.301	60.94	43.3	1.408	61.18	40.1	1.527	57.38	40.2	1.426	44.15	39.7	1.112	42.44	39.3	1.080
March.....	52.70	40.4	1.305	56.58	41.0	1.390	58.39	38.5	1.515	55.88	39.5	1.416	45.97	40.5	1.135	44.73	40.3	1.110
April.....	50.05	38.1	1.314	56.68	41.1	1.378	59.63	38.6	1.552	55.49	39.2	1.414	47.28	40.9	1.156	46.11	40.7	1.133
May.....	50.87	38.8	1.311	53.22	39.5	1.348	58.80	38.4	1.530	54.82	38.9	1.416	48.56	41.4	1.173	47.70	41.3	1.155
Lumber and timber basic products—Con.																		
Planing and plywood mills			Furniture and finished lumber products						Stone, clay, and glass products									
			Total: Furniture and finished lumber products			Furniture			Caskets and other morticians' goods			Wood preserving			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			
1939: Average.....	\$22.17	41.1	\$0.540	\$19.95	38.5	\$0.518	\$20.51	38.9	\$0.530						\$23.94	37.6	\$0.637	
1941: January.....	22.51	40.5	.554	20.90	38.7	.540	21.42	39.0	.552						25.02	37.4	.609	
1948: May.....	52.53	43.9	1.197	46.39	40.8	1.136	47.60	40.8	1.167	47.48	40.7	1.165	42.29	40.3	1.050	52.30	40.7	1.286
June.....	52.61	43.8	1.213	46.54	40.7	1.145	47.57	40.6	1.174	47.61	40.6	1.172	42.45	40.4	1.050	52.45	40.6	1.292
July.....	51.91	42.7	1.220	46.30	40.3	1.149	46.95	40.0	1.176	47.37	40.0	1.177	43.51	41.1	1.059	51.50	39.4	1.307
August.....	53.88	43.9	1.231	47.68	41.0	1.163	48.47	40.7	1.189	48.56	40.6	1.195	42.77	40.9	1.046	54.07	40.9	1.322
September.....	53.27	42.8	1.247	48.16	40.8	1.181	49.25	40.7	1.211	48.54	40.5	1.194	43.45	40.7	1.068	53.98	40.2	1.344
October.....	54.47	43.9	1.246	49.20	41.5	1.184	50.56	41.5	1.217	48.20	40.4	1.189	44.54	41.7	1.069	55.11	41.0	1.345
November.....	53.41	42.9	1.243	48.41	40.8	1.188	50.17	40.9	1.226	48.59	39.9	1.209	43.99	41.2	1.069	54.31	40.1	1.354
December.....	53.12	42.9	1.238	48.70	41.1	1.186	50.42	41.1	1.227	49.25	41.0	1.200	43.45	40.8	1.066	54.83	40.6	1.352
1949: January.....	51.00	41.7	1.221	47.08	39.8	1.183	48.26	39.4	1.225	49.59	40.3	1.227	43.40	40.8	1.063	53.87	39.7	1.357
February.....	51.01	41.4	1.223	47.28	40.0	1.182	48.14	39.6	1.223	48.93	40.2	1.223	42.19	40.4	1.043	53.91	39.7	1.358
March.....	50.77	41.1	1.236	47.36	39.9	1.187	48.54	39.5	1.231	47.89	39.4	1.219	43.12	40.6	1.061	53.56	39.5	1.356
April.....	51.79	41.5	1.249	46.37	39.1	1.186	47.39	38.7	1.230	45.85	38.4	1.195	44.04	40.5	1.087	52.85	39.0	1.355
May.....	52.49	41.9	1.251	46.96	39.0	1.204	48.04	38.5	1.255	46.39	38.7	1.203	44.71	41.2	1.078	53.23	39.2	1.358
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
Glass and glassware			Glass products made from purchased glass			Cement			Brick, tile, and terra cotta			Pottery and related products			Gypsum			
1939: Average.....	\$25.32	35.2	\$0.721				\$26.67	38.2	\$0.699	\$20.55	37.8	\$0.543	\$22.74	37.2	\$0.625			
1941: January.....	28.02	36.3	.772				26.82	37.9	.709	21.74	36.9	.587	22.92	36.4	.635			
1948: May.....	53.44	39.3	1.360	45.53	40.4	1.131	55.85	42.6	1.311	49.75	41.1	1.206	48.09	38.7	1.263	60.17	47.2	1.275
June.....	53.32	39.2	1.361	45.75	40.3	1.136	56.38	42.7	1.321	49.66	40.8	1.210	48.42	38.6	1.272	59.91	46.2	1.298
July.....	50.90	37.0	1.376	43.32	37.4	1.158	56.61	42.1	1.346	49.52	40.2	1.227	47.30	37.6	1.293	58.86	44.2	1.332
August.....	54.88	39.5	1.393	47.14	40.6	1.161	57.35	42.7	1.344	52.05	41.4	1.254	49.96	39.3	1.294	63.44	47.1	1.347
September.....	55.57	39.0	1.428	47.18	40.3	1.172	56.48	41.4	1.365	51.25	40.3	1.265	48.31	37.7	1.305	63.95	46.4	1.378
October.....	57.00	40.0	1.427	48.35	41.4	1.168	56.26	41.7	1.348	52.48	41.0	1.270	51.33	39.4	1.325	64.81	47.2	1.372
November.....	55.58	38.4	1.448	49.38	41.2	1.200	55.42	41.2	1.346	51.75	40.4	1.274	51.86	39.0	1.338	64.60	47.0	1.375
December.....	57.18	39.4	1.453	50.34	42.1	1.200	55.27	41.5	1.333	51.92	40.6	1.271	51.34	38.9	1.326	65.61	47.9	1.370
1949: January.....	57.61	39.2	1.469	47.42	39.9	1.187	55.44	41.3	1.342	50.17	39.2	1.268	50.13	37.8	1.344	60.09	44.6	1.346
February.....	58.11	39.4	1.479	46.98	39.7	1.184	54.89	41.3	1.328	50.73	39.7	1.269	50.56	38.0	1.342	60.43	44.7	1.352
March.....	57.15	39.1	1.467	46.44	39.0	1.178	55.58	41.6	1.336	50.17	39.3	1.271	50.29	37.5	1.347	57.90	43.2	1.339
April.....	55.84	38.3	1.457	47.08	39.5	1.191	56.21	41.4	1.359	50.48	39.4	1.271	49.07	36.6	1.340	55.36	41.8	1.325
May.....	56.52	38.8	1.457	47.30	40.1	1.180	57.48	41.6	1.380	50.56	39.3	1.277	48.57	36.1	1.335	54.53	41.7	1.307

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued												Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures					
	Lime			Marble, granite, slate, and other products			Abrasives			Asbestos products			Total: Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures			Cotton manufactures, except smallwares		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average				\$26.18	36.9	\$0.714				\$24.43	39.0	\$0.627	\$16.84	36.6	\$0.460	\$14.26	36.7	\$0.389
1941: January				24.29	34.6	.708				27.26	41.3	.660	18.01	36.9	.488	15.60	37.2	.419
1948: May	52.41	46.1	1.136	49.44	41.3	1.193	61.04	41.9	1.457	55.45	41.3	1.340	45.22	39.6	1.142	42.64	39.6	1.078
June	53.32	45.9	1.153	49.21	40.9	1.198	61.39	42.2	1.456	56.17	41.7	1.348	45.29	39.5	1.147	42.00	39.1	1.075
July	52.46	44.4	1.169	48.27	39.8	1.209	58.53	41.3	1.423	57.18	41.7	1.373	44.15	38.6	1.145	40.63	38.0	1.070
August	54.78	45.8	1.192	50.32	41.1	1.219	60.17	41.5	1.449	57.62	41.4	1.391	45.07	38.5	1.170	41.61	37.7	1.106
September	54.75	45.0	1.217	50.05	40.9	1.221	62.09	42.0	1.479	58.81	42.0	1.400	45.12	38.0	1.188	41.69	37.1	1.125
October	55.45	45.8	1.203	50.34	41.2	1.220	62.30	41.8	1.492	58.85	41.6	1.415	44.94	37.9	1.187	41.60	36.9	1.127
November	55.24	45.4	1.213	48.76	39.3	1.238	61.37	41.4	1.482	57.46	40.9	1.406	45.17	38.0	1.190	41.60	37.0	1.125
December	53.89	44.5	1.203	51.80	41.6	1.246	60.57	40.7	1.490	57.67	41.2	1.399	45.55	38.3	1.189	42.21	37.5	1.126
1949: January	53.56	44.7	1.192	50.46	40.6	1.243	60.03	40.5	1.487	54.92	39.8	1.381	44.47	37.4	1.189	40.74	36.3	1.125
February	52.27	42.8	1.207	50.77	40.8	1.237	59.67	40.2	1.485	55.46	39.9	1.389	44.44	37.5	1.185	41.14	36.6	1.124
March	53.63	44.4	1.201	50.45	40.4	1.249	58.84	39.3	1.495	54.57	39.5	1.381	43.66	37.0	1.180	40.58	36.2	1.122
April	52.65	43.2	1.208	50.82	40.7	1.256	58.15	38.9	1.496	52.76	38.0	1.387	41.68	35.5	1.174	38.42	34.5	1.115
May	53.00	43.1	1.209	52.11	41.4	1.258	56.79	38.0	1.493	54.81	39.0	1.400	41.45	35.4	1.171	37.23	33.8	1.101

Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued																		
Cotton smallwares			Silk and rayon goods			Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing			Hosiery			Knitted cloth			Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1939: Average	\$18.22	39.0	\$0.474	\$15.78	36.5	\$0.429	\$19.21	36.4	\$0.528	\$18.98	35.6	\$0.536	\$18.15	38.4	\$0.468	\$17.14	37.0	\$0.461
1941: January	19.74	39.3	.503	16.53	35.7	.461	21.78	37.9	.576	18.51	33.8	.550	19.90	37.9	.503	17.65	35.8	.489
1948: May	42.72	39.3	1.089	48.38	41.8	1.157	52.61	40.1	1.314	41.14	36.7	1.120	42.79	39.7	1.078	39.00	38.5	1.012
June	43.98	39.8	1.106	48.47	41.8	1.159	53.10	40.3	1.320	42.01	36.6	1.146	43.94	40.7	1.079	38.84	38.3	1.004
July	43.48	39.3	1.107	47.69	41.6	1.147	52.31	39.5	1.327	41.52	36.1	1.148	44.21	40.5	1.091	37.28	37.2	.987
August	43.40	38.9	1.115	48.85	41.3	1.182	52.13	39.6	1.317	42.98	36.8	1.167	44.70	40.8	1.097	37.89	37.3	1.000
September	44.09	39.0	1.130	49.62	41.2	1.206	51.19	38.8	1.323	43.38	36.2	1.200	43.72	39.1	1.117	38.91	37.7	1.016
October	42.87	38.0	1.129	49.13	41.1	1.195	49.37	37.6	1.315	45.11	37.5	1.204	44.61	39.1	1.141	37.78	36.6	1.021
November	43.19	38.3	1.130	49.26	41.1	1.200	50.25	38.1	1.320	45.26	37.4	1.209	44.82	39.3	1.141	39.85	38.2	1.029
December	44.12	39.4	1.122	48.81	40.8	1.197	51.66	39.1	1.321	43.90	36.6	1.200	44.66	39.2	1.140	39.37	38.0	1.021
1949: January	43.26	38.8	1.114	47.00	39.8	1.181	51.37	38.8	1.325	42.73	35.6	1.199	45.65	40.0	1.140	40.63	38.3	1.044
February	43.76	39.0	1.122	46.75	39.3	1.190	50.40	38.1	1.322	42.74	36.2	1.179	45.72	39.8	1.141	40.15	37.7	1.049
March	43.19	38.6	1.118	44.40	37.4	1.188	47.88	36.8	1.299	42.81	36.1	1.183	46.80	40.7	1.138	40.39	38.0	1.049
April	42.88	38.4	1.118	43.70	37.0	1.183	46.10	35.7	1.292	41.82	35.2	1.185	46.15	39.6	1.154	37.66	35.5	1.055
May	43.82	39.0	1.125	44.02	37.4	1.178	47.12	36.4	1.296	41.89	35.3	1.186	44.82	38.7	1.146	38.94	37.1	1.045

Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued																		
Knitted underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted			Carpets and rugs, wool			Hats, fur-felt			Jute goods, except felts			Cordage and twine			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1939: Average	\$15.05	36.9	\$0.410	\$20.82	38.6	\$0.535	\$23.25	36.1	\$0.644	\$22.73	32.2	\$0.707						
1941: January	16.06	36.0	.446	21.65	39.3	.551	25.18	37.3	.675	27.12	36.2	.755						
1948: May	37.88	38.3	.987	50.67	41.3	1.226	56.22	41.8	1.348	49.94	36.7	1.364	42.69	40.1	1.064	41.82	38.5	1.084
June	38.09	38.4	.994	51.05	41.5	1.229	57.86	42.0	1.380	51.72	37.7	1.375	42.65	40.2	1.060	42.68	39.0	1.094
July	36.98	37.3	.990	48.76	39.9	1.221	57.42	40.7	1.412	49.52	37.1	1.338	42.58	40.6	1.048	41.08	37.7	1.088
August	38.05	37.3	1.016	49.86	40.1	1.241	59.36	41.3	1.439	52.52	37.3	1.411	43.37	41.1	1.056	41.82	38.0	1.101
September	36.80	35.8	1.023	50.47	39.9	1.264	59.30	41.3	1.438	50.54	35.7	1.414	41.77	40.3	1.036	41.85	37.4	1.120
October	37.00	36.0	1.023	50.54	39.7	1.271	60.08	41.1	1.464	49.78	35.5	1.397	43.77	41.3	1.059	42.90	38.4	1.119
November	36.19	35.3	1.025	50.98	39.9	1.274	60.27	41.0	1.471	47.87	33.9	1.407	43.91	41.4	1.062	43.54	38.3	1.136
December	35.89	34.9	1.023	52.36	41.2	1.269	59.75	40.8	1.466	53.07	37.6	1.413	43.89	41.2	1.066	43.79	38.4	1.139
1949: January	34.95	34.1	1.019	50.59	39.7	1.274	59.57	40.7	1.464	53.19	37.2	1.432	42.43	39.2	1.081	42.99	37.7	1.141
February	35.47	35.1	1.010	52.03	40.8	1.276	58.22	39.9	1.460	53.03	37.4	1.421	42.44	39.5	1.074	43.05	37.5	1.143
March	36.59	35.9	1.017	52.29	40.9	1.277	58.26	39.8	1.467	50.37	35.8	1.404	41.54	38.3	1.084	43.67	38.1	1.146
April	34.09	33.6	1.010	50.23	39.4	1.275	53.63	37.0	1.453	41.98	29.3	1.434	41.10	38.1	1.078	41.60	36.4	1.142
May	34.76	34.0	1.015	49.42	38.7	1.277	54.40	37.6	1.448	48.36	33.8	1.432	40.59	37.5	1.081	40.89	35.7	1.147

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Apparel and other finished textile products																	
	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Underwear and neckwear, men's			Work shirts			Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$18.17	34.5	\$0.527	\$19.32	33.2	\$0.581	\$13.75	34.6	\$0.398	\$14.18	35.4	\$0.401	\$11.03	35.8	\$0.309	\$19.20	33.9	\$0.519
1941: January.....	18.76	33.5	.560	20.40	33.4	.607	14.22	33.0	.431	14.85	33.6	.442	12.33	33.6	.367	19.47	33.2	.552
1948: May.....	37.24	35.8	1.040	43.50	36.8	1.171	33.83	36.3	.927	34.80	36.8	.946	27.22	36.5	.744	43.27	35.1	1.206
June.....	37.61	35.6	1.055	43.19	36.4	1.169	33.00	35.5	.925	34.00	35.6	.950	27.21	37.1	.732	43.94	35.0	1.239
July.....	38.74	35.8	1.081	43.03	36.8	1.160	33.14	36.2	.924	34.54	36.0	.950	26.67	36.9	.735	46.09	34.9	1.304
August.....	40.27	36.4	1.106	43.98	36.8	1.180	32.88	35.7	.921	35.31	36.5	.968	27.70	37.4	.739	49.06	36.0	1.336
September.....	40.38	36.1	1.117	43.81	36.7	1.178	33.59	35.9	.933	35.74	36.0	.993	28.41	37.4	.759	49.15	35.6	1.352
October.....	37.77	34.8	1.087	41.07	35.0	1.160	33.44	35.9	.931	35.29	35.9	.982	28.34	37.6	.751	44.39	33.5	1.302
November.....	39.40	35.9	1.099	41.78	35.4	1.167	34.04	36.1	.942	37.07	36.9	1.004	26.46	35.1	.754	48.05	35.7	1.321
December.....	38.95	35.4	1.101	41.95	35.3	1.180	32.26	34.2	.944	36.37	36.6	.997	25.75	33.3	.771	47.34	35.1	1.317
1949: January.....	39.53	35.2	1.123	41.52	34.8	1.180	31.75	33.7	.945	34.90	35.3	.965	26.09	34.4	.763	48.69	35.2	1.358
February.....	40.10	36.0	1.114	42.79	36.0	1.176	33.20	35.2	.932	35.99	36.0	1.000	27.14	35.2	.770	48.72	35.6	1.342
March.....	39.75	36.2	1.098	43.21	36.3	1.175	34.45	36.5	.938	36.79	36.5	1.008	27.38	35.3	.777	47.50	35.6	1.306
April.....	35.94	34.2	1.051	40.43	34.6	1.156	33.45	35.4	.939	33.66	34.3	.981	26.80	34.8	.774	41.82	33.3	1.225
May.....	36.08	35.2	1.025	40.31	34.7	1.143	34.26	36.4	.937	34.82	35.8	.973	26.42	34.2	.773	42.59	35.0	1.179
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																		
Year and month	Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			Handkerchiefs			Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads			Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.			Textile bags		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$17.15	37.5	\$0.456	\$22.19	33.8	\$0.636	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1941: January.....	17.24	35.6	.482	22.31	30.5	.648	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1948: May.....	35.85	35.8	1.003	42.82	31.5	1.333	31.66	34.8	.909	30.41	32.9	.912	37.52	37.2	.998	37.94	38.4	.987
June.....	36.58	36.2	1.013	45.29	32.7	1.352	31.40	34.3	.917	30.50	33.6	.898	40.19	39.1	1.019	38.10	38.3	.995
July.....	36.10	36.0	1.003	50.99	34.8	1.414	30.62	33.8	.907	30.33	34.6	.892	39.01	38.2	1.010	38.93	38.9	1.001
August.....	36.51	36.6	.999	54.26	36.7	1.449	32.79	35.7	.920	31.97	35.8	.898	39.72	38.6	1.014	39.68	39.2	1.012
September.....	37.07	37.1	1.002	55.64	36.5	1.467	34.34	37.2	.924	32.54	35.8	.922	38.65	36.7	1.032	41.34	39.7	1.042
October.....	37.66	37.0	1.019	51.37	34.0	1.467	36.24	38.7	.937	32.86	36.0	.920	41.33	39.4	1.036	41.42	40.2	1.030
November.....	38.25	37.8	1.012	42.97	30.4	1.381	36.70	38.9	.944	32.93	36.6	.909	41.78	39.8	1.038	40.98	39.8	1.029
December.....	37.58	37.3	1.009	48.68	34.3	1.391	36.00	38.1	.946	32.49	35.2	.920	41.85	39.7	1.041	41.81	40.3	1.038
1949: January.....	37.10	36.4	1.021	52.24	35.2	1.457	34.56	36.7	.942	32.68	35.2	.930	38.37	37.0	1.032	40.93	39.4	1.040
February.....	38.06	36.9	1.032	59.99	37.9	1.530	36.37	38.2	.952	34.50	37.5	.924	40.62	38.7	1.043	40.05	38.5	1.043
March.....	38.46	37.4	1.031	62.90	39.4	1.550	34.79	37.3	.933	35.05	37.8	.931	40.38	38.3	1.047	38.98	37.5	1.039
April.....	36.85	35.3	1.045	52.09	35.6	1.473	31.07	33.1	.938	32.86	35.5	.922	39.16	37.5	1.035	38.95	37.1	1.050
May.....	38.23	37.0	1.035	46.55	32.6	1.423	30.04	32.5	.926	34.03	36.2	.933	39.62	38.0	1.036	40.35	38.3	1.055
Leather and leather products																		
Year and month	Total: Leather and leather products			Leather			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Boots and shoes			Leather gloves and mittens			Trunks and suitcases		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$19.13	36.2	\$0.528	\$24.43	38.7	\$0.634	-----	-----	-----	\$17.83	35.7	\$0.503	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1941: January.....	20.66	37.3	.554	25.27	38.3	.662	-----	-----	-----	19.58	37.0	.530	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1948: May.....	39.65	35.5	1.118	52.38	39.4	1.330	39.72	36.3	1.105	36.79	34.3	1.074	34.77	35.2	.991	45.06	39.6	1.137
June.....	41.38	37.0	1.118	53.11	39.5	1.345	41.24	37.4	1.108	39.00	36.4	1.074	35.78	35.8	.999	44.86	39.0	1.150
July.....	41.64	37.4	1.114	53.39	39.5	1.351	41.09	37.4	1.104	39.41	37.0	1.069	35.01	35.8	.988	44.42	38.8	1.152
August.....	42.80	37.9	1.128	53.70	39.8	1.366	42.62	38.8	1.105	40.65	37.4	1.087	35.79	36.3	1.005	47.19	40.6	1.168
September.....	42.65	37.3	1.143	53.13	38.9	1.367	42.06	38.1	1.117	40.61	36.8	1.104	35.41	35.6	1.002	47.65	40.7	1.175
October.....	41.56	36.3	1.145	53.52	39.1	1.368	40.46	36.2	1.125	39.15	35.6	1.102	34.72	35.1	.995	47.61	40.0	1.193
November.....	40.84	35.5	1.151	53.82	39.1	1.377	39.73	35.6	1.134	37.97	34.4	1.105	34.74	34.9	1.004	49.26	41.4	1.193
December.....	42.61	37.2	1.146	55.39	40.1	1.381	42.51	37.6	1.137	40.23	36.6	1.101	33.15	34.4	.962	45.24	38.2	1.183
1949: January.....	42.41	37.2	1.140	54.61	39.7	1.375	41.95	37.6	1.127	40.40	36.8	1.097	34.68	35.8	.973	40.17	35.0	1.148
February.....	42.86	37.6	1.140	54.38	39.5	1.377	43.00	38.5	1.122	40.99	37.3	1.099	34.34	36.1	.961	43.93	37.5	1.164
March.....	42.64	37.4	1.140	53.34	38.8	1.374	42.41	37.8	1.128	40.95	37.2	1.100	33.66	35.2	.964	45.10	38.3	1.170
April.....	40.80	35.6	1.146	52.28	38.1	1.375	40.54	35.9	1.137	38.50	35.1	1.105	31.98	33.5	.962	44.19	37.2	1.185
May.....	40.29	35.0	1.151	53.16	38.6	1.379	39.30	35.1	1.135	37.37	34.1	1.105	32.77	34.4	.962	46.46	38.1	1.207

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Food																	
	Total: Food			Slaughtering and meat packing			Butter			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream			Flour		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$24.43	40.3	\$0.607	\$27.85	40.6	\$0.686	\$22.60	46.7	\$0.484				\$29.24	46.2	\$0.626	\$25.80	42.3	\$0.605
1941: January	24.69	39.0	.633	26.84	39.3	.681	22.84	44.6	.509				29.41	44.2	.653	25.27	41.0	.608
1948: May	51.26	42.5	1.207	67.66	46.7	1.424	47.52	45.9	1.033	55.36	47.5	1.165	51.11	45.0	1.086	55.12	46.1	1.196
June	52.09	42.8	1.217	61.24	44.1	1.383	48.42	46.3	1.043	56.66	48.5	1.168	52.22	45.8	1.103	57.48	47.8	1.204
July	51.77	42.6	1.215	58.75	42.9	1.368	49.66	46.9	1.063	56.42	47.6	1.186	53.58	46.2	1.125	60.05	48.4	1.241
August	49.74	41.0	1.214	55.71	41.2	1.351	49.82	46.6	1.067	56.07	47.7	1.174	52.81	44.7	1.147	61.14	48.1	1.271
September	51.76	42.6	1.216	57.64	42.3	1.361	49.58	45.8	1.081	55.99	47.0	1.191	54.46	45.3	1.173	60.77	46.3	1.315
October	51.47	41.8	1.232	57.38	41.9	1.367	49.43	45.8	1.079	53.71	45.4	1.183	53.92	44.5	1.163	62.03	47.9	1.297
November	51.83	41.5	1.249	61.07	43.1	1.416	49.87	46.0	1.083	54.29	45.9	1.182	54.45	44.3	1.177	58.94	45.6	1.291
December	52.86	41.8	1.264	62.63	44.5	1.404	49.62	45.0	1.100	54.29	45.5	1.192	54.66	45.0	1.161	58.34	45.2	1.293
1949: January	52.62	41.5	1.268	60.30	43.1	1.397	50.48	45.4	1.110	54.78	45.0	1.218	54.39	45.1	1.161	61.55	46.7	1.319
February	52.24	41.3	1.265	58.04	40.6	1.381	50.51	45.0	1.119	55.53	45.7	1.216	55.26	45.9	1.162	57.18	44.8	1.278
March	52.03	41.0	1.269	55.61	40.2	1.384	50.63	45.0	1.121	55.91	45.6	1.226	55.16	44.9	1.160	54.92	43.3	1.268
April	51.61	40.7	1.268	55.32	39.7	1.392	50.07	44.3	1.122	56.42	45.9	1.228	54.94	45.2	1.164	54.27	42.8	1.267
May	52.74	41.4	1.274	56.63	40.4	1.401	50.75	45.3	1.123	56.79	46.3	1.225	55.37	45.2	1.163	55.61	43.5	1.270
Food—Continued																		
Year and month	Cereal preparations			Baking			Sugar refining, cane			Sugar, beet			Confectionery			Beverages, non-alcoholic		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average				\$25.70	41.7	\$0.621	\$23.91	37.6	\$0.636	\$24.68	42.9	\$0.585	\$18.64	38.1	\$0.492	\$24.21	43.6	\$0.556
1941: January				26.46	41.1	.644	22.73	35.0	.650	24.03	36.5	.630	19.19	37.6	.511	25.28	42.0	.602
1948: May	55.64	40.4	1.377	49.09	42.7	1.148	51.08	41.9	1.220	50.27	37.5	1.339	39.21	37.5	1.036	45.75	43.9	1.041
June	58.00	41.5	1.398	50.03	42.9	1.165	53.14	44.0	1.207	50.71	38.9	1.303	42.15	39.5	1.069	47.20	45.0	1.052
July	57.92	41.7	1.391	50.01	42.7	1.168	57.73	45.9	1.258	51.94	39.4	1.321	41.83	39.3	1.078	49.39	46.1	1.076
August	53.66	39.2	1.368	49.77	42.5	1.169	57.52	45.6	1.261	50.73	38.2	1.326	42.98	40.2	1.088	45.18	42.5	1.050
September	52.61	37.8	1.391	51.11	42.8	1.191	54.79	43.7	1.254	56.21	41.3	1.362	44.20	40.7	1.087	47.05	43.8	1.073
October	54.96	39.4	1.395	50.89	42.4	1.197	51.04	41.5	1.229	52.12	42.5	1.226	43.93	40.7	1.077	44.45	41.8	1.061
November	55.53	39.3	1.413	50.41	41.9	1.202	50.69	41.9	1.210	60.20	47.9	1.257	44.67	41.4	1.081	45.48	42.6	1.069
December	55.49	38.7	1.435	50.88	42.0	1.210	50.86	40.0	1.272	51.58	38.2	1.349	43.52	40.6	1.074	46.18	42.9	1.080
1949: January	56.10	39.5	1.421	49.96	40.9	1.218	54.67	42.4	1.275	60.25	40.5	1.488	42.17	39.2	1.077	45.74	45.8	1.077
February	57.77	40.8	1.427	51.54	42.2	1.220	54.42	40.9	1.329	58.23	40.6	1.434	42.20	38.9	1.084	46.94	43.3	1.088
March	58.53	40.4	1.447	50.83	41.6	1.221	52.29	40.0	1.308	56.78	39.3	1.446	42.97	39.4	1.090	46.86	43.3	1.090
April	56.70	39.2	1.446	51.60	42.1	1.220	50.12	38.1	1.315	55.87	38.4	1.461	41.31	37.9	1.085	47.39	43.5	1.098
May	56.86	39.7	1.430	51.73	42.2	1.224	55.14	41.9	1.314	55.11	37.2	1.488	41.53	38.1	1.086	48.90	44.2	1.117
Food—Continued																		
Year and month	Malt liquors			Canning and preserving			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$35.01	38.3	\$0.916	\$16.77	37.0	\$0.464	\$16.84	35.4	\$0.476	\$20.88	37.2	\$0.561	\$14.56	34.7	\$0.419	\$17.53	34.1	\$0.514
1941: January	34.57	36.4	.952	16.67	33.0	.510	17.89	35.7	.501	22.38	37.3	.600	15.13	35.0	.432	18.60	34.9	.537
1948: May	65.31	42.5	1.537	41.35	36.8	1.125	37.12	37.7	.984	44.32	38.9	1.139	31.80	36.9	.858	36.91	37.3	.991
June	67.74	42.9	1.578	41.16	38.0	1.090	37.86	37.8	1.003	45.84	39.1	1.172	31.73	36.8	.863	37.93	37.6	1.009
July	71.35	44.1	1.610	41.78	39.0	1.083	38.51	38.0	1.014	46.59	39.8	1.171	32.24	36.7	.877	37.59	37.1	1.015
August	69.14	42.9	1.612	39.50	36.1	1.105	39.26	39.0	1.008	48.39	41.5	1.167	32.29	37.1	.867	38.81	38.4	1.012
September	70.27	43.4	1.618	46.01	41.4	1.121	37.97	38.0	1.000	44.47	38.4	1.159	32.84	37.6	.870	39.11	38.2	1.023
October	66.11	41.1	1.606	45.32	39.5	1.153	38.78	38.9	.998	45.95	40.0	1.149	33.43	38.0	.876	39.63	39.2	1.011
November	67.45	41.1	1.639	39.02	35.4	1.107	38.37	37.8	1.016	43.61	36.6	1.193	34.63	38.8	.889	38.62	37.5	1.031
December	67.14	41.5	1.613	42.02	36.3	1.162	38.78	38.1	1.018	45.74	37.9	1.207	33.55	38.1	.878	39.31	39.2	1.003
1949: January	65.05	40.3	1.616	42.04	36.6	1.151	37.13	36.4	1.020	43.22	35.5	1.218	32.61	37.2	.871	37.07	36.4	1.019
February	66.41	40.4	1.643	43.67	38.1	1.143	36.08	35.3	1.022	42.29	34.7	1.218	31.43	35.7	.872	37.16	35.9	1.036
March	68.01	41.1	1.652	42.71	37.2	1.145	37.29	36.1	1.033	45.26	37.2	1.217	31.20	35.2	.880	37.89	36.5	1.038
April	67.38	41.2	1.634	42.39	36.4	1.172	36.26	34.8	1.042	44.19	36.0	1.227	29.83	33.8	.877	36.67	35.0	1.049
May	70.74	42.4	1.662	43.43	37.5	1.160	37.27	35.8	1.041	44.05	35.9	1.227	31.75	35.8	.882	37.58	35.6	1.054

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Paper and allied products															Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Total: Paper and allied products			Paper and pulp			Envelopes			Paper bags			Paper boxes			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$23.72	40.1	\$0.592	\$24.92	40.3	\$0.620							\$21.78	40.2	\$0.547	\$32.42	37.4	\$0.866
1941: January.....	25.16	40.0	.629	27.02	40.8	.662							22.26	38.8	.576	33.40	37.8	.886
1948: May.....	54.28	42.8	1.269	59.47	44.6	1.334	\$46.34	40.8	\$1.150	\$44.93	39.8	\$1.126	48.64	40.7	1.199	65.06	39.1	1.663
June.....	55.34	42.8	1.292	60.40	44.1	1.368	47.02	41.3	1.158	46.29	40.8	1.130	50.48	41.6	1.216	65.48	39.1	1.676
July.....	55.97	42.5	1.317	61.49	43.9	1.400	45.87	40.6	1.148	48.61	41.6	1.167	49.87	40.7	1.229	65.08	38.9	1.675
August.....	56.94	43.1	1.320	62.32	44.4	1.402	49.02	41.5	1.194	49.32	41.3	1.193	51.75	42.0	1.234	65.96	39.2	1.683
September.....	56.98	42.7	1.334	62.21	43.8	1.419	49.10	41.5	1.203	48.69	41.0	1.192	52.05	41.9	1.245	67.39	39.4	1.712
October.....	56.95	42.9	1.328	61.77	43.8	1.409	49.56	41.4	1.213	48.78	41.0	1.192	52.79	42.6	1.243	66.48	38.9	1.709
November.....	57.35	42.9	1.336	62.50	44.0	1.419	49.90	41.8	1.206	47.64	39.8	1.195	52.23	42.2	1.239	66.98	39.1	1.713
December.....	56.66	42.6	1.330	61.24	43.4	1.409	49.97	41.7	1.211	48.20	40.2	1.197	51.58	41.9	1.234	68.11	39.6	1.722
1949: January.....	55.44	41.5	1.336	60.24	42.7	1.409	48.61	40.2	1.222	47.58	39.5	1.203	49.58	40.1	1.241	66.51	38.6	1.723
February.....	55.27	41.4	1.335	59.58	42.4	1.405	48.16	40.3	1.211	48.31	40.2	1.200	49.41	39.8	1.243	66.95	38.5	1.739
March.....	54.57	41.0	1.331	58.74	41.8	1.402	48.18	40.2	1.218	48.83	40.7	1.197	49.70	40.1	1.241	68.15	38.5	1.770
April.....	53.60	40.3	1.330	57.71	41.3	1.396	47.68	39.7	1.216	47.60	38.7	1.227	48.19	38.8	1.247	68.14	38.3	1.779
May.....	53.99	40.5	1.333	57.87	41.2	1.404	46.79	38.9	1.222	47.44	39.0	1.203	48.86	39.3	1.245	69.13	38.6	1.791
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																		
	Newspapers and periodicals			Printing; book and job			Lithographing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Paints, varnishes, and colors			Drugs, medicines, and insecticides		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$37.58	36.1	\$1.004	\$30.30	38.3	\$0.804				\$25.59	39.5	\$0.649	\$28.48	40.5	\$0.704	\$24.16	39.7	\$0.592
1941: January.....	38.18	35.4	1.052	31.64	39.6	.810				27.53	39.9	.690	29.86	40.3	.741	24.68	39.3	.619
1948: May.....	73.04	38.4	1.877	61.92	39.8	1.570	\$63.24	39.5	\$1.601	55.24	41.0	1.347	57.22	42.2	1.358	48.91	39.4	1.241
June.....	73.26	38.0	1.896	62.25	39.7	1.579	64.60	40.0	1.616	56.64	41.4	1.369	57.84	42.4	1.365	49.56	39.5	1.257
July.....	72.39	37.8	1.894	62.06	39.7	1.576	62.45	38.6	1.618	57.21	41.1	1.390	59.24	42.9	1.385	49.21	39.0	1.260
August.....	73.69	38.4	1.908	62.32	39.8	1.578	64.55	39.8	1.621	57.69	41.0	1.407	59.03	42.2	1.399	49.48	39.1	1.266
September.....	76.80	38.9	1.954	63.02	39.8	1.595	65.38	39.9	1.638	58.20	41.3	1.410	59.34	42.2	1.410	49.75	39.7	1.255
October.....	75.47	38.5	1.942	61.96	39.1	1.597	65.71	40.4	1.627	57.60	41.4	1.390	59.10	42.1	1.407	50.98	40.0	1.276
November.....	76.04	38.3	1.956	62.83	39.6	1.600	65.34	40.5	1.612	57.87	41.4	1.398	58.22	41.3	1.411	51.50	40.2	1.283
December.....	77.41	38.6	1.973	64.18	40.3	1.605	65.17	40.6	1.608	58.09	41.4	1.403	58.18	40.9	1.422	51.76	40.6	1.276
1949: January.....	73.88	37.3	1.956	63.55	39.6	1.614	63.66	38.6	1.660	57.71	40.9	1.411	57.36	40.7	1.429	52.15	40.1	1.302
February.....	74.40	37.4	1.972	63.67	39.3	1.632	64.64	38.6	1.671	57.77	40.8	1.416	58.19	40.4	1.441	52.28	40.1	1.305
March.....	75.89	37.6	2.002	64.90	39.2	1.664	65.26	38.7	1.685	57.25	40.6	1.410	58.15	40.4	1.442	52.38	40.2	1.304
April.....	76.94	37.8	2.017	64.05	38.7	1.658	64.92	38.1	1.704	56.90	40.1	1.419	59.27	41.0	1.447	51.77	39.6	1.307
May.....	78.09	37.9	2.040	65.09	39.2	1.667	66.23	38.6	1.717	58.08	40.5	1.434	58.90	40.9	1.441	52.53	39.9	1.325
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																		
	Soap			Rayon and allied products			Chemicals, not elsewhere classified			Explosives and safety fuses			Ammunition, small-arms ²			Cottonseed oil		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$28.11	39.8	\$0.707	\$24.52	37.9	\$0.646	\$31.30	40.0	\$0.784	\$29.99	38.8	\$0.773	\$22.68	39.0	\$0.612	\$13.70	44.3	\$0.302
1941: January.....	29.58	40.0	.740	27.26	39.2	.696	33.10	40.3	.822	31.56	37.8	.835	24.05	38.6	.623	15.55	44.6	.338
1948: May.....	64.99	42.1	1.543	51.46	39.7	1.296	61.48	41.2	1.493	59.34	40.6	1.462	50.28	41.3	1.218	38.07	49.4	.778
June.....	63.09	41.5	1.521	51.72	39.8	1.298	63.17	41.9	1.509	61.58	41.9	1.471	51.48	41.2	1.257	37.94	48.0	.791
July.....	62.44	41.0	1.523	53.38	40.1	1.330	63.49	41.3	1.539	61.65	41.8	1.473	53.05	41.2	1.294	38.77	47.6	.816
August.....	63.49	41.6	1.525	55.32	39.8	1.391	63.80	41.1	1.552	63.63	41.8	1.529	52.64	41.0	1.285	38.59	49.0	.787
September.....	64.76	42.3	1.532	55.31	39.5	1.400	65.27	40.9	1.596	64.01	41.9	1.527	53.61	41.5	1.291	41.64	52.3	.796
October.....	66.24	42.9	1.543	54.99	39.2	1.402	64.02	41.0	1.563	61.26	40.8	1.501	53.55	41.7	1.283	43.69	55.3	.790
November.....	66.79	42.3	1.579	55.55	39.5	1.406	64.65	41.1	1.574	60.71	40.3	1.508	53.46	41.4	1.291	43.56	55.5	.785
December.....	66.72	42.3	1.575	55.79	39.5	1.413	64.72	41.1	1.574	60.58	40.3	1.502	53.53	41.5	1.290	44.56	55.7	.800
1949: January.....	63.63	41.0	1.552	55.44	39.1	1.411	65.11	41.1	1.584	57.77	38.2	1.507	52.16	40.6	1.284	41.95	52.8	.794
February.....	64.16	41.1	1.561	55.21	39.0	1.414	64.95	40.7	1.596	60.39	40.1	1.506	53.35	41.0	1.301	40.74	51.0	.796
March.....	63.75	41.1	1.551	54.96	38.7	1.419	64.13	40.3	1.593	59.56	39.4	1.510	49.50	37.7	1.313	41.87	51.8	.801
April.....	62.73	40.6	1.545	53.73	37.7	1.425	64.13	40.1	1.600	59.25	39.0	1.518	44.02	33.2	1.326	39.99	49.3	.810
May.....	64.59	41.3	1.564	55.46	38.7	1.432	64.42	40.1	1.602	61.94	40.2	1.540	53.39	40.4	1.321	41.17	49.3	.825

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Con.			Products of petroleum and coal												Rubber products		
	Fertilizers			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and by-products			Roofing materials			Total: Rubber products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$14.71	35.8	\$0.412	\$32.62	36.5	\$0.894	\$34.97	36.1	\$0.974							\$27.84	36.9	\$0.754
1941: January.....	14.89	34.8	.429	32.46	36.6	.887	34.46	35.7	.970							30.38	30.0	.779
1948: May.....	37.40	41.4	.904	67.16	41.2	1.631	71.14	40.9	1.740	\$57.01	40.2	\$1.419	\$60.66	44.9	\$1.352	55.45	39.0	1.424
June.....	39.34	41.2	.954	67.18	40.7	1.650	70.96	40.2	1.763	57.84	40.3	1.437	61.09	44.7	1.367	57.14	39.7	1.439
July.....	40.82	42.1	.970	69.45	40.8	1.703	74.01	40.4	1.832	57.44	39.8	1.443	62.78	45.2	1.390	58.37	39.7	1.472
August.....	40.32	40.7	.990	70.71	41.2	1.716	75.13	41.0	1.832	59.97	39.9	1.503	63.58	44.9	1.415	60.47	40.3	1.500
September.....	40.37	40.4	1.001	68.72	39.3	1.748	72.09	38.5	1.873	60.59	39.1	1.551	63.67	44.5	1.431	59.31	39.4	1.504
October.....	39.37	39.9	.988	71.48	41.1	1.738	76.14	40.8	1.868	60.51	39.9	1.517	65.69	45.6	1.440	59.19	39.3	1.507
November.....	37.86	38.4	.985	71.17	40.4	1.763	76.35	40.3	1.894	60.03	39.5	1.521	60.58	42.5	1.425	58.27	38.6	1.508
December.....	38.69	39.5	.980	70.20	40.3	1.743	75.03	40.4	1.857	61.10	40.0	1.529	56.13	40.3	1.394	57.68	38.5	1.499
1949: January.....	38.38	39.9	.962	72.18	41.2	1.752	77.20	41.6	1.857	61.95	40.2	1.543	56.42	40.3	1.402	56.89	37.9	1.501
February.....	38.00	40.6	.936	69.84	40.0	1.746	74.34	40.1	1.853	61.05	39.7	1.537	56.62	40.2	1.410	56.33	37.5	1.502
March.....	38.94	41.6	.936	69.80	40.0	1.745	74.34	40.1	1.852	60.51	39.4	1.532	57.81	40.8	1.416	55.61	37.1	1.499
April.....	39.28	41.3	.951	69.84	40.0	1.746	74.25	39.9	1.859	60.77	39.4	1.537	60.73	42.7	1.424	55.35	36.8	1.504
May.....	41.40	42.2	.981	69.87	40.2	1.738	74.63	40.2	1.856	59.82	39.1	1.524	60.51	42.9	1.414	57.00	37.7	1.512
Rubber products—Continued																		
Miscellaneous Industries																		
Rubber tires and inner tubes			Rubber boots and shoes			Rubber goods, other			Total: Miscellaneous Industries			Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment			Pianos, organs, and parts			
1939: Average.....	\$33.36	35.0	\$0.957	\$22.80	37.5	\$0.607	\$23.34	38.9	\$0.605	\$24.48	39.2	\$0.624						
1941: January.....	36.67	37.7	.975	26.76	41.9	.639	24.97	39.4	.639	25.35	39.3	.645	\$35.33	45.7	\$0.773			
1948: May.....	61.15	37.4	1.636	50.61	41.7	1.214	50.34	40.0	1.260	50.19	40.3	1.244	58.35	40.2	1.430	\$52.36	40.8	\$1.286
June.....	63.96	38.8	1.651	50.69	41.7	1.215	51.15	40.2	1.272	50.92	40.3	1.262	57.73	39.7	1.434	52.11	40.9	1.280
July.....	66.30	39.3	1.684	52.12	42.3	1.231	51.07	39.4	1.296	50.02	39.4	1.269	56.68	39.7	1.448	52.07	40.9	1.283
August.....	68.29	39.5	1.730	52.53	41.5	1.266	53.70	40.9	1.312	51.24	40.3	1.271	58.44	40.0	1.458	52.42	40.7	1.293
September.....	65.27	37.7	1.732	53.38	41.6	1.283	54.35	40.8	1.333	51.63	40.3	1.280	59.26	40.1	1.472	52.54	39.9	1.322
October.....	64.82	37.2	1.734	53.86	42.2	1.278	55.08	40.8	1.350	51.86	40.6	1.279	60.90	40.4	1.487	53.73	40.3	1.339
November.....	62.79	36.2	1.735	54.29	41.6	1.305	54.61	40.5	1.347	52.47	40.8	1.287	61.80	40.9	1.487	55.41	40.8	1.365
December.....	61.10	35.6	1.721	55.23	42.4	1.303	54.49	40.5	1.346	52.79	40.5	1.302	62.18	40.7	1.504	55.26	40.4	1.375
1949: January.....	60.78	35.3	1.721	52.24	40.3	1.297	53.93	40.1	1.345	52.11	39.9	1.306	62.51	40.6	1.515	52.24	38.9	1.342
February.....	61.21	35.5	1.723	48.81	37.8	1.290	53.21	39.7	1.339	52.11	39.9	1.306	62.86	40.7	1.519	52.14	38.5	1.363
March.....	61.56	35.9	1.719	42.26	33.5	1.260	52.13	39.3	1.327	51.78	39.8	1.301	62.50	40.5	1.521	52.20	38.8	1.346
April.....	60.92	35.4	1.721	47.45	37.5	1.261	50.88	38.2	1.333	50.57	38.9	1.300	61.58	39.9	1.521	52.37	38.6	1.357
May.....	63.54	36.3	1.740	49.45	38.9	1.267	51.82	39.1	1.326	50.87	39.1	1.301	62.20	40.0	1.537	49.17	36.8	1.338

NONMANUFACTURING

	Mining																		
	Coal						Metal												
	Anthracite ¹			Bituminous ¹			Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			
1939: Average.....	\$25.67	27.7	\$0.923	\$23.88	27.1	\$0.886	\$28.93	40.9	\$0.708	\$26.36	35.7	\$0.738	\$28.08	41.9	\$0.679	\$26.39	38.7	\$0.683	
1941: January.....	25.13	27.0	.925	26.00	29.7	.885	30.63	41.0	.747	29.26	39.0	.750	30.93	41.8	.749	28.61	38.2	.749	
1948: May.....	69.89	39.4	1.774	74.08	40.3	1.841	59.26	42.8	1.384	57.91	42.1	1.377	61.73	45.0	1.373	60.27	41.8	1.442	
June.....	68.91	39.4	1.749	73.87	39.9	1.850	58.79	42.4	1.386	57.41	41.5	1.383	61.33	44.5	1.378	60.42	41.7	1.449	
July.....	55.11	31.7	1.736	67.62	34.2	1.936	58.00	40.6	1.427	55.30	40.3	1.371	63.99	43.6	1.468	53.11	35.3	1.505	
August.....	72.77	38.3	1.901	78.10	39.4	1.967	62.49	42.9	1.455	59.21	41.6	1.424	67.62	45.1	1.498	64.95	42.9	1.515	
September.....	69.35	36.6	1.897	75.51	37.9	1.970	62.07	41.4	1.501	60.77	40.4	1.504	64.67	42.8	1.513	63.26	41.4	1.529	
October.....	73.74	38.7	1.904	76.40	38.6	1.959	64.18	42.7	1.502	63.56	42.2	1.506	66.62	44.6	1.494	64.19	41.5	1.544	
November.....	60.90	33.4	1.824	73.52	37.1	1.951	63.84	42.5	1.504	61.71	41.5	1.487	68.26	44.8	1.525	66.04	42.3	1.560	
December.....	63.39	34.0	1.862	75.79	38.5	1.960	65.50	43.3	1.513	62.45	41.6	1.502	70.36	46.0	1.530	67.77	43.3	1.569	
1949: January.....	67.11	36.0	1.873	76.84	39.3	1.949	65.92	43.0	1.533	63.41	42.2	1.504	70.15	45.3	1.549	68.63	42.2	1.629	
February.....	48.14	26.2	1.841	74.31	38.0	1.943	64.64	42.5	1.521	63.29	42.2	1.500	66.23	43.5	1.528	67.72	42.2	1.606	
March.....	46.04	25.0	1.847	68.41	36.3	1.941	66.12	43.5	1.520	63.70	42.4	1.502	69.61	45.9	1.523	69.76	43.2	1.615	
April.....	56.72	30.6	1.858	72.70	37.4	1.932	64.91	42.9	1.513	62.49	41.7	1.497	69.61	46.2	1.526	64.78	41.0	1.578	
May.....	63.67	34.1	1.869	73.70	37.4	1.947	63.70	42.3	1.506	62.25	41.3	1.507	65.75	44.5	1.497	65.81	41.9	1.570	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries ¹-Con.

NONMANUFACTURING-Continued

Year and month	Mining-Continued						Public utilities											
	Quarrying and nonmetallic			Crude petroleum and natural gas production			Street railways and busses *			Telephone *			Telegraph *			Electric light and power		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$21.61	39.2	\$0.550	\$34.09	38.3	\$0.873	\$33.13	45.9	\$0.714	\$31.94	39.1	\$0.822	-----	-----	-----	\$34.38	39.6	\$0.869
1941: January.....	22.06	38.2	0.576	33.99	37.7	0.885	33.63	45.3	.731	32.52	39.7	.824	-----	-----	-----	35.49	39.4	.903
1948: May.....	54.73	44.4	1.226	65.88	40.2	1.646	60.32	46.8	1.302	48.82	39.4	1.240	62.12	45.0	1.381	59.83	41.7	1.444
June.....	55.38	45.0	1.228	64.88	39.5	1.636	61.21	46.8	1.315	48.67	39.5	1.232	61.63	45.1	1.367	60.41	41.8	1.455
July.....	55.83	44.1	1.266	67.17	40.1	1.676	62.01	47.0	1.328	49.19	39.8	1.237	63.10	45.8	1.379	61.46	41.8	1.483
August.....	58.72	45.9	1.281	69.59	41.3	1.682	62.68	47.5	1.327	48.35	39.4	1.229	62.59	45.6	1.373	61.46	42.1	1.472
September.....	57.82	45.0	1.284	67.58	39.6	1.711	62.29	46.3	1.355	49.21	39.4	1.250	61.83	44.8	1.379	61.75	41.6	1.490
October.....	59.08	45.8	1.288	67.67	39.7	1.716	63.40	46.4	1.380	49.81	39.5	1.263	61.46	44.5	1.390	62.38	41.6	1.509
November.....	57.22	44.3	1.291	68.80	39.6	1.734	62.51	46.1	1.383	51.37	39.4	1.305	61.44	44.5	1.381	62.57	41.8	1.506
December.....	56.93	44.1	1.290	69.12	40.0	1.730	63.26	46.4	1.392	49.95	38.7	1.290	61.20	44.2	1.385	62.72	41.9	1.508
1949: January.....	55.36	42.5	1.299	72.35	41.2	1.770	62.91	45.6	1.414	49.91	38.4	1.301	61.66	44.4	1.388	63.09	41.9	1.517
February.....	54.81	42.2	1.297	69.72	40.0	1.758	62.93	45.8	1.415	51.02	38.7	1.321	62.03	44.6	1.390	62.83	41.5	1.520
March.....	54.96	42.5	1.297	68.71	39.6	1.751	62.62	45.8	1.413	51.00	38.4	1.328	62.27	44.7	1.392	62.75	41.4	1.523
April.....	56.91	43.2	1.318	69.65	39.9	1.757	62.36	45.7	1.427	50.59	38.3	1.323	63.34	45.4	1.396	63.32	41.4	1.539
May.....	58.81	44.1	1.332	70.56	41.1	1.761	62.95	44.9	1.442	51.81	38.5	1.339	63.73	45.3	1.407	64.23	41.5	1.557
Trade																		
	Wholesale			Retail														
				Total: Retail			Food			General merchandise			Apparel			Furniture and house-furnishings		
1939: Average.....	\$29.85	41.7	\$0.715	\$21.17	43.0	\$0.536	\$23.37	43.9	\$0.525	\$17.80	33.8	\$0.454	\$21.23	38.8	\$0.543	\$28.62	44.5	\$0.600
1941: January.....	30.59	40.6	.756	21.53	42.9	.549	23.78	43.6	.537	18.22	33.8	.466	21.89	39.0	.560	27.96	43.9	.666
1948: May.....	56.61	41.3	1.363	39.84	39.9	1.064	47.08	39.6	1.148	34.04	35.2	.907	38.54	36.5	1.040	50.96	43.4	1.281
June.....	56.00	41.1	1.353	40.52	40.3	1.070	48.52	40.6	1.159	35.04	35.8	.915	39.33	36.9	1.049	50.86	43.4	1.281
July.....	56.54	41.2	1.365	41.19	40.8	1.077	49.44	41.0	1.162	35.30	36.5	.915	39.48	37.2	1.045	51.31	43.3	1.284
August.....	57.51	41.3	1.379	41.19	41.0	1.080	49.35	41.1	1.160	35.03	36.5	.914	39.17	37.1	1.043	51.33	43.7	1.286
September.....	57.67	41.2	1.378	40.48	40.2	1.086	48.86	40.3	1.177	34.20	36.5	.903	38.96	36.8	1.050	50.87	43.2	1.290
October.....	57.54	41.0	1.381	40.32	39.7	1.080	48.15	39.8	1.172	34.10	35.9	.902	39.43	36.3	1.063	51.79	42.9	1.297
November.....	57.60	41.2	1.383	39.67	39.5	1.084	48.69	39.4	1.186	33.77	35.7	.907	38.81	36.2	1.060	51.65	43.0	1.306
December.....	57.69	41.3	1.390	40.62	40.2	1.072	49.47	39.9	1.191	35.69	37.3	.894	39.68	37.1	1.058	54.17	43.8	1.320
1949: January.....	58.41	41.1	1.402	41.79	40.0	1.110	49.92	39.5	1.226	35.54	36.5	.921	40.20	37.0	1.063	52.90	43.0	1.332
February.....	57.91	40.8	1.397	41.66	40.0	1.104	49.92	39.3	1.230	34.19	36.3	.911	39.03	37.4	1.039	52.11	43.0	1.312
March.....	57.48	40.7	1.395	41.48	39.9	1.102	49.72	39.3	1.229	34.22	36.3	.909	38.45	36.8	1.035	51.38	43.2	1.313
April.....	58.12	40.9	1.404	41.81	40.1	1.106	49.91	39.4	1.227	34.55	36.8	.903	39.74	37.1	1.070	51.74	43.3	1.313
May.....	58.92	41.2	1.423	42.40	40.1	1.114	50.20	39.2	1.236	35.62	36.5	.923	38.67	36.8	1.051	52.62	43.6	1.315

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Trade—Continued						Finance ¹		Service								
	Retail—Continued						Brokerage	Insurance	Hotels ² (year-round)			Power laundries			Cleaning and dyeing		
	Automotive			Lumber and building materials													
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings											
1939: Average.....	\$27.07	47.6	\$0.571	\$26.22	42.7	\$0.619	\$36.63	\$36.32	\$15.25	46.6	\$0.324	\$17.69	42.7	\$0.417	\$19.96	41.8	\$0.490
1941: January.....	28.26	46.8	.606	26.16	41.7	.634	38.25	37.52	15.65	45.9	.338	18.37	42.9	.429	19.92	41.9	.488
1948: May.....	54.49	45.5	1.220	50.32	42.8	1.193	71.15	56.22	31.70	44.2	.707	34.22	41.8	.817	39.13	42.0	.936
June.....	54.65	45.5	1.221	51.08	43.2	1.202	69.35	54.75	31.88	44.1	.711	34.36	41.8	.823	40.14	42.4	.947
July.....	55.03	45.1	1.237	51.31	42.8	1.216	68.12	55.22	32.04	44.0	.714	34.55	42.2	.820	39.02	41.7	.942
August.....	56.04	45.6	1.251	52.51	43.4	1.220	65.42	55.09	32.34	44.9	.709	33.70	41.1	.822	37.55	39.8	.951
September.....	55.87	45.3	1.247	52.00	42.4	1.231	63.59	54.35	32.21	43.9	.725	34.56	41.8	.828	39.36	41.1	.963
October.....	55.53	45.4	1.241	52.68	42.7	1.233	66.27	53.97	32.45	44.2	.726	34.16	41.3	.829	39.42	41.0	.970
November.....	55.99	45.3	1.265	51.92	42.0	1.235	65.38	55.12	32.52	44.1	.734	34.51	41.5	.836	39.01	40.9	.962
December.....	56.44	45.7	1.250	52.85	42.5	1.230	66.97	56.10	33.06	44.1	.739	34.72	41.7	.836	39.97	41.4	.968
1949: January.....	56.55	45.5	1.260	53.09	42.0	1.254	66.91	57.20	33.30	43.9	.748	35.25	42.0	.841	39.71	41.1	.969
February.....	56.03	45.8	1.250	53.09	42.1	1.262	66.65	56.99	33.22	43.8	.746	34.56	41.3	.840	38.57	40.1	.967
March.....	56.76	46.1	1.264	52.98	42.4	1.265	65.06	56.59	32.88	43.9	.739	34.55	41.2	.840	39.34	40.6	.970
April.....	58.18	46.0	1.288	52.98	42.5	1.271	66.21	56.45	33.11	43.8	.739	34.85	41.4	.843	41.49	42.4	.974
May.....	58.71	46.0	1.300	54.09	43.1	1.278	66.59	57.22	33.69	44.4	.743	35.60	41.9	.850	42.27	42.9	.987

¹ These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. As not all reporting firms supply man-hour data, the average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for individual industries are based on a slightly smaller sample than are average weekly earnings.

For manufacturing, mining, power laundries, and cleaning and dyeing industries, the data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, the data relate to all non-supervisory employees and working supervisors. Data for 1939 and January 1941, for some industries, are not strictly comparable with the periods currently presented. All series, by month, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series desired. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation. Revised figures for earlier months are identified by an asterisk for the first month's publication of such data.

² New series beginning with month and year shown below; not comparable with data shown for earlier periods:

Glass products made from purchased glass.—May 1948; comparable April data are \$44.36 and \$1.121.

Ammunition, small-arms.—June 1948; comparable May data are \$1.232.

³ April 1948 data reflect work stoppages.

⁴ Data include private and municipal street-railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.

⁵ Prior to April 1945 the averages of hours and earnings related to all employees except executives; beginning with April 1945 these averages reflect mainly the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. At the same time the reporting sample was expanded to include a greater number of employees of "long lines." The April 1945 data are \$40.72, 42.9 hours, and \$0.952 on the old basis, and \$37.80, 40.6 hours, and \$0.926 on the new basis.

⁶ Data relate to all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel trainees in school, and messengers.

⁷ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

⁸ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

NOTE: Explanatory notes outlining briefly the concepts, methodology, size of the reporting sample, and sources used in preparing the data presented in tables C-1 through C-5 are contained in the Bureau's monthly mimeographed release, "Hours and Earnings—Industry Report," which is available upon request.

TABLE C-2: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹

Year and month	Arizona			Arkansas			California									Connecticut		
	State			State			State			Los Angeles			San Francisco Bay			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: May	\$57.43	42.7	\$1.345				\$59.05	38.9	\$1.516	\$59.02	39.3	\$1.501	\$60.65	38.7	\$1.567	\$53.52	40.9	\$1.31
June	55.11	41.5	1.328				59.69	39.0	1.532	58.75	39.0	1.507	61.20	38.5	1.590	54.51	41.1	1.33
July	55.51	41.0	1.354	\$38.44	43.1	\$0.891	59.81	38.8	1.542	59.27	39.0	1.521	61.95	38.6	1.604	54.86	40.8	1.34
August	55.97	41.4	1.352	38.84	43.4	.895	60.51	38.9	1.555	60.94	39.6	1.538	61.17	38.2	1.600	56.02	41.2	1.36
September	57.63	41.7	1.382	39.64	43.2	.917	60.36	38.7	1.558	59.83	38.6	1.552	61.01	38.3	1.594	56.33	41.0	1.37
October	57.49	41.9	1.372	40.46	44.4	.912	61.72	39.6	1.560	60.56	39.1	1.550	64.37	39.9	1.614	56.64	41.1	1.38
November	57.12	41.3	1.383	38.76	42.0	.923	60.54	38.4	1.579	60.87	39.1	1.558	61.99	37.6	1.648	56.78	41.2	1.38
December	56.88	41.1	1.384	38.31	41.6	.922	61.35	38.7	1.586	61.17	39.0	1.566	63.99	38.8	1.651	57.04	41.1	1.39
1949: January	55.32	39.8	1.390	36.77	40.3	.912	61.45	38.5	1.596	61.03	38.7	1.577	64.41	38.8	1.660	55.96	40.4	1.38
February	56.12	40.4	1.389	36.31	39.9	.910	61.61	38.7	1.592	61.07	38.9	1.570	64.00	38.6	1.658	54.67	39.7	1.38
March	56.73	40.9	1.387	37.15	39.9	.910	61.09	38.4	1.591	60.64	38.6	1.571	63.03	38.2	1.650	53.02	38.6	1.37
April	58.16	41.6	1.398	37.00	40.4	.917	61.02	38.4	1.589	60.02	38.3	1.567	63.27	38.3	1.652	50.02	36.4	1.38
May	56.51	40.8	1.385	36.82	40.2	.915	61.80	38.7	1.597	60.72	38.7	1.569	63.71	38.4	1.659	51.74	37.9	1.36
Delaware						Florida			Illinois						Indiana			
State			Wilmington			State			State			Chicago city			State			
1948: May	\$46.51	39.9	\$1.165	\$55.27	40.9	\$1.361	\$41.22	42.1	\$0.979	\$56.77	40.3	\$1.41	\$58.79	40.7	\$1.44	\$55.53	40.1	\$1.386
June	47.37	40.0	1.183	55.99	40.7	1.384	41.20	42.3	.974	58.06	41.0	1.41	59.76	41.1	1.45	57.19	40.6	1.407
July	47.75	39.6	1.207	57.14	40.6	1.419	41.44	42.6	.973	57.92	40.5	1.43	59.70	40.7	1.47	57.51	40.2	1.431
August	46.62	40.1	1.161	58.15	40.7	1.424	40.32	41.1	.981	59.26	40.9	1.45	61.51	41.1	1.50	58.37	40.6	1.436
September	46.62	41.6	1.122	57.03	40.5	1.422	41.13	41.8	.984	60.01	41.0	1.46	62.03	41.3	1.50	57.75	40.5	1.427
October	48.24	40.2	1.200	58.78	41.1	1.429	41.17	41.5	.992	60.43	41.0	1.47	62.06	41.2	1.51	59.93	40.9	1.466
November	49.05	39.3	1.248	58.35	40.4	1.442	41.11	42.6	.965	60.05	40.6	1.48	61.78	40.9	1.51	59.95	40.8	1.470
December	51.08	40.2	1.269	61.07	41.6	1.468	42.16	44.1	.956	60.60	41.0	1.48	62.30	41.2	1.51	60.58	40.9	1.480
1949: January	51.38	40.5	1.269	61.49	42.2	1.458	42.48	44.2	.961	59.81	40.4	1.48	61.20	40.5	1.51	59.30	40.2	1.476
February	50.95	39.6	1.285	60.76	41.3	1.472	41.72	43.5	.960	59.44	40.1	1.48	60.58	40.1	1.51	58.96	40.1	1.471
March	49.68	39.3	1.264	58.64	40.5	1.448	41.44	43.3	.957	58.65	39.7	1.48	59.91	39.7	1.51	58.38	39.7	1.469
April	47.96	38.2	1.257	56.42	39.2	1.444	40.61	42.3	.960	57.83	39.0	1.48	59.00	39.0	1.51	57.65	39.1	1.475
May	47.42	37.7	1.257	56.82	38.9	1.464	41.55	43.1	.964	58.10	39.2	1.48	59.29	39.2	1.51	59.17	40.1	1.479
Massachusetts			Michigan			Minnesota												
State			State			State			Duluth			Minneapolis			St. Paul			
1948: May	\$51.28			\$56.75	38.0	\$1.500	\$53.19	41.3	\$1.288	\$52.25	40.1	\$1.303	\$51.67	40.4	\$1.279	\$52.54	40.6	\$1.294
June	51.76			60.81	39.7	1.539	52.46	40.7	1.289	52.59	39.9	1.318	53.42	40.5	1.319	52.32	40.0	1.308
July	51.44			62.57	39.9	1.568	53.78	41.4	1.299	57.43	41.5	1.384	53.99	40.5	1.333	54.89	41.0	1.339
August	52.29			63.44	40.1	1.584	53.07	40.7	1.303	58.98	42.1	1.401	54.81	41.0	1.337	56.03	41.2	1.360
September	52.42			63.32	39.4	1.610	53.70	41.0	1.311	54.78	39.1	1.401	53.38	39.6	1.348	55.35	40.7	1.360
October	50.74			64.86	40.4	1.608	54.87	41.0	1.338	57.14	40.7	1.404	54.18	40.1	1.351	55.50	40.6	1.367
November	50.87			64.40	39.7	1.636	55.79	41.5	1.344	56.04	40.0	1.401	54.54	40.4	1.350	55.73	40.8	1.366
December	52.13			64.81	40.3	1.611	56.14	41.5	1.353	57.11	40.3	1.417	54.81	40.6	1.350	55.23	40.4	1.367
1949: January	51.48			65.03	39.9	1.633	55.49	40.8	1.361	55.37	39.3	1.409	53.16	39.0	1.363	55.74	40.1	1.390
February	51.69			64.64	40.0	1.617	54.96	40.3	1.365	56.72	39.8	1.425	54.69	39.8	1.370	55.90	40.1	1.394
March	51.41			61.60	38.6	1.600	55.02	40.2	1.370	56.43	39.6	1.430	54.51	39.7	1.370	56.52	40.0	1.410
April	50.73			62.39	38.8	1.605	53.77	39.4	1.360	55.87	39.1	1.430	53.65	39.1	1.370	55.97	39.5	1.420
May	50.38			60.86	38.1	1.603	53.75	39.5	1.360	55.79	39.1	1.430	54.12	39.3	1.380	54.50	38.6	1.410

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C-2: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Missouri			New Jersey			New York											
	State			State			State			Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City			Buffalo		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: May				\$56.49	40.7	\$1.387	\$55.94	39.2	\$1.43	\$55.27	39.7	\$1.39	\$52.90	39.0	\$1.36	\$57.59	40.2	\$1.43
June				57.38	40.9	1.403	56.97	39.5	1.44	55.95	40.0	1.40	53.47	39.4	1.36	58.32	40.2	1.45
July	\$49.21	39.7	\$1.240	57.73	40.7	1.419	57.57	39.4	1.46	56.56	39.3	1.44	53.69	39.1	1.37	59.34	40.5	1.47
August	50.40	40.1	1.258	58.57	40.8	1.435	58.36	39.4	1.48	58.54	40.1	1.46	52.58	38.1	1.38	60.70	40.7	1.49
September	50.42	39.5	1.278	59.25	40.9	1.448	59.39	39.6	1.50	59.91	40.5	1.48	52.83	39.1	1.38	61.61	40.5	1.52
October	50.68	39.7	1.276	59.01	40.6	1.452	57.47	38.4	1.50	58.04	39.8	1.46	54.41	39.3	1.39	61.71	40.5	1.53
November	49.85	38.7	1.289	59.03	40.5	1.457	59.42	39.5	1.51	61.10	41.3	1.48	54.91	39.2	1.40	61.71	40.6	1.52
December	51.19	39.6	1.292	59.97	40.9	1.465	59.73	39.6	1.51	61.96	41.2	1.50	56.74	40.1	1.41	62.13	40.7	1.53
1949: January	50.51	38.8	1.301	59.07	40.4	1.467	59.22	38.9	1.52	59.81	40.3	1.49	55.19	38.9	1.42	60.90	39.9	1.53
February	50.81	39.2	1.296	58.89	40.2	1.463	59.13	38.9	1.52	57.81	39.8	1.45	54.72	38.7	1.42	60.81	39.9	1.52
March	50.52	39.0	1.297	58.68	40.0	1.467	58.69	38.6	1.52	57.93	39.1	1.48	53.46	37.8	1.41	60.60	39.7	1.53
April	50.18	38.6	1.302	56.84	38.8	1.464	56.42	37.5	1.50	57.45	38.6	1.49	52.52	36.9	1.42	59.77	39.1	1.53
May	51.50	38.7	1.330	57.28	39.2	1.460	56.71	38.0	1.49	57.66	38.8	1.49	52.86	37.4	1.41	60.88	39.5	1.54
New York—Continued																		
	New York City			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome-Herkimer-Little Falls			North Carolina			Oklahoma		
													State ¹			State		
1948: May	\$59.09	37.6	\$1.57	\$55.33	39.8	\$1.39	\$54.20	41.2	\$1.31	\$53.85	40.2	\$1.34						
June	60.09	37.8	1.59	57.74	40.1	1.44	55.72	42.0	1.33	54.82	40.5	1.35				\$53.15	42.5	\$1.250
July	61.61	37.9	1.64	57.39	40.1	1.43	54.62	40.6	1.35	55.18	40.5	1.36				53.03	41.5	1.277
August	62.39	37.9	1.66	57.61	39.9	1.45	55.78	40.9	1.36	54.50	40.0	1.36				55.30	42.7	1.296
September	63.22	37.9	1.68	58.37	40.2	1.45	57.24	41.5	1.38	54.51	39.5	1.38				55.70	42.2	1.320
October	58.86	35.6	1.66	57.88	39.7	1.46	56.78	41.0	1.39	56.12	40.4	1.39				54.74	42.6	1.286
November	62.59	37.7	1.67	58.56	40.0	1.46	56.42	40.7	1.38	55.46	40.0	1.39				54.15	41.7	1.297
December	62.63	37.9	1.66	58.25	39.6	1.47	55.87	39.9	1.40	54.41	39.4	1.38				55.46	42.3	1.310
1949: January	62.79	37.5	1.69	58.04	39.7	1.46	56.28	40.6	1.39	53.98	38.9	1.39				54.82	41.0	1.337
February	63.40	37.6	1.70	57.88	39.4	1.47	55.78	40.3	1.38	53.90	39.1	1.38				54.87	41.2	1.332
March	63.08	37.5	1.69	57.47	39.0	1.47	55.87	40.3	1.39	52.19	37.8	1.38				53.56	40.5	1.324
April	58.96	35.9	1.64	56.87	38.6	1.47	53.86	39.2	1.38	51.94	37.7	1.38	\$38.05	35.1	\$1.086	53.15	39.9	1.331
May	59.76	36.9	1.62	56.58	38.5	1.47	53.81	39.0	1.38	50.12	36.7	1.36	37.77	34.7	1.088	52.28	39.7	1.316
Pennsylvania																		
	State			Allentown-Bethlehem			Erie			Harrisburg			Johnstown			Lancaster		
1948: May	\$50.32	39.9	\$1.260	\$52.65	38.8	\$1.340	\$55.45	41.9	\$1.328	\$48.47	39.8	\$1.216	\$53.81	37.1	\$1.427	\$47.75	41.1	\$1.169
June	50.38	39.8	1.267	51.15	38.8	1.349	56.58	42.4	1.334	47.90	39.4	1.235	51.42	36.7	1.407	48.45	41.1	1.187
July	50.25	39.2	1.282	51.78	38.4	1.372	56.28	41.7	1.373	48.84	38.8	1.267	53.62	37.1	1.474	47.53	40.6	1.189
August	52.20	39.5	1.320	52.88	38.5	1.392	56.57	40.0	1.410	49.41	38.8	1.290	55.45	36.7	1.498	48.19	40.3	1.197
September	52.73	39.5	1.335	54.06	38.8	1.407	60.05	43.3	1.403	51.49	39.5	1.324	57.64	37.6	1.540	49.08	40.7	1.211
October	53.39	39.9	1.339	54.65	39.5	1.396	61.54	43.2	1.426	51.51	39.8	1.302	59.63	39.0	1.534	50.84	41.8	1.217
November	53.24	39.7	1.342	53.77	38.8	1.392	62.26	43.1	1.445	50.29	38.3	1.320	59.28	38.4	1.547	51.42	41.3	1.245
December	53.39	39.7	1.344	53.44	38.7	1.385	59.74	41.6	1.438	51.55	40.5	1.306	57.21	37.2	1.541	52.78	42.1	1.256
1949: January	52.92	39.2	1.350	54.34	38.9	1.406	61.03	42.3	1.445	53.35	40.8	1.315	60.95	38.9	1.570	50.79	41.0	1.241
February	52.80	39.2	1.346	53.17	38.6	1.383	59.40	41.1	1.446	51.01	39.4	1.303	58.63	38.2	1.539	50.51	40.7	1.243
March	52.58	39.0	*1.349	52.84	38.2	1.385	57.66	39.7	1.453	51.04	39.6	1.299	*57.87	*38.0	*1.527	*49.33	40.2	1.225
April	50.95	37.9	1.343	52.12	37.1	1.406	57.22	39.3	1.458	50.23	38.5	1.314	58.56	38.2	1.539	47.20	38.7	1.220
May	51.34	38.3	1.340	53.22	37.8	1.413	54.97	38.0	1.449	50.61	38.9	1.309	56.66	37.3	1.521	48.54	39.7	1.222

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C-2: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Pennsylvania														
	Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading-Lebanon			Scranton			York-Adams		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: May	\$55.19	40.1	\$1.356	\$58.54	40.3	\$1.433	\$52.25	40.6	\$1.305	\$43.05	39.5	\$1.093	\$46.49	41.8	\$1.132
June	55.44	40.1	1.364	58.55	39.7	1.455	53.43	40.7	1.317	43.48	39.4	1.109	46.34	41.9	1.132
July	55.60	39.9	1.374	58.07	39.1	1.490	51.71	39.5	1.324	43.82	39.6	1.107	46.26	41.2	1.147
August	56.88	40.0	1.404	62.34	40.0	1.566	53.74	39.7	1.362	44.09	38.8	1.143	46.76	41.4	1.150
September	57.37	40.1	1.415	62.32	39.2	1.586	54.26	39.4	1.393	44.22	38.9	1.149	45.49	40.5	1.136
October	57.42	39.9	1.422	63.46	40.3	1.575	55.39	40.1	1.388	44.49	39.1	1.139	47.33	42.0	1.146
November	57.78	40.2	1.438	62.51	39.6	1.578	56.23	40.4	1.396	43.78	38.2	1.147	46.87	41.3	1.156
December	57.96	40.2	1.443	62.73	39.7	1.580	54.80	39.6	1.390	42.43	37.6	1.129	47.43	40.9	1.179
1949: January	57.17	39.4	1.451	62.74	39.5	1.586	52.95	38.8	1.374	40.79	36.4	1.120	47.17	40.3	1.189
February	56.89	39.2	1.453	62.67	39.6	1.582	53.93	39.4	1.376	42.46	38.1	1.114	46.48	40.5	1.172
March	*57.35	39.3	*1.461	*62.05	*39.2	*1.583	54.26	39.5	1.380	41.94	*37.7	*1.112	*46.12	40.4	1.162
April	55.48	38.0	1.460	60.83	38.6	1.574	51.39	37.3	1.384	40.08	36.4	1.102	43.65	38.6	1.160
May	55.45	38.5	1.437	59.20	38.3	1.544	52.10	38.3	1.364	41.61	37.5	1.109	43.81	38.8	1.141
	Rhode Island			Tennessee			Texas			Utah			Wisconsin		
	State			State			State			State			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: May	\$49.60	40.4	\$1.228	\$41.67	40.3	\$1.034	\$52.10	43.2	\$1.206	\$53.04	40.8	\$1.30	\$55.73	42.0	\$1.326
June	49.82	40.1	1.241	42.03	40.3	1.043	53.05	43.7	1.214	53.99	40.9	1.32	56.69	42.1	1.347
July	49.52	39.9	1.242	43.13	40.5	1.065	51.54	42.7	1.207	51.73	40.1	1.29	54.97	41.6	1.320
August	47.85	39.0	1.228	43.09	40.5	1.064	53.39	43.3	1.233	53.28	41.3	1.29	56.46	41.9	1.346
September	48.37	39.0	1.242	42.85	39.9	1.074	53.71	42.8	1.255	53.45	40.8	1.31	55.74	41.5	1.342
October	44.87	38.1	1.244	43.63	40.4	1.080	55.09	43.9	1.255	53.73	39.8	1.35	58.04	42.0	1.384
November	47.57	37.9	1.254	43.80	40.0	1.095	53.11	42.8	1.241	56.99	41.3	1.38	58.16	41.9	1.388
December	49.18	39.2	1.254	43.98	40.2	1.094	53.93	42.9	1.257	56.56	40.4	1.40	58.15	41.7	1.396
1949: January	48.26	38.8	1.245	43.80	39.5	1.110	53.42	42.5	1.257	58.87	40.6	1.45	57.30	40.9	1.401
February	48.29	38.8	1.245	42.90	39.0	1.110	53.13	42.0	1.265	56.63	39.6	1.43	57.14	40.9	1.398
March	47.90	38.8	1.233	43.51	39.2	1.110	53.17	41.8	1.272	57.25	40.6	1.41	56.40	40.4	1.397
April	47.24	38.2	1.236	43.40	39.1	1.110	53.25	41.8	1.274	58.34	40.8	1.43	54.98	39.3	1.399
May	47.73	38.4	1.242	42.98	38.9	1.105	53.05	42.0	1.263	58.09	41.2	1.41	56.10	40.0	1.403
	Wisconsin—Continued														
	Kenosha city			LaCrosse city			Madison city			Milwaukee county			Racine city		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: May	\$58.38	40.1	\$1.455	\$49.60	39.7	\$1.249	\$59.10	42.9	\$1.377	\$58.82	41.0	\$1.434	\$62.03	41.8	\$1.485
June	62.89	41.1	1.531	49.67	39.5	1.257	58.12	42.0	1.385	60.20	41.2	1.461	63.35	42.1	1.504
July	65.92	40.1	1.644	50.13	39.6	1.267	54.70	39.7	1.377	60.92	41.1	1.481	63.46	42.0	1.509
August	61.38	39.5	1.552	53.35	39.2	1.362	54.15	39.5	1.372	61.44	41.3	1.489	65.39	42.1	1.554
September	61.79	40.0	1.545	54.32	39.7	1.369	52.56	38.5	1.364	61.81	40.8	1.515	65.18	41.6	1.568
October	61.73	39.7	1.554	52.61	38.7	1.361	54.55	40.1	1.362	63.09	41.5	1.521	65.28	41.4	1.575
November	60.72	39.2	1.548	53.92	39.4	1.369	56.27	41.2	1.364	62.69	41.3	1.516	65.78	41.5	1.585
December	61.22	39.3	1.558	55.24	40.1	1.378	57.98	40.9	1.416	62.54	41.2	1.516	64.83	40.9	1.586
1949: January	59.30	38.2	1.554	55.25	39.9	1.385	55.16	39.3	1.403	61.57	40.5	1.520	65.07	40.9	1.593
February	61.03	39.2	1.557	55.66	39.8	1.400	53.46	38.5	1.389	60.96	40.2	1.517	64.81	40.7	1.591
March	60.90	39.1	1.559	56.79	40.0	1.418	54.68	39.0	1.403	59.44	39.4	1.510	63.74	40.2	1.587
April	53.03	34.3	1.547	55.84	39.4	1.417	53.64	38.5	1.392	58.08	38.3	1.515	61.80	39.1	1.579
May	58.89	37.9	1.556	57.16	39.5	1.448	54.25	38.5	1.410	59.04	38.9	1.519	61.94	39.3	1.576

¹ State and area hours and gross earnings are prepared by various cooperating State agencies. Owing to differences in methodology the data may not be strictly comparable among the States or with the national averages. Variations in earnings among the States and areas reflect, to some extent, differences with respect to industrial composition. Revised data for all except the two most recent months are identified by an asterisk for the first months publication of such data. A number of States also make available

more detailed industry data, as well as information for earlier periods which may be secured directly upon request to the appropriate State agency as listed in footnote 1, table A-5.

² Series now based on 1945 Standard Industrial Classification. Comparable hours and earnings data for months prior to April 1949 are not yet available.

TABLE C-3: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries ¹

Year and month	All manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Year and month	All manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time		Gross	Exclud- ing over- time	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time
January 1941.....	\$0.683	\$0.664	\$0.749	\$0.722	\$0.610	\$0.601	1948: May.....	\$1.301	\$1.262	\$1.366	\$1.324	\$1.230	\$1.194
January 1945.....	1.046	.970	1.144	1.053	.891	.840	June.....	1.316	1.275	1.385	1.341	1.242	1.204
July 1945.....	1.033	.969	1.127	1.052	.902	.854	July.....	1.332	1.295	1.407	1.369	1.252	1.216
June 1946.....	1.084	1.053	1.165	1.134	1.003	.972	August.....	1.349	1.309	1.431	1.385	1.262	1.228
1941: Average.....	.729	.702	.808	.770	.640	.625	September.....	1.362	1.323	1.448	1.408	1.272	1.235
1942: Average.....	.853	.805	.947	.881	.723	.698	October.....	1.366	1.323	1.452	1.403	1.271	1.236
1943: Average.....	.961	.894	1.059	.976	.805	.763	November.....	1.372	1.333	1.454	1.411	1.282	1.247
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	December.....	1.376	1.334	1.456	1.410	1.287	1.251
1945: Average.....	1.023	1.063	1.111	1.042	.904	.858	1949: January.....	1.380	1.344	1.460	1.419	1.293	1.262
1946: Average.....	1.084	1.049	1.156	1.122	1.012	.978	February.....	1.377	1.342	1.459	1.421	1.289	1.258
1947: Average.....	1.221	1.182	1.292	1.250	1.145	1.109	March.....	1.374	1.343	1.456	1.423	1.287	1.258
1948: Average.....	1.327	1.287	1.401	1.357	1.247	1.211	April ²	1.374	1.348	1.457	1.428	1.285	1.261
							May ³	1.373	1.344	1.457	1.426	1.286	1.257

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours a week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. See Note, table C-1.

² Eleven-month average; August 1945 excluded because of VJ-day holiday period.

³ Preliminary.

TABLE C-4: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars ¹

Year and month	All manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Electric light and power ²		Year and month	All manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Electric light and power ²	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
January 1941.....	\$26.64	\$26.27	\$26.00	\$25.64	\$35.49	\$35.00	1948: May.....	\$51.86	\$30.23	\$74.08	\$43.10	\$59.83	\$34.88
January 1945.....	47.50	37.15	54.11	42.32	48.90	38.24	June.....	52.85	30.60	73.87	42.76	60.41	34.97
July 1945.....	45.45	34.91	50.66	38.92	50.34	38.67	July.....	52.95	30.30	67.62	38.70	61.46	35.17
June 1946.....	43.31	32.30	64.44	48.06	52.07	38.83	August.....	54.05	30.79	78.10	44.49	61.46	35.01
1939: Average.....	23.86	23.86	23.88	23.88	34.38	34.38	September.....	54.19	30.87	75.51	43.01	61.75	35.17
1940: Average.....	25.20	25.00	24.71	24.51	35.10	34.82	October.....	54.65	31.29	76.40	43.75	62.38	35.72
1941: Average.....	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	36.54	34.53	November.....	54.56	31.49	73.52	42.44	62.57	36.12
1942: Average.....	36.65	31.27	35.02	29.88	39.60	33.79	December.....	55.01	31.90	75.79	43.95	62.72	36.37
1943: Average.....	43.14	34.69	41.62	33.47	44.16	35.51	1949: January.....	54.51	31.70	76.84	44.69	63.09	36.69
1944: Average.....	46.08	36.50	51.27	40.61	48.04	38.05	February.....	54.12	31.83	74.31	43.71	62.83	36.95
1945: Average.....	44.39	34.36	52.25	40.45	50.05	38.75	March.....	53.59	31.43	68.41	40.12	62.75	36.80
1946: Average.....	43.74	31.21	58.03	41.41	52.04	37.13	April ³	52.62	30.82	72.70	42.58	63.32	37.09
1947: Average.....	49.25	30.75	66.86	41.75	57.12	35.66	May ³	52.86	31.05	73.70	43.30	64.23	37.73
1948: Average.....	53.15	30.86	72.57	42.13	60.85	35.33							

¹ These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's consumers' price index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by the consumers' price index were not included. See Monthly Labor Review March 1947, p. 498. See Note, table C-1.

² Data relate to all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

³ Preliminary.

TABLE C-5: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars ¹

Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings	Net spendable average weekly earnings				Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings	Net spendable average weekly earnings			
		Worker with no dependents		Worker with three dependents				Worker with no dependents		Worker with three dependents	
		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars			Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
January 1941.....	\$26.64	\$25.41	\$25.06	\$26.37	\$26.00	1948: May.....	\$51.86	\$45.51	\$26.53	\$51.25	\$29.88
January 1945.....	47.50	39.40	30.81	45.17	35.33	June.....	52.85	46.35	26.83	52.08	30.15
July 1945.....	45.45	37.80	29.04	43.57	33.47	July.....	52.95	46.48	26.60	52.22	29.88
June 1946.....	43.31	37.30	27.81	42.78	31.90	August.....	54.05	47.35	26.97	53.09	30.24
1939: Average.....	23.86	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	September.....	54.19	47.47	27.04	53.21	30.31
1940: Average.....	25.20	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	October.....	54.65	47.86	27.40	53.60	30.69
1941: Average.....	29.58	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	November.....	54.56	47.78	27.58	53.52	30.89
1942: Average.....	36.65	31.77	27.11	36.28	30.96	December.....	55.01	48.16	27.93	53.90	31.26
1943: Average.....	43.14	36.01	28.97	41.39	33.30	1949: January.....	54.51	47.74	27.77	53.48	31.11
1944: Average.....	46.08	38.29	30.32	44.06	34.89	February.....	54.12	47.41	27.88	53.15	31.26
1945: Average.....	44.39	36.97	28.61	42.74	33.08	March.....	53.59	46.97	27.54	52.71	30.91
1946: Average.....	43.74	37.65	26.87	43.13	30.78	April.....	52.62	46.15	27.03	51.89	30.39
1947: Average.....	49.25	42.17	26.33	47.65	29.75	May.....	52.86	46.35	27.23	52.09	30.60
1948: Average.....	53.15	46.60	27.05	52.34	30.39						

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for two types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with three dependents.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with three dependents are based

upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for two types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. See Note, table C-1.

² Preliminary.

TABLE C-6: Earnings and Hours of Contract Construction Workers, by Type of Contractor ¹

Year and month	Building construction																	
	All types of contractors			Total building						General contractors								
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1948: Average.....	\$68.25	38.1	\$1.790	\$68.85	37.3	\$1.848	\$64.64	36.6	\$1.766	\$73.87	38.0	\$1.946	\$76.83	39.2	\$1.960	\$69.77	36.3	\$1.925
May.....	66.28	37.8	1.756	67.22	37.0	1.815	63.09	36.3	1.740	72.23	37.9	1.908	75.20	39.1	1.925	70.17	37.0	1.898
June.....	68.88	38.9	1.770	69.53	37.9	1.836	65.49	37.3	1.756	74.44	38.5	1.935	78.23	39.9	1.959	70.74	36.8	1.923
July.....	69.84	38.9	1.793	70.47	37.8	1.862	66.38	37.2	1.785	75.32	38.5	1.956	78.15	39.3	1.989	71.49	37.1	1.927
August.....	70.47	39.1	1.803	70.91	37.8	1.874	66.87	37.3	1.793	75.88	38.4	1.976	79.31	39.2	2.024	71.09	36.6	1.944
September.....	71.07	38.9	1.827	71.29	37.6	1.896	67.07	37.0	1.813	76.23	38.3	1.992	78.68	38.8	2.030	71.77	36.8	1.951
October.....	70.51	38.6	1.826	70.59	37.3	1.892	66.53	36.7	1.815	75.51	38.0	1.988	77.49	38.7	2.004	71.15	35.9	1.982
November.....	68.28	37.1	1.840	69.39	36.4	1.906	64.97	35.6	1.824	74.72	37.3	2.006	76.34	38.0	2.010	70.61	35.3	2.003
December.....	71.65	38.5	1.862	72.33	37.8	1.915	68.60	37.4	1.835	76.86	38.1	2.017	80.71	39.7	2.031	71.50	35.9	1.991
1949: January.....	70.14	37.5	1.869	70.88	37.0	1.918	66.84	36.5	1.833	75.50	37.5	2.012	79.08	39.1	2.022	68.33	34.4	1.985
February.....	69.96	37.3	1.877	70.53	36.5	1.930	66.84	36.1	1.853	75.13	37.1	2.027	78.16	38.8	2.014	68.92	34.9	1.974
March.....	69.22	36.9	1.875	69.83	36.1	1.933	66.69	35.8	1.864	73.87	36.5	2.022	77.33	38.6	2.003	69.73	35.5	1.964
April.....	69.86	37.3	1.872	70.33	36.4	1.934	66.88	35.9	1.862	74.84	36.9	2.027	76.93	38.3	2.009	69.66	35.5	1.965
May.....	71.73	38.5	1.864	71.82	37.2	1.931	68.34	36.8	1.858	76.32	37.7	2.025	77.76	38.5	2.022	71.93	36.6	1.963

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-6: Earnings and Hours of Contract Construction Workers, by Type of Contractor¹—Con.

Building construction—Continued																			
Special building trades—Continued																			
Year and month	Electrical work			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet metal			Excavation and foundation			
	Average weekly earnings †	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings †	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings †	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings †	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings †	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings †	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	
1948: Average.....	\$83.01	39.8	\$2.084	\$69.61	35.4	\$1.969	\$78.52	36.1	\$2.175	\$67.98	37.9	\$1.792	\$62.47	36.5	\$1.710	\$66.44	38.9	\$1.709	
May.....	80.99	39.6	2.044	67.26	34.9	1.930	77.81	36.5	2.131	69.03	38.7	1.782	59.74	35.9	1.662	64.63	39.6	1.656	
June.....	81.91	39.8	2.057	71.19	36.0	1.977	82.83	37.4	2.212	70.49	39.5	1.783	63.46	37.1	1.712	67.87	40.6	1.674	
July.....	82.68	39.8	2.078	75.14	37.6	1.997	82.25	37.3	2.207	69.59	39.3	1.772	64.90	37.5	1.729	67.06	39.9	1.682	
August.....	84.37	40.2	2.100	73.70	36.9	1.997	80.80	36.6	2.206	70.36	39.7	1.774	65.53	37.9	1.729	68.67	39.8	1.724	
September.....	84.35	39.5	2.135	74.21	36.9	2.009	82.68	36.8	2.248	70.25	38.6	1.821	66.88	38.0	1.759	70.85	40.2	1.761	
October.....	84.68	39.6	2.138	73.87	36.3	2.033	79.82	35.5	2.248	69.87	37.8	1.848	65.98	37.6	1.754	70.25	40.3	1.744	
November.....	85.11	39.2	2.172	73.44	36.1	2.036	75.91	34.0	2.231	67.78	37.2	1.824	65.36	37.0	1.766	69.00	38.2	1.807	
December.....	87.58	40.4	2.171	72.76	35.9	2.027	78.77	35.3	2.233	69.92	38.2	1.831	65.46	36.9	1.776	65.93	37.7	1.749	
1949: January.....	87.49	40.0	2.186	70.08	34.5	2.030	76.82	34.4	2.230	68.98	37.9	1.821	62.71	35.5	1.768	64.53	36.5	1.767	
February.....	86.35	39.2	2.201	65.83	32.2	2.044	78.66	35.4	2.221	64.95	35.9	1.810	58.91	33.6	1.754	68.00	37.4	1.818	
March.....	85.67	38.8	2.205	65.44	32.1	2.038	77.51	34.6	2.241	64.41	35.7	1.802	58.80	33.6	1.748	66.11	36.6	1.807	
April.....	86.84	39.3	2.209	68.04	33.4	2.036	80.27	35.2	2.253	65.00	36.7	1.773	61.50	35.3	1.740	66.51	37.1	1.793	
May.....	87.15	39.2	2.224	70.97	35.2	2.018	79.88	34.7	2.303	67.09	38.1	1.763	63.99	36.9	1.735	70.28	39.0	1.803	
Nonbuilding construction																			
Year and month	Total nonbuilding			Highway and street			Heavy construction			Other									
	Average weekly earnings †	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings †	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings †	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings †	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings							
1948: Average.....	\$66.61	40.6	\$1.639	\$62.41	41.6	\$1.500	\$69.69	39.9	\$1.746	\$66.16	40.4	\$1.637							
May.....	63.69	39.8	1.600	58.99	40.4	1.460	66.85	39.4	1.699	64.01	39.6	1.615							
June.....	67.28	41.7	1.614	62.75	42.1	1.489	71.15	41.5	1.715	66.36	41.0	1.619							
July.....	68.33	41.8	1.634	64.47	43.1	1.494	70.83	40.6	1.744	69.36	42.0	1.652							
August.....	69.40	42.3	1.639	65.70	43.8	1.501	72.57	41.1	1.665	69.59	41.9	1.662							
September.....	70.56	42.4	1.663	67.30	44.1	1.526	73.66	41.0	1.795	69.82	41.9	1.666							
October.....	70.40	42.1	1.672	67.42	43.7	1.541	73.18	40.7	1.799	69.74	41.7	1.671							
November.....	65.31	39.1	1.671	61.54	40.6	1.514	67.53	37.5	1.803	67.00	39.8	1.683							
December.....	69.04	40.7	1.712	62.62	40.7	1.538	74.47	40.6	1.833	69.03	40.6	1.702							
1949: January.....	67.54	39.5	1.710	59.98	39.2	1.530	73.00	39.7	1.839	67.52	39.6	1.705							
February.....	68.06	39.7	1.714	61.17	39.8	1.536	72.34	39.6	1.827	67.88	39.9	1.701							
March.....	67.25	39.5	1.703	61.96	40.4	1.534	70.78	38.8	1.826	67.57	39.8	1.698							
April.....	68.47	40.1	1.709	62.44	40.2	1.555	73.96	40.2	1.842	67.69	39.6	1.710							
May.....	71.50	41.8	1.712	67.17	43.0	1.563	75.64	40.8	1.855	71.07	41.3	1.722							

¹ Covers contract construction firms reporting to the Bureau during the months shown (over 14,000), but not necessarily identical establishments. The data cover all employees engaged on-site or off-site in actual construction work (including pre-assembly and pre-cutting operations) on both privately and publicly financed projects. Excluded are all nonconstruction workers, on or off the site. This series revised in coverage, effective with January 1948 data. See Monthly Labor Review, June 1949, p. 666.

² Includes types not shown separately.
³ Hourly earnings, when multiplied by weekly hours of work, may not exactly equal weekly earnings because of rounding.
⁴ Preliminary.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index¹ for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All Items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration ²				Housefur-nishings	Miscella-neous ³
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average.....	70.7	70.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(4)	(4)	(4)	50.1	50.9
1914: July.....	71.7	81.7	69.8	92.2	62.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	60.8	52.0
1918: December.....	118.0	149.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	121.2	83.1
1920: June.....	149.4	185.0	209.7	119.1	104.8	(4)	(4)	(4)	169.7	100.7
1929: Average.....	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(4)	(4)	(4)	111.7	104.6
1932: Average.....	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	85.4	101.7
1939: Average.....	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
August 15.....	98.6	93.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	99.0	95.2	100.0	100.6	100.4
1940: Average.....	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average.....	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
January 1.....	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	97.5	105.4	100.3	100.2	101.8
December 15.....	110.5	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	96.7	113.1	105.1	116.8	107.7
1942: Average.....	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average.....	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average.....	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	136.4	121.3
1945: Average.....	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
August 15.....	129.3	140.9	146.4	(5)	111.4	95.2	131.0	115.8	146.0	124.5
1946: Average.....	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	92.4	136.9	115.9	159.2	128.8
June 15.....	133.3	145.6	157.2	108.5	110.5	92.1	133.0	115.1	156.1	127.9
November 15.....	152.2	187.7	171.0	(5)	114.8	91.8	142.6	117.9	171.0	132.5
1947: Average.....	159.2	193.8	185.8	111.2	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
December 15.....	167.0	206.9	191.2	115.4	127.8	92.6	171.1	129.8	191.4	144.4
1948: Average.....	171.2	210.2	198.0	117.4	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
June 15.....	171.7	214.1	196.9	117.0	132.6	94.2	180.6	134.2	194.8	147.5
July 15.....	173.7	216.8	197.1	117.3	134.8	94.4	185.0	136.5	195.9	150.8
August 15.....	174.5	216.6	199.7	117.7	136.8	94.5	190.1	137.3	196.3	152.4
September 15.....	174.5	215.2	201.0	118.5	137.3	94.6	191.0	137.6	198.1	152.7
October 15.....	173.6	211.5	201.6	118.7	137.8	95.4	191.4	137.9	198.8	153.7
November 15.....	172.2	207.5	201.4	118.8	137.9	95.4	191.6	138.0	198.7	153.9
December 15.....	171.4	205.0	200.4	119.5	137.8	95.3	191.3	138.4	198.6	154.0
1949: January 15.....	170.9	204.8	196.5	119.7	138.2	95.5	191.8	139.0	196.5	154.1
February 15.....	169.0	199.7	195.1	119.9	138.8	96.1	192.6	140.0	195.6	154.1
March 15.....	169.5	201.6	193.9	120.1	138.9	96.1	192.5	140.4	193.8	154.4
April 15.....	169.7	202.8	192.5	120.3	137.4	96.8	187.8	140.5	191.9	154.6
May 15.....	169.2	202.4	191.3	120.4	135.4	96.9	182.7	140.1	189.5	154.5
June 15.....	169.6	204.3	190.3	120.6	135.6	96.9	183.0	140.0	187.3	154.2

¹ The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "Cost of living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services weighted by quantities bought in 1934-36 by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities whose incomes averaged \$1,524 in 1934-36.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 690, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913-41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities

varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

² The group index formerly entitled "Fuel, electricity, and ice" is now designated "Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration". Indexes are comparable with those previously published for "Fuel, electricity, and ice." The subgroup "Other fuels and ice" has been discontinued; separate indexes are presented for "Other fuels" and "Ice."

³ The miscellaneous group covers transportation (such as automobiles and their upkeep and public transportation fares); medical care (including professional care and medicines); household operation (covering supplies and different kinds of paid services); recreation (that is, newspapers, motion pictures, and tobacco products); personal care (barber- and beauty-shop service and toilet articles); etc.

⁴ Data not available.

⁵ Rents not surveyed this month.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,¹ for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

City	June 15, 1949	May 15, 1949	Apr. 15, 1949	Mar. 15, 1949	Feb. 15, 1949	Jan. 15, 1949	Dec. 15, 1948	Nov. 15, 1948	Oct. 15, 1948	Sept. 15, 1948	Aug. 15, 1948	July 15, 1948	June 15, 1948	June 15, 1946	Aug. 15, 1939
Average.....	169.6	169.2	169.7	169.5	169.0	170.9	171.4	172.2	173.6	174.5	174.5	173.7	171.7	133.3	98.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	(2)	170.5	(2)	(2)	170.1	(2)	(2)	173.7	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	(2)	133.8	98.0
Baltimore, Md.....	174.2	(2)	(2)	173.9	(2)	(2)	174.0	(2)	(2)	179.2	(2)	(2)	176.1	135.6	98.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	172.1	171.4	171.6	171.8	171.7	173.7	174.8	175.0	176.9	178.6	179.3	177.0	174.7	136.8	98.5
Boston, Mass.....	163.3	162.2	162.4	162.5	161.4	163.9	164.7	166.7	167.8	169.0	168.7	168.6	160.1	127.9	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	(2)	(2)	168.3	(2)	(2)	169.8	(2)	(2)	172.7	(2)	(2)	173.1	(2)	132.6	98.5
Chicago, Ill.....	175.9	174.2	175.0	174.5	172.9	174.9	175.4	175.9	178.1	179.4	178.8	178.6	176.2	130.9	98.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	170.5	169.1	170.7	170.7	169.7	172.0	172.2	173.8	175.5	176.3	175.7	175.9	173.5	132.2	97.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	(2)	179.3	(2)	(2)	135.7	100.0
Denver, Colo.....	(2)	(2)	169.9	(2)	(2)	171.0	(2)	(2)	171.0	(2)	(2)	172.5	(2)	131.7	98.6
Detroit, Mich.....	172.0	171.6	171.1	170.8	170.7	171.6	172.8	173.1	174.6	175.4	176.1	175.9	174.5	136.4	98.5
Houston, Tex.....	170.5	170.6	171.0	170.2	170.2	172.6	173.8	173.9	174.7	175.4	175.2	173.7	172.5	130.5	100.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	(2)	(2)	171.9	(2)	(2)	173.6	(2)	(2)	178.0	(2)	(2)	176.5	(2)	131.9	98.0
Jacksonville, Fla.....	174.9	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	(2)	179.1	(2)	(2)	178.3	138.4	98.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	(2)	(2)	163.3	(2)	(2)	165.1	(2)	(2)	167.5	(2)	(2)	166.3	(2)	129.4	98.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	168.7	169.6	171.2	171.0	171.3	172.7	172.7	172.2	171.8	171.0	171.0	170.3	168.8	136.1	100.5
Manchester, N. H.....	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	172.3	(2)	(2)	176.5	(2)	(2)	178.1	(2)	134.7	97.8
Memphis, Tenn.....	173.5	(2)	(2)	173.3	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	177.1	(2)	(2)	174.7	134.5	97.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	168.7	(2)	(2)	171.2	(2)	(2)	174.5	(2)	(2)	131.2	97.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	169.1	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	170.8	(2)	(2)	173.8	(2)	(2)	171.4	129.4	99.7
Mobile, Ala.....	170.3	(2)	(2)	171.1	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	(2)	177.3	(2)	(2)	173.5	132.9	98.6
New Orleans, La.....	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	173.2	(2)	(2)	176.6	(2)	(2)	179.8	(2)	(2)	138.0	99.7
New York, N. Y.....	167.0	166.8	168.1	167.4	166.8	169.2	169.2	171.0	171.7	173.3	173.3	172.6	169.1	135.8	99.0
Norfolk, Va.....	(2)	170.3	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	174.0	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	(2)	135.2	97.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	169.2	169.9	169.0	169.0	168.5	170.4	170.6	171.7	174.1	174.8	174.8	172.9	172.1	132.5	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	173.1	172.9	173.0	172.7	172.1	174.6	174.9	175.9	177.1	178.3	178.3	177.8	175.7	134.7	98.4
Portland, Maine.....	165.8	(2)	(2)	165.0	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	170.7	(2)	(2)	167.4	128.7	97.1
Portland, Oreg.....	(2)	(2)	177.6	(2)	(2)	178.6	(2)	(2)	180.1	(2)	(2)	180.3	(2)	140.3	100.1
Richmond, Va.....	(2)	(2)	164.2	(2)	(2)	166.5	(2)	(2)	170.0	(2)	(2)	168.9	(2)	128.2	98.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	169.8	(2)	(2)	169.0	(2)	(2)	171.1	(2)	(2)	175.0	(2)	(2)	172.1	131.2	98.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	173.7	(2)	(2)	174.6	(2)	(2)	176.7	(2)	(2)	177.1	(2)	(2)	174.2	137.8	99.3
Savannah, Ga.....	(2)	(2)	174.9	(2)	(2)	176.7	(2)	(2)	178.4	(2)	(2)	180.2	(2)	140.6	99.3
Sheraton, Pa.....	(2)	168.4	(2)	(2)	166.8	(2)	(2)	169.4	(2)	(2)	174.7	(2)	(2)	132.2	96.0
Seattle, Wash.....	(2)	172.5	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	176.2	(2)	(2)	137.0	100.3
Washington, D. C.....	(2)	165.3	(2)	(2)	164.1	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	169.2	(2)	(2)	133.8	98.6

¹ The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for

21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

³ Corrected.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities¹

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	June 15, 1949	May 15, 1949	June 15, 1949	May 15, 1949	June 15, 1949	May 15, 1949	June 15, 1949	May 15, 1949	June 15, 1949	May 15, 1949	June 15, 1949	May 15, 1949	June 15, 1949	May 15, 1949
Average.....	204.3	202.4	190.3	191.3	120.6	120.4	135.6	135.4	96.9	96.9	187.3	189.5	154.2	154.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	200.5	197.0	(1)	199.8	(2)	124.9	143.8	143.8	83.4	83.3	(1)	195.5	(1)	158.6
Baltimore, Md.....	216.2	213.0	186.3	(1)	117.8	(2)	146.9	148.3	129.7	132.7	195.0	(1)	154.2	(1) 150.6
Birmingham, Ala.....	201.4	198.5	197.0	198.3	(2)	141.9	130.1	130.4	79.6	79.6	183.9	184.5	150.6	150.8
Boston, Mass.....	195.9	192.4	180.1	182.4	116.9	116.5	147.5	148.0	118.4	118.6	179.5	180.9	145.9	145.7
Buffalo, N. Y.....	199.6	198.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	137.5	137.2	101.3	101.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1) 145.7
Chicago, Ill.....	211.6	207.0	195.2	195.9	139.3	(2)	128.7	128.7	83.5	83.5	174.0	176.2	156.3	156.2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	204.2	200.3	187.8	187.3	116.1	(2)	142.4	142.4	101.9	101.9	182.1	183.5	155.7	155.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	211.2	208.1	(1)	190.1	(2)	126.7	143.1	143.1	105.6	105.6	(1)	172.7	(1)	152.8
Denver, Colo.....	208.2	206.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	112.0	112.0	69.2	69.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1) 152.8
Detroit, Mich.....	201.5	200.0	185.9	186.0	(2)	(2)	148.4	147.7	91.5	92.0	197.0	199.4	166.7	167.0
Houston, Tex.....	211.8	211.3	202.9	204.3	(2)	123.1	99.4	99.4	81.5	81.5	187.0	180.0	153.5	153.5
Indianapolis, Ind.....	200.5	197.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	155.9	155.3	86.6	86.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1) 158.6
Jacksonville, Fla.....	208.3	205.6	189.9	(1)	128.7	(2)	146.4	146.9	100.5	100.5	176.8	(1)	162.1	(1) 158.6
Kansas City, Mo.....	190.5	189.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	126.1	125.9	67.1	67.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1) 158.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	206.6	208.7	184.3	185.6	(2)	126.2	94.6	94.6	89.3	89.3	179.8	179.9	154.7	154.8
Manchester, N. H.....	205.2	199.4	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	149.1	149.2	99.9	100.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1) 154.8
Memphis, Tenn.....	215.3	215.6	205.6	(1)	130.8	(2)	140.0	140.6	77.0	77.0	168.5	(1)	144.9	(1) 149.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	205.6	204.9	(1)	191.5	(2)	118.7	144.6	144.6	110.9	110.9	(1)	192.6	(1)	149.8
Minneapolis, Minn.....	194.3	193.5	194.7	(1)	131.7	(2)	139.0	140.2	78.9	78.9	182.8	(1)	159.9	(1) 149.8
Mobile, Ala.....	207.9	204.6	192.3	(1)	126.5	(2)	129.0	129.8	83.9	83.9	167.5	(1)	145.7	(1) 149.8
New Orleans, La.....	215.2	210.1	(1)	202.6	(2)	114.0	113.4	113.4	75.1	75.1	(1)	196.9	(1)	146.0
New York, N. Y.....	203.4	202.2	188.9	190.4	(2)	(2)	133.0	132.1	102.2	102.2	177.2	179.0	158.1	158.1
Norfolk, Va.....	206.9	204.9	(1)	185.3	(2)	115.9	151.0	151.0	102.6	102.6	(1)	188.8	(1)	152.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	198.7	198.1	187.7	188.2	(2)	120.3	142.4	142.4	108.9	108.9	190.8	192.5	152.7	156.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	208.8	208.0	222.3	222.9	(2)	(2)	137.8	137.8	103.4	103.4	191.8	193.4	146.8	146.7
Portland, Maine.....	197.2	191.1	191.9	(1)	113.9	(2)	144.1	146.1	108.3	108.4	187.3	(1)	151.9	(1) 146.7
Portland, Oreg.....	219.4	218.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	132.3	133.7	95.2	92.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1) 146.7
Richmond, Va.....	197.5	195.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	143.5	138.3	109.4	95.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1) 146.7
St. Louis, Mo.....	212.8	207.8	195.5	(1)	119.9	(2)	130.5	129.8	88.4	88.4	168.2	(1)	144.5	(1) 146.7
San Francisco, Calif.....	215.5	215.3	186.1	(1)	116.4	(2)	82.7	82.7	72.7	72.7	156.7	(1)	166.0	(1) 146.7
Savannah, Ga.....	217.1	213.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	150.7	151.8	108.6	108.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1) 146.7
Scranton, Pa.....	204.1	202.6	(1)	200.5	(2)	111.3	141.6	140.9	91.8	91.8	(1)	169.3	(1)	143.9
Seattle, Wash.....	208.5	209.3	(1)	190.7	(2)	124.0	127.6	128.0	92.3	93.2	(1)	188.7	(1)	158.3
Washington, D. C.....	202.2	201.2	(1)	213.5	(2)	104.6	135.1	134.6	98.6	98.6	(1)	196.9	(1)	156.3

¹ Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

² Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,¹ by Group, for Selected Periods

(1935-39=100)

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chicken	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average	134.0	105.5	101.2							129.4	136.1	160.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	178.4
1925: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8							127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	182.4	170.4	145.0	130.0
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1							131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average	96.5	82.6	79.3							94.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average	96.6	95.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.6	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	130.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	163.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.6
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.8
1947: Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.3	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
1948: Average	210.2	170.9	246.8	243.9	258.5	222.5	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2	212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	195.5	174.0
June	214.1	171.2	255.1	255.2	273.9	223.5	271.2	207.6	299.3	205.9	194.2	214.9	225.2	157.4	248.0	205.1	200.5	170.6
July	216.8	171.0	261.8	263.0	280.9	233.8	275.0	209.3	301.6	209.0	204.3	213.4	223.2	157.7	248.0	205.2	200.8	170.9
August	216.6	170.8	267.0	269.3	286.2	246.1	266.6	207.8	304.4	211.0	220.2	199.6	204.8	157.8	249.2	205.3	197.8	172.3
September	215.2	170.7	265.3	265.9	280.8	247.9	256.6	209.4	314.9	208.7	226.6	195.8	199.6	159.0	249.1	205.6	196.8	173.2
October	211.5	170.0	256.1	254.3	269.8	233.9	249.4	204.0	325.9	203.0	239.0	193.5	197.3	158.9	238.1	205.9	193.0	173.1
November	207.5	169.9	246.7	243.1	262.4	214.4	246.5	200.5	325.1	199.5	244.3	189.4	192.4	159.4	230.6	206.4	189.4	173.3
December	205.0	170.2	241.3	235.4	255.1	206.2	238.6	208.0	328.1	199.2	217.3	192.3	196.2	159.4	229.8	207.8	184.4	173.0
1949: January	204.8	170.5	235.9	228.2	244.5	203.1	234.4	208.9	331.7	196.0	209.6	205.2	213.3	159.2	228.4	208.7	174.7	173.4
February	199.7	170.0	221.4	212.3	220.5	196.3	228.4	199.0	327.2	192.5	179.6	213.7	224.9	158.6	224.6	209.0	159.8	174.3
March	201.6	170.1	229.6	222.5	230.3	206.4	240.7	198.9	325.9	190.3	180.1	214.5	226.0	158.0	227.9	208.5	155.1	175.6
April	202.8	170.3	234.4	228.5	233.3	209.5	271.0	201.2	321.3	184.9	183.8	218.6	231.5	157.1	228.3	208.2	149.8	176.2
May	202.4	170.1	232.3	228.0	235.2	203.9	275.5	190.5	315.4	182.6	190.9	220.7	234.6	156.3	227.5	207.2	144.4	176.1
June	204.3	169.7	240.6	239.3	247.8	216.0	278.4	184.4	312.6	182.0	198.0	217.9	231.1	155.3	227.3	207.6	142.9	176.5

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 50 foods, are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-

income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1947 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 938, "Retail Prices of Food—1946 and 1947," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 42. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935-39=100]

City	June 1949	May 1949	Apr. 1949	Mar. 1949	Feb. 1949	Jan. 1949	Dec. 1948	Nov. 1948	Oct. 1948	Sept. 1948	Aug. 1948	July 1948	June 1948	June 1946	Aug. 1939
United States.....	204.3	202.4	202.8	201.6	199.7	204.8	205.0	207.5	211.5	215.2	216.6	216.8	214.1	145.6	93.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	200.6	197.0	197.5	198.3	194.7	202.1	203.3	205.9	208.3	214.2	215.7	212.4	209.9	141.0	92.5
Baltimore, Md.....	216.2	213.0	212.4	212.9	210.3	213.5	214.6	218.7	224.5	228.7	228.9	227.7	225.3	152.4	94.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	201.4	198.5	198.3	197.4	195.8	202.0	204.8	205.4	210.8	216.3	219.3	218.0	212.7	147.7	90.7
Boston, Mass.....	195.9	192.4	191.3	190.9	187.8	194.1	194.2	199.2	202.6	207.2	208.8	210.2	204.1	138.0	93.5
Bridgeport, Conn.....	205.0	201.7	198.8	197.9	194.9	200.0	201.0	205.9	209.3	212.7	214.6	214.4	210.3	139.1	93.2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	199.6	198.9	195.5	195.0	191.4	197.9	200.0	201.6	205.4	210.1	213.0	212.9	211.6	140.2	94.5
Butte, Mont.....	206.7	202.6	204.6	201.3	201.5	205.0	205.7	209.3	214.9	214.5	215.1	216.6	214.7	139.7	94.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ¹	211.2	208.1	209.0	207.8	206.8	211.5	211.8	214.4	218.0	220.2	222.3	224.4	224.3	148.2	93.1
Charleston, S. C.....	195.4	191.3	195.2	193.8	190.8	196.9	197.1	198.9	204.9	207.7	208.0	211.4	208.1	140.8	93.1
Chicago, Ill.....	211.6	207.0	208.5	205.9	202.7	207.3	208.2	211.9	218.0	221.4	223.6	224.7	221.3	142.8	92.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	204.2	200.3	203.2	201.9	199.7	205.5	205.2	209.4	214.4	218.0	218.1	220.4	216.3	141.4	90.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	211.2	208.1	209.2	210.2	207.2	212.8	213.0	217.0	220.9	225.6	229.0	226.2	223.7	149.3	93.6
Columbus, Ohio.....	185.4	184.3	185.6	184.3	182.3	188.6	189.4	193.1	197.2	200.8	202.2	201.9	199.2	136.4	88.1
Dallas, Tex.....	204.9	204.4	204.4	202.0	200.7	207.1	208.2	212.7	214.7	217.8	218.2	213.3	210.8	142.4	91.7
Denver, Colo.....	208.2	206.6	208.1	207.0	204.5	209.6	211.0	207.7	208.3	210.5	213.1	217.0	216.5	145.3	92.7
Detroit, Mich.....	201.5	200.0	197.0	195.1	194.5	197.3	198.7	199.9	204.4	207.6	210.1	213.2	211.3	145.4	90.6
Fall River, Mass.....	201.1	197.0	199.4	199.6	195.3	199.8	200.4	202.5	209.1	211.6	213.5	214.1	211.3	138.1	95.4
Houston, Tex.....	211.8	211.3	212.6	209.6	208.0	215.7	218.1	217.6	220.8	223.7	223.8	222.1	220.0	144.0	97.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	200.5	197.3	195.7	197.9	195.5	200.9	204.8	206.8	211.8	216.0	217.1	212.6	211.5	141.5	90.7
Jackson, Miss. ¹	205.5	204.7	203.1	203.7	205.4	209.5	213.8	212.7	218.6	220.7	220.6	220.8	216.7	150.6	93.1
Jacksonville, Fla.....	208.3	205.6	206.6	206.0	201.2	210.6	209.9	212.6	217.5	219.3	220.7	222.8	222.9	150.8	95.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	190.5	189.0	189.8	189.8	189.2	194.6	194.7	198.5	201.1	204.4	205.4	204.4	204.4	134.8	91.5
Knoxville, Tenn. ¹	226.0	223.2	220.5	222.1	221.3	230.0	233.9	233.9	236.7	241.6	244.6	241.7	238.4	165.6	94.8
Little Rock, Ark.....	204.2	201.9	201.2	198.0	197.2	199.8	201.6	202.4	206.5	212.0	212.4	213.4	210.0	139.1	94.0
Los Angeles, Calif.....	206.6	208.7	212.1	211.2	210.8	215.5	214.9	213.7	213.1	212.1	212.7	213.1	212.1	154.8	94.6
Louisville, Ky.....	194.1	189.4	187.6	187.7	189.2	193.9	196.6	198.9	201.7	207.2	207.4	206.8	203.8	135.6	92.1
Manchester, N. H.....	205.2	199.4	199.7	199.3	195.4	201.8	203.6	204.8	210.4	215.5	217.8	218.4	213.0	144.4	94.9
Memphis, Tenn.....	215.3	215.6	214.9	211.9	212.2	217.1	217.9	219.0	223.7	227.8	227.1	229.8	226.7	153.6	89.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	205.6	204.9	205.8	203.2	200.8	206.5	205.0	207.5	211.2	216.3	218.8	218.3	215.3	144.3	91.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	194.3	193.5	193.1	192.4	190.1	195.3	195.6	197.8	202.2	205.0	209.2	208.2	206.2	137.5	95.0
Mobile, Ala.....	207.9	204.6	203.9	206.9	207.4	214.5	211.8	211.3	213.8	222.1	222.7	222.5	219.8	149.8	95.8
Newark, N. J.....	199.6	198.5	199.7	197.6	195.3	200.1	201.2	203.9	205.8	211.1	212.6	212.8	209.9	147.9	95.6
New Haven, Conn.....	198.5	194.3	194.3	193.6	190.9	195.1	194.5	199.6	203.5	205.3	205.6	208.3	205.4	140.4	93.7
New Orleans, La.....	215.2	210.1	212.4	211.0	210.2	213.2	216.1	218.0	220.5	227.7	228.5	233.2	227.3	157.6	97.6
New York, N. Y.....	203.4	202.2	203.7	202.4	200.0	205.3	204.3	208.7	211.5	216.2	216.9	217.9	213.9	149.2	95.8
Norfolk, Va.....	206.9	204.9	205.2	203.5	202.0	208.7	209.8	211.8	217.1	220.2	220.5	216.9	214.4	146.0	93.6
Omaha, Nebr.....	201.1	196.9	196.4	196.5	195.7	198.0	203.1	205.6	210.2	210.3	211.1	208.6	210.1	139.5	92.3
Peoria, Ill.....	218.9	212.4	211.1	210.8	207.9	215.7	216.8	218.0	222.1	230.3	230.8	224.9	227.3	151.3	93.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	198.7	198.1	197.9	196.7	195.0	200.4	199.3	202.0	208.4	212.0	212.5	210.9	209.4	143.5	93.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	208.8	208.0	206.1	204.6	202.2	208.0	208.0	211.0	215.1	219.5	220.9	222.3	219.6	147.1	92.5
Portland, Maine.....	197.2	191.1	190.0	191.5	189.7	194.3	195.0	198.0	204.1	207.0	209.8	206.7	204.1	138.4	95.9
Portland, Oreg.....	219.4	218.8	221.6	222.5	220.4	224.2	223.5	222.9	227.7	231.4	234.1	233.7	228.2	158.4	96.1
Providence, R. I.....	208.9	206.5	206.8	206.4	202.9	210.1	209.2	211.7	218.4	223.8	227.2	224.9	222.0	144.9	93.7
Richmond, Va.....	197.5	195.0	195.5	197.1	193.5	200.3	201.5	203.6	209.7	214.1	211.7	209.4	205.3	138.4	92.2
Rochester, N. Y.....	199.3	198.3	194.3	193.3	192.1	195.5	196.5	196.7	200.7	207.3	209.7	211.2	208.8	142.5	92.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	212.8	207.8	207.5	207.6	207.1	212.4	212.2	213.1	217.4	223.0	225.3	224.2	222.0	147.4	93.8
St. Paul, Minn.....	192.3	191.6	191.0	190.4	188.9	192.9	192.1	194.8	199.7	203.1	204.5	204.7	203.7	137.3	94.3
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	207.5	206.6	206.6	207.3	207.4	211.8	209.8	208.8	211.2	214.7	216.0	217.1	215.8	151.7	94.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	215.5	215.3	222.1	216.3	219.3	223.2	221.1	219.5	223.0	224.2	224.3	223.2	221.6	155.5	93.8
Savannah, Ga.....	217.1	213.2	212.2	212.4	208.5	215.3	216.0	215.0	219.2	222.4	223.3	228.3	224.5	158.5	96.7
Seranton, Pa.....	204.1	202.6	202.2	201.1	196.0	201.6	201.1	202.8	209.2	213.2	217.3	218.2	216.1	144.0	92.1
Seattle, Wash.....	208.5	209.3	212.8	213.5	213.6	214.4	211.8	213.4	217.5	221.0	221.9	223.4	220.3	151.6	94.5
Springfield, Ill.....	214.0	207.8	208.0	207.5	206.0	214.0	214.4	215.2	219.5	226.4	227.0	224.9	224.4	150.1	94.1
Washington, D. C.....	202.2	201.2	200.1	198.8	195.2	202.4	201.8	203.5	209.2	212.9	214.9	215.1	215.4	145.5	94.1
Wichita, Kans. ¹	216.4	214.0	215.3	215.1	213.0	219.0	220.4	222.2	220.0	223.0	224.7	226.7	226.4	154.4	94.1
Winston-Salem, N. C. ¹	200.6	197.8	198.3	197.8	195.6	203.7	206.6	206.1	212.7	215.6	215.8	212.9	209.5	145.3	94.1

¹ June 1940=100.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price June 1949	Indexes 1935-39=100													
		June 1949	May 1949	Apr. 1949	Mar. 1949	Feb. 1949	Jan. 1949	Dec. 1948	Nov. 1948	Oct. 1948	Sept. 1948	Aug. 1948	July 1948	June 1948	Aug. 1939
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat..... 5 pounds.....	Cents	184.9	186.3	186.0	186.3	186.4	187.0	185.7	184.0	184.2	184.9	185.7	186.9	188.4	82.1
Corn flakes..... 11 ounces.....		178.7	178.6	178.2	178.0	177.8	177.4	177.8	177.6	177.2	177.1	177.1	176.8	177.2	92.7
Corn meal..... pound.....		181.7	184.6	184.7	185.1	186.4	189.0	194.9	199.5	210.5	214.0	215.2	215.5	213.7	90.7
Rice..... do.....		104.6	106.6	107.5	107.3	107.4	107.2	107.6	109.4	112.1	121.1	121.5	120.6	119.6	(*)
Rolls oats..... 20 ounces.....		149.2	149.3	150.0	151.8	152.2	155.5	155.8	155.2	155.5	155.6	155.4	155.2	155.0	(*)
Bakery products:															
Bread, white..... pound.....		164.3	163.8	164.0	163.5	163.3	163.2	163.0	162.8	162.7	163.1	163.1	163.1	163.5	93.2
Vanilla cookies..... do.....		190.9	194.0	194.5	194.4	194.3	195.6	194.9	194.1	193.0	192.4	191.7	192.1	190.3	(*)
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak..... do.....		264.6	246.8	240.7	234.5	218.5	248.3	261.1	269.3	277.3	292.5	299.5	294.4	287.6	102.7
Rib roast..... do.....		239.6	228.2	226.5	224.1	213.8	241.7	253.1	262.0	267.2	277.6	283.1	276.6	266.7	97.4
Chuck roast..... do.....		252.0	236.6	237.3	235.0	224.3	257.7	276.8	291.5	301.1	315.0	322.2	315.5	309.6	97.1
Hamburger..... do.....		168.4	162.7	161.8	161.9	156.8	175.9	181.7	184.6	193.7	199.2	202.5	199.3	194.7	(*)
Veal:															
Cutlets..... do.....		254.7	248.1	251.5	250.0	251.9	248.7	248.7	248.4	253.6	258.5	259.6	256.1	252.5	101.1
Pork:															
Chops..... do.....		252.4	229.5	229.6	223.5	201.6	203.4	204.6	219.7	254.1	278.6	276.5	252.7	238.1	90.8
Bacon, sliced..... do.....		168.4	166.9	176.8	178.8	179.5	190.0	195.8	200.7	207.0	207.2	206.3	204.5	201.9	80.9
Ham, whole..... do.....		218.6	211.3	221.2	217.2	213.3	222.5	233.3	227.2	239.4	253.3	251.1	244.2	231.2	92.7
Salt pork..... do.....		161.9	161.4	167.5	169.7	171.1	191.6	211.6	200.1	200.2	196.1	194.1	196.0	196.6	69.0
Lamb:															
Leg..... do.....		282.8	279.8	275.3	244.5	232.1	238.1	242.4	250.4	253.4	260.7	270.8	279.4	275.6	95.7
Poultry:															
Frying chickens:..... do.....		184.4	190.5	201.2	198.9	199.0	208.9	208.0	200.5	204.0	209.4	207.8	209.3	207.6	94.6
New York dressed..... do.....		46.2			(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Dressed and drawn..... do.....		61.0			(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen)..... do.....		252.2	254.5	261.4	266.8	267.2	272.4	268.5	268.1	270.2	264.0	254.4	253.9	251.8	98.8
Salmon, pink..... 16-ounce can.....		454.4	458.4	460.7	462.7	466.3	468.3	466.0	467.0	452.6	429.2	417.1	408.1	405.2	97.4
Dairy products:															
Butter..... pound.....		193.2	194.6	197.0	201.8	203.6	205.9	207.6	205.7	212.7	232.7	245.6	252.0	249.8	84.0
Cheese..... do.....		226.4	226.5	227.5	230.9	234.0	245.8	246.8	246.6	259.0	264.1	268.6	262.1	254.6	92.3
Milk, fresh (delivered)..... quart.....		167.9	168.4	170.1	176.2	177.5	179.9	184.5	185.3	186.0	185.4	182.0	177.1	174.0	97.1
Milk, fresh (grocery)..... do.....		171.6	171.6	174.4	179.8	182.4	185.7	189.4	191.4	191.1	189.4	187.8	182.1	179.3	96.3
Milk, evaporated..... 14 1/4-ounce can.....		180.5	181.9	186.5	192.5	200.2	204.6	208.0	210.0	216.9	220.8	218.3	212.8	210.9	93.9
Eggs, fresh..... dozen.....		198.0	190.9	183.8	180.1	179.6	209.6	217.3	244.3	239.0	226.6	220.2	204.3	194.2	90.7
Fruits and vegetables:															
Fresh fruits:															
Apples..... pound.....		309.9	311.4	306.2	289.8	275.5	255.7	241.5	229.1	220.7	216.7	225.1	265.3	269.2	81.6
Bananas..... do.....		284.3	274.1	272.8	275.2	272.7	267.7	269.3	270.6	269.9	269.3	270.7	269.3	261.7	97.3
Oranges, size 200..... dozen.....		209.0	194.2	173.2	175.8	165.7	168.4	153.7	151.0	192.1	187.2	183.3	169.2	155.1	96.9
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green..... pound.....		175.0	186.8	209.4	194.3	222.0	234.6	173.3	224.9	155.1	172.0	176.0	187.7	185.1	61.7
Cabbage..... do.....		170.0	214.3	197.8	211.9	179.2	163.7	142.5	133.7	139.7	136.5	139.2	155.1	180.1	103.2
Carrots..... bunch.....		188.9	187.4	181.0	184.3	196.7	199.9	184.2	184.3	191.6	190.8	183.6	202.1	263.2	84.9
Lettuce..... head.....		131.8	163.6	243.2	223.3	220.2	185.9	170.8	158.9	163.0	156.2	143.1	177.8	164.1	97.6
Onions..... pound.....		204.3	187.8	155.3	148.1	153.9	155.7	156.9	154.6	147.8	154.2	176.3	251.9	262.4	86.8
Potatoes..... 15 pounds.....		259.7	271.6	246.5	237.2	237.9	225.5	208.3	199.1	202.4	210.8	223.5	248.4	263.5	91.9
Spinach..... pound.....		143.8	154.2	190.4	213.8	259.4	202.3	163.2	155.1	161.2	183.9	205.0	174.7	145.0	118.4
Sweet potatoes..... do.....	(1)	330.4	312.4	268.5	234.2	220.9	211.4	198.1	181.9	181.1	196.2	235.5	286.9	273.4	115.7
Canned fruits:															
Peaches..... No. 2 1/2 can.....		163.5	166.8	168.4	168.2	168.4	169.0	168.2	168.2	166.5	165.1	163.0	161.6	160.8	92.3
Pineapple..... do.....		182.5	182.2	182.5	182.5	182.6	180.4	181.3	178.1	176.2	174.4	170.0	168.5	168.1	96.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn..... No. 2 can.....		155.7	156.9	158.8	159.8	159.4	160.2	160.4	159.7	160.2	159.3	158.8	158.6	158.2	88.6
Peas..... do.....		113.8	113.8	115.0	115.3	117.0	117.1	117.2	117.5	116.7	116.9	115.8	113.5	112.8	89.8
Tomatoes..... do.....		174.5	175.2	175.4	177.1	178.3	179.6	180.0	181.4	181.3	183.2	182.6	184.7	184.8	92.5
Dried fruits: Prunes..... pound.....		226.9	226.2	226.4	224.0	220.9	218.9	216.6	211.6	209.1	205.6	204.7	204.9	204.3	94.7
Dried vegetables: Navy beans..... do.....		223.9	225.7	227.4	230.0	226.4	239.1	246.2	255.7	278.2	311.5	312.9	309.7	310.5	83.0
Beverages: Coffee..... do.....		207.2	206.8	207.8	208.1	208.6	208.3	207.4	206.0	205.5	205.2	204.9	204.8	204.7	93.3
Fats and oils:															
Lard..... do.....		121.4	121.2	125.0	131.2	133.2	163.2	181.0	191.4	196.1	198.5	197.3	198.1	198.5	65.2
Hydrogenated veg. shortening 10..... do.....		165.4	167.1	174.9	176.9	187.1	197.2	202.8	204.9	205.6	207.3	209.6	220.3	218.2	93.9
Salad dressing..... pint.....		143.0	145.9	149.2	151.6	156.1	159.3	162.7	163.7	165.7	168.6	168.3	168.4	167.1	(*)
Margarine..... pound.....		159.0	161.3	170.5	181.9	186.7	190.0	208.6	213.4	220.4	229.8	235.3	240.1	242.0	93.6
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar..... do.....		177.4	176.9	177.1	176.5	175.1	174.2	173.8	174.2	174.0	174.0	173.2	171.8	171.4	95.6

1 July 1947=100.

2 Index not computed.

3 February 1943=100.

4 Not priced in earlier period.

5 New specifications introduced in April 1949, in place of roasting chickens.

6 Priced in 29 cities.

7 Priced in 27 cities.

8 1938-39=100.

9 A average price not computed.

10 Formerly published as shortening in other containers.

11 Inadequate quotations.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods
(1926=100)

Year and month	All commodities ²	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products ³	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products ⁴	All commodities except farm products ⁵	All commodities except farm products and foods ⁶
1913: Average	66.8	71.8	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	66.4	69.0	
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	70.0
1918: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	134.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	163.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1920: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	70.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	98.5
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	99.9
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.8
1946: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.8	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	106.6
November	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.8	135.2
1948: Average	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
June	166.4	196.0	181.4	187.7	151.4	133.1	158.6	197.4	137.2	143.2	121.5	182.6	156.1	159.7	159.7	149.9
July	168.8	195.2	188.3	189.2	150.8	135.9	162.2	200.0	135.7	144.5	120.3	184.3	157.5	162.7	162.8	151.4
August	169.8	191.5	189.8	188.4	150.4	136.4	171.0	203.8	133.2	145.4	119.7	182.3	161.2	164.6	164.7	153.3
September	168.9	189.9	186.9	187.4	149.3	136.9	172.0	204.1	134.5	146.6	119.9	181.0	160.4	164.0	164.1	153.6
October	165.4	183.5	178.2	185.5	148.3	137.3	172.4	203.7	135.5	147.5	119.0	177.0	160.0	160.3	161.2	153.4
November	164.0	180.8	174.3	186.2	147.4	137.6	173.3	203.1	134.4	148.2	119.2	175.2	161.0	158.8	160.1	153.6
December	162.4	177.3	170.2	185.3	146.7	137.2	173.8	202.2	131.1	148.4	118.5	172.2	160.8	157.6	158.9	153.1
1949: January	160.6	172.5	165.8	184.8	146.1	137.1	175.6	202.3	126.3	148.1	117.3	169.3	160.4	156.2	157.8	152.9
February	158.1	168.3	161.5	182.3	145.2	135.9	175.5	201.5	122.8	148.3	115.3	165.8	159.6	154.0	155.7	151.8
March	158.4	171.5	162.9	180.4	143.8	134.3	174.4	200.0	121.1	148.0	115.7	167.3	156.9	154.1	155.3	150.7
April	156.9	170.5	162.9	179.9	142.2	132.0	* 171.8	196.5	117.7	147.0	115.6	165.8	153.1	* 153.0	153.7	* 148.9
May	155.7	171.2	* 163.8	* 179.2	140.5	130.1	* 168.4	* 193.9	118.2	146.2	* 113.5	* 165.9	149.5	* 151.5	* 152.1	* 146.8
June	154.4	168.5	162.4	178.8	139.2	129.9	166.7	191.4	116.8	145.3	111.3	164.3	146.6	150.6	151.1	145.5

¹ BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from 1-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last 2 months are preliminary.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929-31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. The weekly wholesale price indexes are

available in summary form since 1947 for all commodities; all commodities less farm products and foods; farm products; foods; textile products; fuel and lighting materials; metals and metal products; and building materials. Weekly indexes are also available for the subgroups of grains, livestock, meats, and hides and skins.

² Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

* Corrected.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1949						1948								1946	1939
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	June	Aug.	
All commodities ¹	154.4	155.7	156.9	158.4	158.1	160.6	162.4	164.0	165.4	168.9	169.8	168.8	166.4	112.9	75.0	
Farm products.....	168.5	171.2	170.5	171.5	168.3	172.5	177.3	180.8	183.5	189.9	191.5	195.2	196.0	140.1	61.0	
Grains.....	154.9	159.9	163.8	162.6	157.2	167.7	171.1	171.1	170.4	176.9	179.2	190.6	209.2	151.8	51.5	
Livestock and poultry ²	193.3	191.5	189.0	195.0	187.2	194.7	204.6	213.4	223.4	244.2	250.0	250.8	239.2	137.4	66.0	
Livestock.....	212.6	207.7	202.4	209.5	201.1	209.9	221.7	234.1	246.9	268.8	273.3	272.8	259.5	143.4	67.7	
Other farm products.....	156.1	*160.8	160.0	158.6	158.9	159.4	161.4	162.6	162.0	159.6	158.7	161.9	165.4	137.5	60.1	
Foods.....	162.4	*163.8	162.9	162.9	161.5	165.8	170.2	174.3	178.2	186.9	189.8	188.3	181.4	112.9	67.2	
Dairy products.....	145.5	145.9	147.2	154.8	159.8	163.6	171.2	170.7	174.9	179.9	185.1	182.9	181.3	127.3	67.9	
Cereal products.....	145.6	145.1	145.3	146.5	146.7	148.0	150.0	150.5	149.6	153.3	154.0	154.5	155.1	101.7	71.9	
Fruits and vegetables.....	157.5	167.3	158.1	151.7	152.3	145.3	139.8	139.6	137.1	139.4	140.5	151.2	147.7	136.1	58.5	
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	215.5	215.2	216.0	214.8	205.1	214.2	220.8	227.4	239.8	266.5	273.7	263.8	241.3	110.1	73.7	
Meats.....	230.3	227.0	224.9	222.4	212.5	222.8	230.8	240.0	255.0	277.4	279.6	277.2	265.1	116.6	78.1	
Other foods.....	127.8	*128.5	127.6	126.6	127.5	134.4	140.9	149.4	150.4	149.1	148.2	148.4	148.0	98.1	60.3	
Hides and leather products.....	178.8	*179.2	179.9	180.4	182.3	184.8	185.3	186.2	185.5	187.4	188.4	189.2	187.7	122.4	92.7	
Shoes.....	184.1	184.0	186.9	187.8	187.8	187.8	188.0	188.1	189.7	190.0	189.4	186.3	185.8	129.5	100.8	
Hides and skins.....	186.0	*188.2	183.4	181.8	185.9	198.7	197.2	206.0	202.0	210.5	212.1	220.3	215.2	121.5	77.2	
Leather.....	177.1	177.4	177.8	178.9	183.9	185.4	186.5	183.8	180.4	181.9	186.0	189.2	186.9	110.7	84.0	
Other leather products.....	144.4	144.6	144.7	145.6	145.4	145.4	148.6	148.6	148.6	148.6	148.6	149.9	150.9	115.2	97.1	
Textile products.....	139.2	140.5	142.2	143.8	145.2	146.1	146.7	147.4	148.3	149.3	150.4	150.8	151.4	109.2	67.8	
Clothing.....	145.6	146.0	146.4	147.1	147.3	147.7	148.8	149.1	148.8	148.6	148.7	148.2	146.8	120.3	81.5	
Cotton goods.....	169.7	172.6	176.2	180.1	184.8	186.9	189.2	191.2	195.0	199.8	205.3	209.3	213.1	139.4	65.5	
Hosiery and underwear.....	99.6	100.4	101.2	101.2	101.3	102.5	103.7	104.0	104.3	104.5	104.7	104.7	105.4	75.8	61.5	
Rayon and nylon ³	39.6	40.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.6	40.7	40.7	30.2	28.5	
Silk ⁴	49.2	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	(9)	44.3	
Woolen and worsted.....	159.7	159.7	160.9	161.8	162.1	161.6	159.6	159.6	159.6	158.9	158.4	156.4	156.4	112.7	75.5	
Other textile products.....	177.7	179.1	180.9	184.9	186.9	189.0	190.0	190.5	190.5	189.3	186.6	184.5	183.1	112.3	63.7	
Fuel and lighting materials.....	129.9	130.1	132.0	134.3	135.9	137.1	137.2	137.6	137.3	136.9	136.4	135.9	133.1	87.8	72.6	
Anthracite.....	134.3	133.8	135.0	137.9	138.0	137.7	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.5	136.0	131.6	127.1	106.1	72.1	
Bituminous coal.....	188.6	188.9	190.7	195.2	196.9	196.5	195.4	195.1	195.1	195.1	194.6	193.1	182.7	132.8	96.0	
Coke.....	222.4	222.7	222.8	222.9	222.9	220.5	219.0	219.0	218.7	217.5	217.4	212.3	206.6	133.5	104.2	
Electricity.....	(1)	(2)	67.9	67.9	68.5	67.7	67.7	67.3	66.5	66.3	65.5	66.4	65.7	67.2	75.8	
Gas.....	(3)	90.9	92.3	92.8	91.9	88.1	91.1	92.6	90.9	90.7	86.9	90.4	90.7	79.6	86.7	
Petroleum and products.....	110.4	110.7	113.3	115.9	118.7	121.3	122.0	122.8	122.8	122.2	122.1	122.1	122.1	64.0	51.7	
Metals and metal products ⁵	166.7	*168.4	*171.8	174.4	175.5	175.6	173.8	173.3	172.4	172.0	171.0	162.2	158.6	112.2	93.2	
Agricultural machinery and equipment ⁶	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.2	144.2	144.1	144.0	143.6	142.5	140.5	135.5	134.1	132.2	104.5	93.5	
Farm machinery ⁷	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.6	146.5	146.1	144.9	142.7	137.6	136.3	134.1	104.9	94.7	
Iron and steel.....	164.8	165.2	166.2	168.3	169.1	169.1	165.4	165.0	164.5	164.0	163.2	153.2	149.5	110.1	95.1	
Motor vehicles ⁸	174.7	*175.0	*175.8	175.2	175.8	175.8	175.7	175.3	175.3	175.0	174.1	168.2	163.9	135.5	92.5	
Passenger cars ⁹	182.2	*182.4	*183.3	182.5	183.2	183.2	183.3	183.2	183.2	182.9	181.9	175.0	171.0	142.8	95.6	
Trucks ¹⁰	141.0	*142.0	142.1	142.4	142.4	142.4	142.0	140.3	140.3	140.2	139.7	137.3	132.1	104.3	77.4	
Nonferrous metals.....	128.7	138.1	156.4	168.4	172.5	172.5	171.4	167.0	166.4	165.9	163.7	152.1	152.1	99.2	74.6	
Plumbing and heating.....	155.0	*154.9	*154.9	155.2	156.1	156.9	157.3	157.3	157.3	157.0	153.9	145.5	145.5	106.0	79.3	
Building materials.....	191.4	*193.9	196.5	200.0	201.5	202.3	202.2	203.1	203.7	204.1	203.8	200.0	197.4	129.9	89.6	
Brick and tile.....	160.8	160.8	160.8	162.4	162.4	162.5	160.5	160.4	160.1	159.5	159.2	158.5	153.8	121.3	90.5	
Cement.....	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.1	133.4	133.6	133.6	133.2	133.0	132.1	128.8	102.6	91.3	
Lumber.....	280.8	285.2	290.6	294.7	296.9	299.5	305.9	311.2	315.4	317.4	319.9	318.5	315.5	176.0	90.1	
Paint and paint materials.....	153.6	157.4	157.9	162.3	165.3	166.3	161.2	161.4	160.1	160.0	158.4	157.7	158.6	108.6	82.1	
Prepared paint.....	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9	99.3	92.9	
Paint materials.....	159.0	167.1	168.1	177.4	183.8	185.8	184.3	184.6	182.0	181.7	178.3	176.8	178.8	120.9	71.8	
Plumbing and heating.....	155.0	*154.9	*154.9	155.3	156.1	156.9	157.3	157.3	157.3	157.0	153.9	145.5	145.5	106.0	79.3	
Structural steel.....	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	159.6	153.3	120.1	107.3	
Other building materials.....	168.5	170.5	173.8	178.3	179.1	179.1	176.9	175.6	174.8	174.8	173.4	167.1	163.4	118.4	89.5	
Chemicals and allied products.....	116.8	118.2	117.7	121.1	122.8	126.3	131.1	134.4	135.5	134.5	133.2	135.7	137.2	96.4	74.2	
Chemicals.....	116.9	116.9	117.2	118.4	119.5	122.2	123.4	125.8	128.5	127.0	127.2	128.8	127.2	98.0	83.8	
Drug and pharmaceutical materials.....	124.3	123.6	123.0	142.4	148.9	150.4	151.5	152.0	152.7	152.7	153.4	153.7	153.8	109.4	77.1	
Fertilizer materials.....	117.4	118.9	119.7	119.6	120.8	120.8	120.1	119.5	117.2	116.2	114.9	115.0	113.9	82.7	65.5	
Mixed fertilizers.....	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.7	108.3	107.9	107.9	107.8	105.9	104.4	103.2	86.6	73.1	
Oils and fats.....	116.9	127.0	121.2	129.3	131.7	146.1	179.4	195.1	194.5	193.6	185.1	199.7	219.8	102.1	40.6	
Housefurnishing goods.....	145.3	146.2	147.0	148.0	148.3	148.1	148.4	148.2	147.5	146.6	145.4	144.5	143.2	110.4	85.6	
Furnishings.....	151.0	*151.9	152.4	153.9	154.2	153.4	153.6	153.6	152.5	151.5	149.3	148.6	146.7	114.5	90.0	
Furniture ¹¹	139.6	140.3	141.6	142.1	142.3	142.8	143.1	142.8	142.5	141.6	141.6	140.4	139.9	108.5	81.1	
Miscellaneous.....	111.3	*113.5	115.6	115.7	115.3	117.3	118.5	119.2	119.0	119.9	119.7	120.3	121.5	98.5	73.3	
Tires and tubes ¹²</																

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7.² See footnote 2, table D-7.³ Not available.⁴ Corrected.⁵ Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1945.....	4,760		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1948: June.....	349	565	169,000	243,000	2,220,000	.28
July.....	394	614	218,000	307,000	2,670,000	.36
August.....	355	603	143,000	232,000	2,100,000	.26
September.....	299	553	158,000	267,000	2,540,000	.33
October.....	256	468	110,000	194,000	2,060,000	.27
November.....	216	388	111,000	189,000	1,910,000	.26
December.....	144	283	40,500	93,100	713,000	.09
1949: January ²	225	400	70,000	110,000	800,000	.11
February ²	225	350	80,000	120,000	650,000	.10
March ²	275	400	500,000	540,000	3,600,000	.46
April ²	400	500	175,000	225,000	1,800,000	.23
May ²	450	600	250,000	320,000	3,200,000	.45
June ²	375	550	575,000	660,000	4,600,000	.61

¹ All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or

more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary estimates.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for New Construction ¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)															
	1949							1948							1948	1947
	July ²	June ³	May ³	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Total	Total	
Total new construction ⁴	\$1,913	\$1,745	\$1,585	\$1,378	\$1,267	\$1,172	\$1,293	\$1,447	\$1,646	\$1,814	\$1,901	\$1,934	\$1,874	\$18,775	\$14,324	
Private construction.....	1,371	1,239	1,117	997	951	905	1,002	1,129	1,256	1,355	1,427	1,454	1,423	14,563	11,179	
Residential building (nonfarm).....	700	600	530	445	420	400	475	547	615	670	707	720	707	7,223	5,260	
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁵	271	268	257	251	262	271	285	305	325	327	331	329	321	3,578	3,131	
Industrial.....	73	76	82	89	96	104	110	114	116	116	116	113	110	1,397	1,702	
Commercial.....	92	92	83	76	79	78	82	93	106	110	110	123	124	1,224	835	
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	24	24	23	23	25	27	29	31	32	32	32	31	28	323	216	
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	68	68	60	53	54	51	53	62	74	78	87	92	96	901	619	
Other nonresidential building.....	106	100	92	86	87	89	93	98	103	101	96	93	87	957	594	
Religious.....	30	28	26	24	24	25	26	27	28	27	25	23	21	236	118	
Educational.....	21	20	19	19	20	21	22	24	25	25	24	23	21	239	164	
Social and recreational.....	23	22	20	19	19	19	20	21	23	23	22	22	20	211	92	
Hospital and institutional.....	17	15	14	12	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	116	107	
Remaining types ⁶	15	15	13	12	13	13	15	16	17	16	15	15	15	155	113	
Farm construction.....	60	50	40	30	18	10	12	13	22	39	63	82	81	500	450	
Public utilities.....	340	321	290	271	251	224	230	264	294	319	326	323	314	3,262	2,338	
Railroad.....	37	36	34	31	27	25	27	33	36	39	38	36	34	379	318	
Telephone and telegraph.....	66	62	60	60	57	46	45	56	60	61	61	63	65	713	510	
Other public utilities.....	237	223	196	180	167	153	158	175	198	219	227	224	215	2,170	1,510	
Public construction.....	542	506	468	381	316	267	291	318	390	459	474	480	451	4,212	3,145	
Residential building.....	18	17	15	14	10	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	85	186	
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities) ⁷	147	144	141	134	122	108	110	110	116	115	109	103	95	1,057	505	
Educational.....	72	71	70	68	64	60	60	61	62	60	57	53	49	567	275	
Hospital and institutional.....	40	39	36	34	31	27	28	27	27	26	25	23	21	219	81	
All other nonresidential.....	35	34	35	32	27	21	22	22	27	29	27	27	25	271	149	
Military and naval facilities.....	9	9	9	8	9	7	7	9	11	11	11	12	11	137	204	
Highways.....	210	185	160	100	68	52	68	83	131	186	200	220	206	1,585	1,300	
Sewer and water.....	51	51	49	46	42	39	41	42	45	47	49	47	46	481	331	
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ⁸	9	8	9	9	8	5	6	5	7	10	10	10	11	108	117	
Conservation and development.....	80	74	67	56	45	39	40	50	58	66	71	65	59	597	356	
All other public ⁹	18	18	18	14	12	9	11	12	15	17	17	16	16	162	116	

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for urban building authorized and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations, except for private residential building which covers new construction only.

⁵ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁶ Hotels and miscellaneous buildings not elsewhere classified.

⁷ Excludes expenditures to construct facilities used in atomic energy projects.

⁸ Covers primarily publicly owned electric light and power systems and local transit facilities.

⁹ Covers construction not elsewhere classified, such as airports, navigational aids, monuments, etc.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction¹

Period	Value (in thousands)															
	Total new construction ¹	Air-ports ²	Building									Conservation and development			Highways	All other ⁴
			Total	Resi-dential	Nonresidential						Total	Recla-mation	River, har-bor, and flood control			
					Total	Edu-ca-tional ⁵	Hospital and institutional			Ad-min-istration and general ⁶				Other non-residential		
							Total	Vet-erans'	Other							
1936.....	\$1,533,439	(7)	\$561,394	\$63,465	\$497,929	(8)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	\$189,710	\$73,797	\$115,913	\$511,685	\$270,650
1939.....	1,586,004	\$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	225,423	115,612	109,811	355,701	331,505
1942.....	7,775,497	579,176	6,130,389	549,472	5,580,917	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	217,795	150,708	67,087	347,988	500,149
1946.....	1,450,252	14,859	549,656	435,453	114,203	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	300,405	169,253	131,152	535,784	49,548
1947.....	1,294,069	24,645	276,514	51,186	225,328	\$47,692	\$101,831	\$96,123	\$5,708	\$31,159	\$44,646	308,029	77,095	230,934	657,087	27,794
1948.....	1,690,182	49,718	332,793	8,328	324,465	1,417	246,242	168,015	78,227	28,797	48,009	494,604	147,021	346,583	769,089	43,978
1948: June.....	146,422	4,930	43,751	790	42,961	89	19,201	13,876	5,325	9,661	14,010	24,551	8,877	15,674	68,518	4,672
July.....	147,286	5,211	15,442	254	15,188	0	10,556	1,493	9,063	1,177	3,455	41,947	1,327	40,620	78,428	6,258
August.....	133,698	6,580	11,599	120	11,479	4	8,628	872	7,756	1,041	1,806	22,423	4,269	18,154	91,310	1,786
September.....	130,985	8,259	24,053	66	23,987	31	15,933	13,273	2,660	2,674	5,349	29,091	2,959	26,132	65,965	3,617
October.....	143,856	3,568	41,449	785	40,664	0	34,475	6,481	27,994	3,231	2,958	37,166	19,488	17,678	55,747	5,926
November.....	107,157	2,535	12,470	2,374	10,096	84	7,408	436	6,972	844	1,760	35,402	13,895	21,507	51,672	5,078
December.....	165,208	1,039	20,425	1,855	18,570	0	13,566	95	13,471	1,521	3,483	66,901	22,558	44,343	74,085	2,758
1949: January.....	87,542	(9)	36,810	87	36,723	148	8,122	359	7,763	24,784	3,669	14,977	7,596	7,381	34,465	1,290
February.....	94,727	(9)	39,110	1,970	37,140	635	10,023	5,468	4,555	22,615	3,867	23,966	3,079	20,887	28,961	2,690
March.....	169,357	(9)	35,908	1,773	34,135	0	25,571	9,410	16,161	1,637	6,927	84,332	22,536	61,796	41,619	7,498
April.....	117,506	(9)	27,054	2,801	24,253	0	18,779	575	18,204	930	4,544	35,541	18,778	16,763	52,057	2,854
May ⁹	220,963	(9)	44,061	6,245	37,816	17	18,335	750	17,585	13,607	5,857	88,553	61,537	27,016	83,750	4,599
June ¹⁰	197,805	(9)	72,492	5,813	66,679	0	46,302	14,352	31,950	7,438	12,939	41,641	4,266	37,375	78,241	5,431

¹ Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military, and all construction for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both the owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done, not through a contractor, but directly by a government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

² Includes major additions and alterations.

³ Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

⁴ Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary re-use educational facilities program.

⁵ Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses. Includes contract awards for construction at United Nations Headquarters at New York City as follows: September 1948, \$497,000; January 1949, \$23,810,000.

⁶ Includes electrification projects, water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, forestry projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

⁷ Included in "All other."

⁸ Unavailable.

⁹ Revised.

¹⁰ Preliminary.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building¹

Period	Valuation (in thousands)									Number of new dwelling units—House-keeping only				
	Total all classes ¹	New residential building						New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping				Non-house-keeping ³	Total			1-family	2-family ⁴	Multi-family ⁴		
		Privately financed dwelling units											Publicly financed dwelling units	
		Total	1-family	2-family ⁵	Multi-family ⁴									
1942.....	\$2,707,573	\$598,570	\$478,658	\$42,629	\$77,283	\$296,933	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946
1946.....	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947.....	5,561,754	2,892,003	2,362,600	156,757	372,646	35,177	29,831	1,712,817	891,926	503,094	393,720	34,105	75,269	5,100
1948.....	6,961,820	3,431,664	2,747,206	184,141	500,317	136,459	38,034	2,354,314	1,001,349	517,112	392,779	36,650	87,683	14,760
1948: May.....	655,385	347,501	291,208	17,894	38,399	4,294	2,729	206,971	93,890	52,523	41,423	3,769	7,331	581
June.....	705,851	366,417	301,690	16,501	48,226	4,138	4,710	224,321	106,265	54,260	42,110	3,343	8,807	521
July.....	658,309	324,595	264,596	15,928	44,071	11,739	3,167	222,990	95,818	47,515	36,666	2,974	7,875	1,260
August.....	653,520	349,753	264,725	13,489	71,539	9,215	3,186	197,059	94,307	46,993	35,913	2,332	8,748	958
September.....	592,984	268,806	228,003	14,157	26,646	17,295	3,163	218,121	85,599	39,466	31,750	2,837	4,879	1,750
October.....	590,922	258,238	217,735	11,834	28,669	13,779	2,728	235,891	80,286	38,465	31,189	2,393	4,883	1,541
November.....	477,462	215,081	178,348	9,143	27,590	23,913	1,490	167,666	69,312	32,584	25,642	1,729	5,213	2,205
December.....	432,979	168,483	135,189	10,043	23,251	29,712	1,940	166,872	65,972	25,549	19,225	1,995	4,329	3,277
1949: January.....	409,729	143,359	111,019	9,607	22,733	32,910	1,120	171,911	60,429	23,411	16,730	1,919	4,762	3,660
February.....	387,181	153,593	118,452	6,507	28,634	23,439	1,626	147,725	60,798	24,839	18,331	1,345	5,163	2,480
March.....	586,940	272,325	222,811	11,915	37,599	39,602	2,529	192,648	79,836	42,229	32,905	2,381	6,943	4,162
April ⁶	635,111	322,063	254,245	13,782	54,036	24,021	6,397	199,181	83,449	50,800	37,538	2,862	10,400	2,738
May ⁷	661,199	359,042	254,689	13,332	91,021	30,035	3,084	183,051	85,987	54,716	36,593	2,578	15,005	3,040

¹ Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private, and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940, and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.

² Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

³ Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

⁴ Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

⁵ Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

⁶ Revised.

⁷ Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,¹
by General Type and by Geographic Division²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)													
	1949					1948							1948	1947
	May ³	Apr. ⁴	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total
All types.....	\$183,051	\$199,181	\$192,648	\$147,725	\$171,911	\$166,872	\$167,666	\$235,891	\$218,121	\$197,059	\$222,990	\$224,321	\$206,971	\$2,354,314
New England.....	7,861	15,672	8,026	6,229	4,607	8,092	8,288	12,737	9,577	10,533	15,723	21,234	10,289	147,633
Middle Atlantic.....	25,896	28,400	26,848	16,777	47,775	28,386	29,254	43,850	30,241	33,027	30,777	33,605	50,912	392,348
East North Central.....	38,284	37,251	46,191	21,264	40,516	34,823	32,256	54,209	55,258	49,368	58,209	56,373	37,507	506,435
West North Central.....	12,255	17,178	18,663	8,535	10,812	11,345	11,624	22,623	14,832	17,026	12,173	13,671	12,079	172,407
South Atlantic.....	31,114	26,965	22,220	39,158	17,961	16,589	18,709	26,463	24,372	18,773	33,759	24,991	19,744	266,635
East South Central.....	8,897	9,621	10,231	8,048	5,394	9,890	5,197	15,399	10,613	9,905	6,779	8,883	8,884	102,763
West South Central.....	14,086	19,910	20,537	21,203	17,869	17,726	26,047	16,476	25,526	15,019	27,156	20,360	24,690	271,383
Mountain.....	7,360	6,647	7,042	3,510	4,840	4,751	3,310	5,697	18,289	8,776	7,779	4,429	7,818	82,603
Pacific.....	37,298	37,537	32,890	23,001	22,135	35,270	32,979	38,436	29,415	34,630	28,634	40,773	34,988	412,106
Industrial buildings ⁵	14,325	19,829	15,836	16,855	26,085	19,964	20,387	33,631	21,120	27,043	24,351	33,059	26,233	299,371
New England.....	623	972	1,019	858	378	1,445	1,483	2,569	914	546	3,526	2,365	2,360	19,840
Middle Atlantic.....	2,378	4,416	3,478	3,862	4,128	5,083	7,347	4,955	3,035	7,220	5,119	5,165	8,375	65,934
East North Central.....	4,889	5,009	4,012	4,568	16,013	7,600	4,393	8,137	9,423	9,511	9,217	15,602	7,997	100,034
West North Central.....	1,122	2,063	1,112	1,746	860	996	882	822	756	1,957	713	2,039	908	16,058
South Atlantic.....	1,241	2,475	2,088	2,682	1,173	1,454	2,010	6,972	1,262	1,670	1,180	2,159	1,496	27,776
East South Central.....	570	1,664	644	600	826	843	458	1,506	507	1,023	452	1,465	691	9,054
West South Central.....	703	560	537	557	751	244	786	1,431	980	1,799	1,836	1,023	1,316	15,803
Mountain.....	994	403	439	197	551	380	69	413	367	119	65	248	147	2,769
Pacific.....	1,806	2,177	2,506	1,785	1,405	1,919	2,959	6,826	3,876	3,198	2,243	2,993	2,943	42,043
Commercial buildings ⁶	65,865	64,539	61,786	57,527	55,268	53,528	66,917	84,905	94,015	79,596	92,101	83,343	84,435	925,954
New England.....	2,956	3,878	2,848	3,817	2,282	2,692	3,918	2,453	5,689	4,718	5,780	7,307	3,275	55,468
Middle Atlantic.....	9,318	14,109	8,068	6,699	14,861	6,933	13,072	15,100	10,970	12,987	13,221	14,440	10,560	132,703
East North Central.....	12,616	11,625	13,340	8,205	10,330	11,498	11,907	23,614	20,923	15,725	17,174	17,903	14,660	177,322
West North Central.....	4,541	4,802	4,955	3,437	1,456	3,381	3,666	10,263	9,391	7,128	6,575	4,647	6,022	72,809
South Atlantic.....	10,092	8,447	8,528	8,965	7,343	8,125	9,261	8,789	10,954	10,426	13,501	10,360	11,924	121,571
East South Central.....	3,207	4,949	4,333	2,129	2,002	2,674	3,191	3,016	3,502	3,864	3,202	3,232	3,375	39,391
West South Central.....	5,594	6,777	6,424	9,888	5,354	6,804	10,684	8,342	17,793	7,076	12,324	8,120	13,455	126,054
Mountain.....	2,688	1,827	2,829	1,936	2,632	1,414	1,523	2,640	2,183	4,965	4,192	2,791	3,275	35,275
Pacific.....	14,853	8,124	10,461	12,451	9,007	10,007	9,695	10,688	12,610	12,707	16,132	14,567	17,889	165,361
Community buildings ⁷	65,742	71,780	89,276	34,679	49,152	72,192	56,648	88,646	68,575	60,377	71,048	69,058	68,111	778,045
New England.....	2,821	3,171	3,077	487	1,505	1,651	1,741	5,822	1,580	4,137	3,827	9,502	3,603	47,004
Middle Atlantic.....	9,960	7,427	12,506	3,717	3,314	14,051	7,279	20,166	11,588	9,185	8,668	8,753	26,082	153,109
East North Central.....	13,616	13,376	23,532	5,323	11,145	13,035	11,143	16,675	11,429	13,394	21,795	15,246	10,354	149,667
West North Central.....	4,649	8,274	5,531	2,900	6,590	5,139	5,405	7,798	3,050	3,521	2,736	3,994	2,528	53,460
South Atlantic.....	8,007	9,172	10,261	3,493	5,605	4,476	5,326	8,523	8,003	5,538	11,420	6,567	2,886	78,034
East South Central.....	4,488	2,688	4,517	2,247	1,610	5,483	1,215	9,110	4,811	3,665	2,636	2,592	4,016	38,392
West South Central.....	6,706	10,766	12,042	9,902	10,099	8,873	11,577	3,531	4,735	4,617	10,736	8,876	8,105	102,937
Mountain.....	2,351	3,768	2,446	1,245	1,505	1,809	805	2,113	14,174	2,788	2,825	566	3,907	34,081
Pacific.....	13,144	13,138	15,364	5,365	7,779	17,675	12,157	14,908	9,205	13,532	6,415	12,962	6,630	121,361
Public buildings ⁸	13,070	11,046	6,654	22,843	28,096	5,274	1,882	4,452	6,099	5,155	5,734	14,936	4,297	71,953
New England.....	55	431	340	133	20	300	9	453	166	100	54	613	91	5,901
Middle Atlantic.....	555	453	145	457	24,010	201	140	640	1,756	498	337	2,463	1,148	8,681
East North Central.....	1,149	111	17	50	184	158	136	15	3,385	3,700	1,276	101	11,173	8,372
West North Central.....	55	74	4,317	0	459	1,054	251	25	45	138	96	753	26	4,815
South Atlantic.....	10,528	2,103	194	22,028	1,159	1,234	431	633	1,441	47	914	1,449	91	7,061
East South Central.....	0	0	268	0	32	721	80	961	1,280	0	45	1,230	412	8,936
West South Central.....	40	75	0	8	674	364	211	121	782	260	286	1,467	333	6,112
Mountain.....	39	82	276	3	44	803	260	37	877	73	68	475	36	3,605
Pacific.....	649	7,716	1,097	158	1,514	439	364	1,567	337	654	234	5,210	2,058	15,069
Public works and utility buildings ⁹	10,607	20,304	7,963	10,540	8,571	9,398	11,853	11,953	15,425	11,872	17,846	9,306	10,168	150,020
New England.....	790	6,459	131	729	145	1,584	371	456	273	291	1,736	530	119	11,439
Middle Atlantic.....	2,098	274	1,093	1,225	605	1,178	262	1,423	1,280	1,587	1,923	1,252	3,045	16,656
East North Central.....	1,158	3,714	2,726	2,420	2,157	1,339	2,148	2,274	9,801	3,584	3,279	2,549	1,094	35,809
West North Central.....	569	745	953	234	1,202	223	620	2,327	325	3,103	882	1,082	1,055	13,574
South Atlantic.....	645	3,889	535	1,383	2,265	787	893	779	1,946	388	7,845	3,051	2,572	22,204
East South Central.....	402	24	98	2,875	763	3	36	534	270	865	193	11	87	3,751
West South Central.....	257	1,021	769	383	596	1,044	2,240	2,241	579	413	1,494	322	699	12,811
Mountain.....	838	40	494	0	5	131	148	66	139	334	209	8	2	2,055
Pacific.....	3,850	4,138	1,164	1,292	833	3,109	5,135	1,853	812	1,307	285	501	1,525	31,721
All other buildings ¹⁰	13,442	11,684	11,134	5,282	4,739	6,516	9,977	12,303	12,289	13,014	11,909	14,617	13,727	128,970
New England.....	616	761	610	200	277	420	766	984	955	741	800	917	841	7,981
Middle Atlantic.....	1,587	1,721	1,559	817	858	940	1,154	1,566	1,612	1,550	1,519	1,526	1,702	15,265
East North Central.....	4,857	3,416	2,565	699	688	1,193	2,529	3,494	3,667	3,769	3,044	3,797	3,361	32,430
West North Central.....	1,319	1,221	1,796	218	245	552	800	1,388	1,265	1,179	1,156	1,540	11,691	9,961
South Atlantic.....	601	879	614	607	416	513	788	767	766	704	899	1,405	775	9,389
East South Central.....	230	296	370	196	161	166	217	272	243	488	251	353	302	3,239
West South Central.....	787	710	764	467	395	397	549	810	657	854	480	552	812	7,606
Mountain.....	450	437	558	129	102	214	505	428	549	497	420	371	451	4,818
Pacific.....	2,996	2,244	2,298	1,948	1,597	2,121	2,669	2,594	2,575	3,232	3,325	4,540	3,943	36,551

¹ Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

² For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F-3, footnote 1.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Revised.

⁵ Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

⁶ Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

⁷ Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

⁸ Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.

⁹ Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

¹⁰ Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed			Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm			
1925 ³	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1933 ⁴	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 ⁵	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	85,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,895	2,530,765	\$295,130
1944 ⁶	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	495,054	483,231	11,823
1946 ⁷	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947 ⁸	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948 ⁹	931,300	524,600	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	17,800	14,600	3,200	7,199,161	7,028,980	170,181
1947: First quarter	138,100	81,000	57,100	137,000	79,900	57,100	1,100	1,100	0	808,263	800,592	7,671
January	39,300	24,200	15,100	38,200	23,100	15,100	1,100	1,100	0	223,577	215,906	7,671
February	42,800	25,000	17,800	42,800	25,000	17,800	0	0	0	244,425	244,425	0
March	56,000	31,800	24,200	56,000	31,800	24,200	0	0	0	340,261	340,261	0
Second quarter	217,200	119,100	98,100	217,000	118,900	98,100	200	200	0	1,361,677	1,360,477	1,200
April	67,100	37,600	29,500	67,100	37,600	29,500	0	0	0	418,451	418,451	0
May	72,900	39,300	33,600	72,900	39,300	33,600	0	0	0	452,236	452,236	0
June	77,200	42,200	35,600	77,000	42,000	35,000	200	200	0	460,990	459,790	1,200
Third quarter	261,200	142,200	119,000	260,700	141,700	119,000	500	500	0	1,774,150	1,770,475	3,675
July	81,100	44,500	36,600	81,100	44,500	36,600	0	0	0	539,333	539,333	0
August	86,300	47,400	38,900	86,100	47,200	38,900	200	200	0	589,470	587,742	1,728
September	93,800	50,300	43,500	93,500	50,000	43,500	300	300	0	645,347	643,400	1,947
Fourth quarter	232,500	137,500	95,000	230,900	135,900	95,000	1,600	1,600	0	1,698,708	1,685,881	12,827
October	94,000	53,200	40,800	93,500	52,700	40,800	500	500	0	678,687	675,197	3,490
November	79,700	48,000	31,700	78,900	47,200	31,700	800	800	0	584,731	578,324	6,407
December	58,800	36,300	22,500	58,500	36,000	22,500	300	300	0	435,290	432,360	2,930
1948: First quarter	180,000	102,900	77,100	177,700	100,800	76,900	2,300	2,100	200	1,315,050	1,296,612	18,438
January	53,500	30,800	22,700	52,500	29,800	22,700	1,000	1,000	(7)	383,563	374,984	8,579
February	50,100	29,000	21,100	48,900	28,000	20,900	1,200	1,000	200	368,915	359,420	9,495
March	76,400	43,100	33,300	76,300	43,000	33,300	100	100	(7)	562,572	562,208	364
Second quarter	297,600	166,100	131,500	293,900	164,600	129,300	3,700	1,500	2,200	2,286,758	2,262,961	33,797
April	99,500	55,000	44,500	98,100	54,600	43,500	1,400	400	1,000	748,848	736,186	12,662
May	100,300	56,700	43,600	99,200	56,100	43,100	1,100	600	500	769,093	758,635	10,458
June	97,800	54,400	43,400	96,600	53,900	42,700	1,200	500	700	768,817	758,140	10,677
Third quarter	263,800	144,100	119,700	259,300	140,100	119,200	4,500	4,000	500	2,111,278	2,065,770	45,508
July	95,000	52,300	42,700	93,700	51,000	42,700	1,300	1,300	(7)	750,843	738,659	12,184
August	86,600	47,600	39,000	85,100	46,600	38,500	1,500	1,000	500	719,080	703,066	16,014
September	82,200	44,200	38,000	80,500	42,500	38,000	1,700	1,700	(7)	641,355	624,045	17,310
Fourth quarter	189,900	111,500	78,400	182,600	104,500	78,100	7,300	7,000	300	1,486,075	1,413,637	72,438
October	73,400	41,300	32,100	71,900	39,800	32,100	1,500	1,500	(7)	573,888	560,347	13,541
November	63,600	38,000	25,600	61,300	35,800	25,500	2,300	2,200	100	498,040	471,336	26,704
December	52,900	32,200	20,700	49,400	28,900	20,500	3,500	3,300	200	414,147	381,954	32,193
1949: First quarter	169,800	94,200	75,600	159,400	84,100	75,300	10,400	10,100	300	1,285,835	1,189,640	96,195
January	50,000	29,500	20,500	46,300	25,800	20,500	3,700	3,700	(7)	373,940	340,973	32,967
February	50,400	28,000	22,400	47,800	25,500	22,300	2,600	2,500	100	382,684	357,270	25,414
March	69,400	36,700	32,700	65,300	32,800	32,500	4,100	3,900	200	520,211	491,397	37,814
Second quarter												
April ¹⁰	86,000	(10)	(10)	82,800	(10)	(10)	3,200	(10)	(10)	649,661	621,083	28,578
May ¹¹	95,000	(10)	(10)	91,600	(10)	(10)	3,400	(10)	(10)	724,734	689,770	34,964

¹ The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946, on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

² Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

³ Housing peak year.

⁴ Depression, low year.

⁵ Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

⁶ Last full year under wartime control.

⁷ Less than 50 units.

⁸ Revised.

⁹ Preliminary.

¹⁰ Not available.